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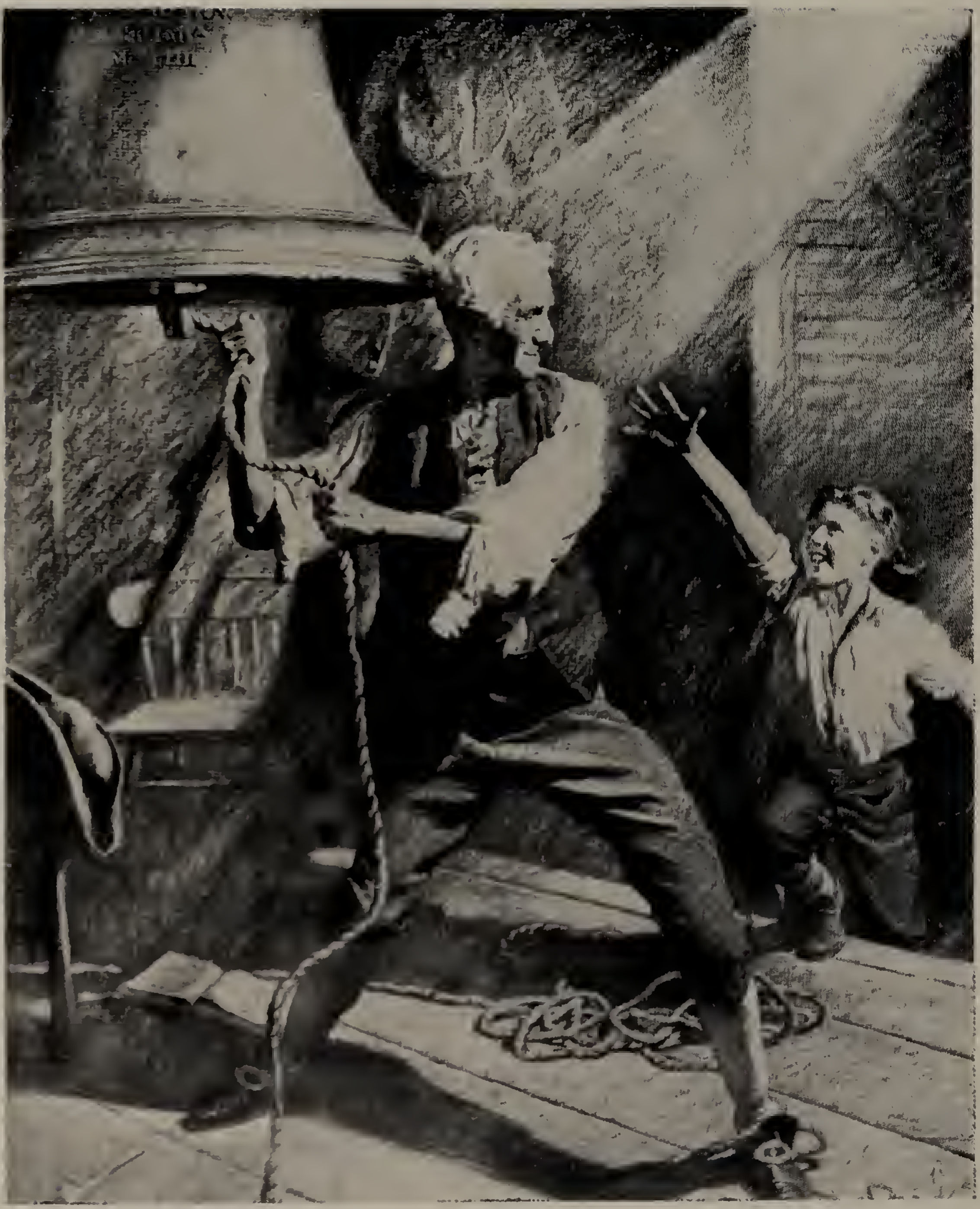

(M. Leone Bracker)

ANDREW McNAIR RINGING THE LIBERTY BELL

McNAIR · McNEAR · AND McNEIR GENEALOGIES

Supplement 1955

Compiled by

JAMES BIRTLEY McNAIR

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR
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As long as marriages are recorded, births registered, gravestones used, and obituaries written there is value to genealogy. As long as heredity is recognized, family merit encouraged, and patriotism cherished genealogy is imperative.—JAMES B. MCNAIR (1929).

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INTRODUCTION

THE DREAM OF EQUALITY

There has been of late a great desire on the part of some of the inhabitants of the United States to emphasize equality. We find in current periodical literature under genealogy such statements as: "We must be inextricably interrelated," and "We are all largely related, and frequently much more closely than we realize" and "Everyone living in England at that time (1150 A.D.) would be related in the future, so to speak, through me."

This reasoning is based on the fact that we each have four grandparents, eight great grandparents, sixteen great great grandparents, thirty-two great great great grandparents, and so on in geometrical progression. Allowing three generations to a century—and twenty-six generations back to the Norman conquest—direct ancestors in the year 1066 must number 16,108,864. However, it is said that the entire population of the British Isles, in all probability, did not amount to more than 3,000,000 at that time. Consequently there must have been intermarriage of kin. In any case on this mathematical basis we must all be quite interrelated.

We can use another basis to demonstrate mathematically interrelationships. This is through the number of descendants from one individual. For instance: John McNair (Pennsylvania), born in 1690, had at least 775 descendants by 1925, and Samuel McNair (Pennsylvania), born in 1699, had at least 561 descendants by 1915.

We might conclude from such mathematical calculations and from such heterogenous mixing and blending that each one of us now living should have the same height, the same weight, the same-sized feet, the same colored eyes, the same-colored hair, the same mental ability, etc.

However, it is evident that such is not the case. Anatomical and mental abnormalities are known to descend in families for many generations. For instance, there is the well-known example of the Hapsburg jaw. This narrow undershot jaw and protruding underlip have been inherited from Princess Cimburga of Massovia, wife of Ernst the Lion, to Frederick III of Austria (1415-93), to Maria Theresa (1717-80), and well represented in the present century by King Alphonso XIII (1886-1941) of Spain.

As one example of an inherited mental trait there is musical ability. One of the best examples of this is the Bach family. The creative musical ability of this family has been traced back to Hans Bach who was born about 1520. He had a son named Veit who was greatly interested in music. Veit had two sons named Johannes and Lips. Lips had five sons, one of whom was a musician. Another of Lips' sons became the father of a professional musician. Johannes had five sons, three of whom were musicians. The second son of Johannes had in three generations twenty-four descendants. Eight of these descendants were musicians. The third son of Johannes had as one of his children John Sebastian Bach. John Sebastian Bach was married twice. His first wife was a member of the Bach family, his second wife was from another family of musicians. John Sebastian Bach left fifty-eight descendants in four generations. Of these twenty-two were professional musicians. The children, grandchildren and great grandchildren of Johannes' fourth son numbered twenty-eight and included seven musicians. Johannes' fifth son was not a musician, neither were his three sons. The seventh generation of this family included thirty-five males. Of these sixteen were musicians. Some 136 persons are included in eight generations of this Bach family. Of the ninety-nine males in this aggregation fifty were musicians.

Other proved examples of inherited traits could be shown such as those of mathematical ability, color blindness, deafness, etc.[1] In fact we are all aware when we pause to give thought to the subject, that even within every family true equality does not exist. Sons differ among sons and daughters among daughters. Each one has individual characteristics some of which have been inherited from near or remote ancestors. It is the inequalities in people that make the study of genealogy both interesting and important.

However, sometimes famous people spring up from a family background of no apparent unusual hereditary abilities and like meteors rise rapidly above the level of average people to soar across the sky of life in remarkable accomplishment. Such persons seem to indicate that in the shuffle of family characteristics an unusual combination may occur gathered perhaps in part from some near and in part from some far-removed ancestors resulting in the formation of a genius.

A number of years ago a meeting of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts had as one of its speakers Wentworth Stuart of Washington. His remarks are just as applicable today as they were then. He said the United States needs an education that will "clear up the misrepresentation of equality which has misled, and has established a notion that this is the land where one man is as good as another, even though he is good for nothing. . . . We recognize no other equality except the equality of opportunity to make possible equality of being."

This observation should become more widely known, for certainly persistence in the dream of equality effectually stops improvement and success. Such a mistaken opinion poisons the ability to think, is contrary to all testimony in Nature, and is at variance with all human experience.

---

[1] R. R. Gates, *Medical Genetics and Eugenics* (1946), Vol. II.

People who boast of their equality are always in a pickle. Many brag continually of their equality, but show by their actions that their equality is without foundation in fact. It has been said that "Nature abhors a vacuum" (Rabelais) and it certainly is equally evident that she despises equality. If it were not for inequality in plants and animals and their different responses to their surroundings there would be no evolution. It is these inequalities which make for advance from the lower forms of life to the higher. Without it there would be no advance from the amoeba and no hope for progress.

Persons who persist in searching for systems of social or physical equality have a difficult task which finally ends in disillusion. They will not discover equality in our most democratic societies. It is not to be found in churches, clubs, corporations, or political parties. All of these have their different officers, their deacons, presiding officers, governing directors, and bosses. Authority is constantly in the hands of a few. These minorities obtain and keep their power not because they fought and overcome the weak but more often because they have demonstrated their fitness to do so.

According to theory every member of a church, or club, or corporation, or party is of the same rank as every other member of the organization, but chance, or foreordination, give each of us different quantities and different kinds of talents. Such talents include health, persistence, skill, endurance, self-confidence, clearness of thought, and shrewdness.

Two thousand years ago it was said that "unto everyone that hath shall be given, and he shall have abundance but from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath" (Matt. 25:29; Luke 19:26). This prediction is still realized in all trades, in all ages, and in all continents.

Our illogical and unsound arguments about equality are due to illogical and fallacious reasoning. For example, some persons think that everyone is equal before the law. But what happens in cases, for instance, in the county court house? Suppose an accident involving the local bus company and a poor working girl were being considered before a jury. Would you lay a wager on the verdict? Does not the poor man often get more than he merits and the wealthy man become penalized for his riches? Is not the verdict of a woman murderess often influenced by the appearance of her face, figure, and clothing?

Surely equality before the law in jury trials is often ridiculous. This is not because the persons on the juries are corrupt or lax, but it is a reality because we the people allow it to exist and countenance it. As a matter of fact we constitute the juries, for these twelve men live in the same neighborhood with us, they are our wellwishers and sympathizers, they believe and reason quite as we do, they have the same biased ideas, the same susceptibilities and sore spots for adept lawyers to influence.

Generally the people sooner or later get what they want. True equality is what they want least. For although equality serves as a wonderful subject for conversation, in action it would destroy their fondest beliefs.

No one reaches great accomplishments nor exceptional mental strength by doping himself with fine sounding but evil and false teachings.

THE USEFULNESS OF GENEALOGY

The study of family history, when undertaken as a hobby, furnishes as much pleasure to this writer as do cross-word puzzles, jigsaw puzzles, or reading detective stories. There is always a pleasure in getting all of the members of a family together—some of whom have been separated for many years such as has happened between northern and southern branches of a family at the time of the Civil War or eastern and western branches caused by westward migration. Oftentimes lost relatives themselves are pleased to learn of their unknown kin.

Not only does such research give pleasure as stated above, but other useful effects result. For instance, it puts an end to false pride by showing that today a person twenty generations in descent from some illustrious progenitor, going only a short distance in any large city, will surely contact several persons just as closely related to that same progenitor.

Even though genealogical research does tend to destroy false pride by showing us that many others have just as distinguished ancestry as our own, yet it is an inspiration to know that one has a distinguished ancestor even at a remote distance on the family tree. It has been said that Alexander the Great would not have attempted to conquer Egypt and Persia without the thought that he was descended from Apollo. Julius Caesar likewise was under the impression that he was a divine descendant of Venus Genetrix. It has been calculated that William the Conqueror by 1925 had 100 million descendants. In the 1920's he became quite popular in this country, through the help of a well-known genealogist, who showed the descent of many persons from this ancient invader. The possession of such an ornament on the family tree stimulates one's ego to strive onward and upward even though one does not have within himself a particle of those attributes which made his ancestor famous.

The possession of even a remote illustrious ancestor on the family tree stimulates a commendable interest in history. Descendants of soldiers who served in the American Revolutionary War and other wars have cemented their common interest in the formation of societies. In this way was formed the Sons of the Revolution in 1876 and the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1890. These societies place markers at historic locations, give prizes for historical essays, and in other ways stimulate and keep alive interest in history.

It may perhaps be an exaggeration to state that genealogy is the basis of history. Nevertheless John Fiske says that "without the study of genealogy history is comparatively lifeless." Family history has had a continuous and marked effect on national diplomacy. To comprehend the hidden desires and the political strategy of European statesmen it is necessary to understand the kinship of the dominant and authoritative families. Some phases in history which appear very complex might remain unsolved riddles if one did not study them through the viewpoints of family pride and blood union between kindred.

With equal ease and satisfaction the interrelationships between families have solved similar puzzles in our own American history and happenings in the records of our towns and cities.

Research in the migration of American pioneers from one section of the country to another, the formation of new towns, and the study of the nature of these frontier people as shown in their present-day progeny, all have a distinct interest for the genealogist. Such historical evidence make up the instruments that are used by those who inquire into the history of families. In the history of our country there are but few events which did not have their start or involvement in genealogical connections.

Families, clans, and societies are made up of individuals and as was said by Pope "the proper study of mankind is man." Those who have preceded us are related to those who come after us and no one understands himself so well but that he can learn more about himself through consideration of the life histories of his forefathers. It is well known that individual traits are carried down from generation to generation consequently we should all know the boundaries and liabilities of our physical, mental, and moral capacities.

The study of family history can be used to stimulate in people in general, or even those who know their own pedigrees, a desire for proper living. Important traits, good as well as bad, can be carried across to children and grandchildren. The shortcomings, the bad habits, the failures, the proficiencies, and the good qualities of a parent do not stop with him. "Abolish the laws of primogeniture, scatter rich men's fortunes as you will, but nothing can effect the law of your race that your children shall be better for your virtues and worse for your vices." Ibsen's drama, "Ghosts" thoroughly exemplifies this quotation and those persons who have attended its performance or have read its words will not fail to realize its import. For it surely shows that each one of us by our actions may make the good better or the bad worse.

The possibility of throwbacks (atavism) places upon parents a solemn responsibility. The occurrence of such reversion was known 2,000 years ago as is shown in the "visiting of the iniquity of the fathers upon the children, and upon the children's children, into the third and to the fourth generations" (Exod. 34:7). Those who study criminals have shown that the family misfit who is found in an otherwise honorable family is often shown to have at least one forebear who was afflicted with the same criminal tendency. It must become widely recognized that the endeavors of parents if faithfully carried out and the endeavors of children if rightly governed can to a very large extent control any inherited inclination that may be handed down from their ancestors.

To quote from Galton's *Hereditary Genius:* "It is possible to see much of the capabilities of the child in mind and body, much of the probabilities of his future health and of his tendencies to special forms of disease, by a knowledge of his ancestral precedents. We may rest assured that fewer blunders will be made in the rearing and educating of children under a knowledge of his antecedents than without it."

JAMES B. MCNAIR

818 SOUTH ARDMORE AVENUE
LOS ANGELES 5, CALIFORNIA
February, 1955

CONTENTS

PAGE

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS xvii

ANDREW MCNAIR AND THE LIBERTY BELL, 1776 3

MCNAIRS IN ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND
  Dunkeld and Glasgow Protocol Records (1537-99) . . 15
  Glasgow Burgess and Guild Brethren (1573-1750) . . 18
  University of Glasgow Matriculants (1744-1856) . . 26
  Descendants of Andrew Macnair and Margaret Scott . . 31
  Descendants of Archibald McNair and Mary Ann Lindsay 34
  Descendants of James McNair and Agnes Anderson . . 39
  Descendants of James McNair and Mary Picken . . . 41
  Descendants of John McNair and Jeanie Grierson . . . 75
  Descendants of Robert McNair and Jean Holmes . . . 79
  Descendants of Walter McNair and Susanna Stevens . . 93

MCNAIRS OF CANADA
  Descendants of Dougald McNair and Catherine Black . 97
  Descendants of Duncan McNair and Mary McNair . . 99
  Descendants of John McNair and Jane Elliott 113

MCNAIRS OF NEW ZEALAND
  Descendants of Peter McNair and Jane Vallance . . . 131

MCNEIRS OF MARYLAND
  Descendants of Thomas McNeir and Nancy Burgess . . 137

MCNAIRS OF NEW YORK
  Descendants of James McNair and Agnes Goodall . . . 145
  Descendants of John McNair and Jean Ralph 148

MCNAIRS OF NORTH CAROLINA
  Descendants of Duncan McNair and Katherine McCallum 163
  Descendants of Duncan McNair and Jane McFather . . 170

PAGE

Descendants of John McNair and Jennet Smylie and Catherine Buie 173
Descendants of Neill McNair and Margaret Patterson and Alexander McNair and Effie Little 183
Descendants of Robert McNair and Mary Randolph . . 195

MCNAIRS AND MCNEERS OF PENNSYLVANIA

Descendants of Alexander McNair (McNeer) and Catherine Sypolt 219
Descendants of Andrew McNeer and Catherine Cluster . 223
Descendants of David McNair, Sr., including the Descendants of David McNair, Jr., and Anna Marie Dunning 227
Descendants of David McNair and Nancy Smith . . . 244
Descendants of John McNair and ——— McDonald . . 247
Descendants of John McNair and Christiana Walker . . 251
Descendants of Samuel McNair and Anna Murdock . . 278
Descendants of Thomas McNair and Ann Wallace and Mary Strain 292

MCNAIRS OF VIRGINIA

Descendants of Daniel McNair and Hannah ——— . . 397

INDEX 429

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

FACING PAGE

ANDREW MCNAIR RINGING THE LIBERTY BELL i

COAT-OF-ARMS OF WILLIAM MCNAIR, GLASGOW 1761
(as modified by Major John F. A. McNair) 90

MCNAIR COAT-OF-ARMS, A.D. 1314 (Burke: *General Armory*) 376

SIR ARNOLD DUNCAN MCNAIR (1885—) JUDGE, INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE, THE HAGUE, HOLLAND . . 426

ARTHUR WYNDHAM MCNAIR (1872—), BRITISH COLONIAL OFFICIAL

DOUGLAS CREVIER MCNAIR (1907-1944), COLONEL, UNITED STATES ARMY

FRANK MCNAIR (1881—), BANKER

EVANDER MCNAIR, D.D. (1811-66), PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER

FREDERICK VALLETTE MCNAIR, JR. (1882—), CAPTAIN, UNITED STATES NAVY, CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR

HARLEY FARNSWORTH MACNAIR (1891-1947), UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR

JAMES LYTCH MCNAIR, SR., (1878—), BANKER

JAMES DUNCAN MCNAIR (1874-1946), REAR ADMIRAL, UNITED STATES NAVY, CHAPLAIN

JOHN BABBITT MCNAIR (1889—), PREMIER OF NEW BRUNSWICK

JOHN FREDERICK ADOLPHUS MCNAIR (1828-1910), MAJOR, MADRAS ROYAL ARTILLERY

LAURANCE NORTH MCNAIR (1884—), REAR ADMIRAL, UNITED STATES NAVY

JULIA MCNAIR WRIGHT (1840-1903), AUTHOR

FACING PAGE

MALCOLM PERRINE MCNAIR (1894—), PROFESSOR OF RETAILING

LESLEY JAMES MCNAIR (1883-1944), GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY

MATTHEW MCNAIR (1774-1862) and LINDA REED (1788-1851)

THOMAS SPEER MCNAIR (1824-1901), CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEER

THOMAS MCNAIR RIGHTER (1847-1918), COAL OPERATOR

WILLIAM RIGHTER MCNAIR, M.D. (1874-1935), PHYSICIAN

U.S.S. MCNAIR, DESTROYER DIVISION, NO. 679 (1943—), NAMED AFTER REAR ADMIRAL FREDERICK V. MCNAIR, UNITED STATES NAVY

THE HAND OF GOD (by C. J. Crow, after the sculpture of A. Rodin) 458

ANDREW McNAIR

"A people which takes no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors, will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote descendants."—MACAULEY.

"Family history is interwoven with our country's history, particularly when its roots strike deep into Colonial times."—HENRY PARSONS.

"Biography is history in action."

ANDREW McNAIR AND THE LIBERTY BELL, 1776[1]

> Proclaim Liberty throughout all the
> land unto all the inhabitants thereof.

WHO RANG THE LIBERTY BELL IN 1776?

"The duty of sounding the Bell devolved along with his regular service upon the Doorkeeper of the Assembly, under personal direction of the Speaker, who from its installation up to the time of his retirement, in 1764, was Isaac Norris. . . ."

"In the session meeting (Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania) October 16, 1767, a revised and more comprehensive set of standing rules (to be observed by Assemblies of the Province of Pennsylvania) was adopted. Rule 19 provides 'that the Doorkeeper always wait on the Speaker for his orders to ring the Bell.' "

"The Doorkeeper to the Assembly at this period was Andrew M'Near, or McNair as later spelled, appointed in 1759 and continuing till 1777, when he was succeeded by William Hurrie (var. spelling Hurry). Disbursements voted to Andrew McNair indicate that he was paid a varying compensation, ranging from thirty-five to forty pounds a year, sometimes also 'for other services,' or for purchases made by authority, and also for support of certain Indian wards who had been placed under his care. One payment of eleven pounds, one shilling, six, was audited March 22, 1777, presumably after his death, in favor of Mary M'Nair 'for sundries as per account.' There is reason to believe, furthermore, that whoever rang the Bell was paid extra for ringing it on special occasions. As Doorkeeper, Andrew M'Nair must be credited with attending the Bell in 1776, when it performed its solemn mission 'to proclaim Liberty throughout all the land.' "[2]

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[1] The following comprises additional data and a correction on the subject to that in *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies* (1923), and *Supplement* (1928).

Another authority states: "The official ringers of the bell were . . . Andrew McNair, 1759-76, who was the bell ringer on the occasion of the Proclamation of Independence, until September 15, 1776, when his services terminated."[3]

DID WILLIAM HURRIE RING IT IN 1776?

The feeble and unsubstantiated claims for Hurrie as the bellman of 1776 have been given by Cornelius Lee Peebles, a direct descendant of William Hurrie, in his application No. 435 for membership in the Society of Sons of the Revolution in the State of California, dated September 24, 1917.

Peebles in these application papers says: William Hurrie "had an unusual, patriotic and distinctive revolutionary record, in that he was 'doorkeeper' of the Continental Congress, for a long period, and particularly from May 10, 1777, to July 28, 1780." He gives as references for the above: *Journals of the Continental Congress,* Vol. 7, p. 338; Vol. 8, p. 604-25; Vol. 9, p. 1018; Vol. 12, pp. 993-1265; Vol. 13, pp. 41, 251-421; Vol. 14, p. 846; Vol. 15, pp. 1090-1126, 1152, 1240, 1400, 1408; Vol. 17, p. 676. These references are quoted as follows, and it will be seen that none of them refers to any service in 1776 but refer to service beginning March 10, 1777, to July 28, 1780.

Journals of the Continental Congress, Vol. 7 (1777), (Ed. 1907), p. 338, entry of May 8, 1777:

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[3] Victor Rosewater, *The Liberty Bell, Its History and Significance,* pp. 31, 32-33. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1926.

[3] Rev. John Baer Stoudt, *The Liberty Bells of Pennsylvania,* p. 92. Philadelphia: William J. Campbell, 1930.

That there is due to William Hurrie, for sundry expenses he paid while attending Congress, 8 12/90 dollars; for 36 days attendance as doorkeeper, from 10 March to 1 May (1777), at 1 dollar a day, 36 dollars.

Vol. 8, p. 604 (Ed. 1907), entry of August 5, 1777:

That there is due to Wm. Hurrie, for his attendance as doorkeeper to Congress, for candles, &. he bought between the 1st May and 31 July, and for 9 days' attendance omitted in his last account, the sum of 90 72/90 dollars.

(NOTE.—This report is in the *Papers of the Continental Congress,* No. 136, I, folio 333.)

Vol. 8, p. 625, entry of August 8, 1777:

That there is due to Wm. Hurrie, door-keeper to Congress, for a balance of his account, being a mistake on the commissioners in the settlement thereof the 1st instant (his account amounting to 117 42/90 and was reported only 90 72/90) the sum of 26 60/90 dollars.

Vol. 9, p. 1018 (Ed. 1907), entry of December 11, 1777:

William Hurrie doorkeeper 1 Aug. to 19 Sept. 1777.

Vol. 12, p. 993 (Ed. 1908), entry of October 9, 1778:

William Hurrie, Doorkeeper 3 July to 30 Sept. 1778.

Vol. 12, p. 1265 (Ed. 1908), entry of December 31, 1778:

William Hurrie to be paid in future $4.00 per day.

Vol. 13, p. 41 (Ed. 1909), entry of January 9, 1779:

William Hurrie doorkeeper 30 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1778.

Vol. 13, p. 251 (Ed. 1909) (no citation on this page).

Vol. 13, p. 1421 (Ed. 1909), entry of April 5, 1779:

William Hurrie doorkeeper 1 Jan. to 31 March 1779.

Vol. 14, p. 846 (Ed. 1909) entry of July 17, 1779:

money due Wm. Hurrie for services.

Vol. 15, p. 1909 (Ed. 1909), entry of September 21, 1779:

A memorial of Wm. Hurrie was read.

Vol. 15, p. 1126 (Ed. 1909), entry of September 29, 1779:

William Hurrie salary for 1 May 1778 increased to $8.00 per day and in the future to be $10.00 per day.

Vol. 15, p. 1152 (Ed. 1909), entry of October 8, 1779:

William Hurrie doorkeeper 1 April to 30 Sept. 1779.

Vol. 15, p. 1240 (Ed. 1909), entry of November 4, 1779:

A petition of Robt. Patton and Wm. Hurrie was read.

Vol. 15, p. 1408 (Ed. 1909) entry of December 24, 1779:

William Hurrie in future to be paid $20.00 per day.

Vol. 17, p. 676 (printed 1910), entry of July 28, 1780:

William Hurrie doorkeeper to Congress allowed for services $40.00 per day from the 20 day of Apr. (last) 1779.

Additional references to William Hurrie not given by E. Tafe:

Vol. 15 (1779), pp. 41, 257, 421, 846, 1400.

Vol. 9 (1777), pp. 338, 604, 625.

Peebles continues in his application: "His (William Hurrie's) most distinguished service consisted in his having the care of the ringing of the Liberty Bell, and, particularly upon July 8, 1776, when the recent Declaration of Independence was read and proclaimed to the populace before the State House in Philadelphia." For references to above Peebles says, "See papers attached."

None of these "attached papers" state that Hurrie rang the Liberty Bell on the above occasion or at any date in 1776. The only "attached paper" that mentions specifically that Hurrie rang the bell is the one giving the following quotation from the book, *Poor Orphan Boy* by J. M. Stetler. The quotation says that Hurrie rang the bell "when the Declaration of Independence *was signed*." The signing did not occur until after July, 1776. The quotation is as follows: "William Hurrie, my mother's (J. M. Stetler's) grand-father emigrated from Scotland to America, and settled in the City of Philadelphia. He was Keeper of the Statehouse, and doorkeeper while Congress was in session. He tolled the old bell, which can still be seen in Independence Hall, when the Declaration of Independence was signed." William Hurrie was doorkeeper from March 4, 1777, to November 3, 1780.[4]

J. M. Stetler is shown in Peebles' application papers to be a great grandson of William Hurrie and a grand uncle to Peebles, the petitioner for membership. The relationship between J. M. Stetler, C. L. Peebles, and William Hurrie as shown in Peebles' application papers is as follows: "William Hurrie had a daughter Sarah Ann Hurry who married John McGinley, they had a daughter Anna McGinley who married Christian Stetler, they had a son John M. Stetler author of *The Poor Orphan Boy* and a daughter Sarah A. Stetler who married J. M. Norris, they had a son Cornelius L. Peebles, the petitioner for membership in the Sons of the Revolution."

It must be concluded from the evidence presented that William Hurrie did not ring the Liberty Bell in 1776. The claim of Peebles is very feeble, and entirely unsubstantiated.

WHERE DID ANDREW MCNAIR LIVE?

Andrew McNair was the doorkeeper of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, and consequently rang what is now the Liberty Bell as one of his duties, from October 16, 1758, to February 18, 1777.

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[4] See Mary D. Alexander. "The Ringers of the Liberty Bell," *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society,* XVIII (October, 1925), 658-67.

McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies, Supplement (1928), pp. 3-12. Chicago, Illinois, 1929.

Where did he live during this time? The proprietary tax, city of Philadelphia for 1769 lists Andrew McNear as a resident of the South Ward.[5] The list as given is as follows:

	Acres	Horses	Cattle	Servants	Tax
Martin Reese, butcher	3	2	......	......	20.13.8
John Clue, baker	......	......	......	......	......
William Patterson	......	......	......	......	......
John Everheard	......	......	......	......	......
Andrew McNear	......	......	......	......	......
Mary Norris, estate	15	2	1	2	572.1.7

A search by the Real Estate-Land Title and Trust Company of Philadelphia through the courtesy of Edward H. Bonsall, a vice-president,[6] states that they were unable to find any properties that were owned by Andrew McNair on the south side of Chestnut Street between 2nd and 4th streets. They did not search between 4th and 5th streets for the reason that the old Norris estate was located between these blocks, nor did they search between 5th and 6th streets as that is the location of the Independence Hall. It seems quite likely therefore that Andrew McNair lived in Independence Hall.

Etting says:[7] "It was the custom of the doorkeeper of the Assembly in the colonial days to occupy the attic of this Western Wing (of the State House). The product of 'the yard' was his perquisite. We find one Joseph Fry the incumbent in 1788, praying to be exonerated from the payment to the State of 195£ with which he was charged arrears of rent. Apparently he kept a cow to consume the herbage of the State House Yard."

[5] *Pennsylvania Archives,* 3d Series, XIV, 182.

[6] Arthur A. Gretz, Assistant Title Officer, in a letter to James B. McNair, dated July 16, 1929.

[7] Frank M. Etting *An Historical Account of the Old State House of Pennsylvania, now Known as the Hall of Independence,* p. 131. Philadelphia, Pa., 1891, 2d edition. Quotation from Miss Jennie Graham McGuire, 1304 Parrish Street, Philadelphia.

A "widow McNair" was assessed for property in the South Ward. She was at first thought to be the widow of Andrew McNair but the above search by the Real Estate-Land Title and Trust Company reveals that Robert (not Andrew) McNair "purchased premises #232 Chestnut Street in the year 1780, he having taken title to same by Deed dated May 5, 1780, and recorded in Deed Book No. 2, page 209." It was the widow of Robert McNair who owned taxable property valued at 450£.[8] The genealogy of his family is found later in this book under "Descendants of Robert McNair and Christiana McNair."

WHERE DID ANDREW MCNAIR DIE?

Andrew McNair was re-elected doorkeeper on November 29, 1776, for the ensuing year but died before February 18, 1777, for on that date Jacob Lehre was chosen to serve in the place of the deceased McNair.

"No account of the death of Andrew McNair was found in Philadelphia papers of the period. Of course, the Philadelphia papers were small and contained few obituaries and in 1777 it was not advisable to advertise the number of deaths. No record of burial has been found in the Old Pine Street Presbyterian Church nor in the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. Vandalism by the British during their occupation of the Old Pine Street Church at the time of the Revolution resulted in the destruction of many stones and others have disappeared through the action of the weather and others have sunk below the ground level."[9]

As the Continental Congress was held in Baltimore between December 20, 1776, and March 4, 1777, it was thought that perhaps Andrew McNair might have died and been buried in Baltimore, Maryland. Correspondence with the Maryland Historical Society and the various cemeteries produced negative results. Henry R. Sharpless, recorder for the Friends Burial Ground in Baltimore wrote May 25, 1937, that he was "sorry that the above name is not recorded in any of our records of the cemetery, nor could I find his name among the membership records of the Society of Friends of this City. It would have been quite an honor for our organization to have a member play such an important and historic part." William A. McLeran, secretary, Druid Ridge Cemetery Company, took pains to inquire concerning the older Church burial grounds, including the Catholic Cathedral, Old St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and the First Presbyterian Church, and examined the records of the two last named churches which were found in the library of the Maryland Historical Society in Baltimore. He found no record of death of any McNair from 1776 to March 1777. At this library he examined copies of newspapers published in Baltimore during the period in question, namely, *Maryland Journal and Advertiser* and *Dunlop's Maryland Gazette or the Baltimore General Advertiser.* These papers, quaint four-page affairs, publish very little of the proceedings of the Congress. Most of the news items concerning this country consist of news of military affairs, movement of troops, etc. However, in the March 4, 1777, issue of the *Maryland Journal and Advertiser* the following news item appears: "A few days ago the Honourable Continental Congress adjourned from this town to Philadelphia, for which place the members have mostly sat out."

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[8] *Pennsylvania Archives,* 3d Series, XV, p. 741.

[9] Mary D. Alexander, *op. cit.*

The exact date of death, place of death, and last resting-place of Andrew McNair still await discovery.

JULY 4, 1777

The first anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was celebrated in the American colonies on July 4, 1777 even though that freedom was still in grave peril—threatened on all fronts. It was a day to celebrate! Hadn't Britain's General Howe finally moved his army out of New Jersey? In Boston, a great day of parades and happy celebration began with a prayer and a sermon by the Reverend William Gordon, and there was an exciting night on the common. In Virginia the young ladies of Amelia County vowed a declaration of their own to honor this anniversary, "No man shall address us unless he has proved his valor in the American armies." Charleston, S. C., proudly hailed freedom from sunrise when flags flew from every fort and vessel, until far into a night of fireworks and festivity. Seventy-six cannon roared to salute 1776, the year of the great declaration, there were 13 toasts proposed—one for every colony. Throughout the new republic people celebrated with joy and a firmer determination to win their independence. In Philadelphia the vessels in the harbor were gay with flags, manned their yards, and fired salutes. The Hessian band captured at Trenton entertained congress. At night candles glowed in windows, fireworks thrilled the people on the common, and the bells rang. It was William Hurrie's day in the sun.[10]

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[10] From Rick Fletcher and Athena Robbins, the *Chicago Tribune,* April 3, 1955 and V. Rosewater, *The Liberty Bell.* pp. 68-73. New York, 1926.

McNAIRS IN ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND

"They who on glorious ancestry enlarge
But prove their debt instead of their discharge."

"If you could see your ancestors
All standing in a row,
Would you be proud of them or not?
Or don't you really know?

But here's another question which
Requires a different view.
If you could meet your ancestors,
Would they be proud of you?"

DUNKELD AND GLASGOW PROTOCOL RECORDS

1. Duncane Maknair a procurator for Sir John Pipar, chaplain, at Dunkeld, March 1, 1546-47. Instrument No. 21.[1]

2. Sir Duncan McNair a witness in regard to a land dispute in Ester Perce and Wester Perces, July 7, 1550. Instrument No. 64.[1]

3. Duncan McNair one of the procurators to act for William Crechtoun, in the books of the official of Dunkeld, 1551. Instrument No. 93.[1]

4. James Maknair a party in an agreement "to act them in the books of the official of Dunkeld." Dated at Perth, November 17, 1550. Instrument No. 63.[1]

5. John McNair a "procurator to act them in the books of acts of the lord official of Dunkeld general." Dated at Perth, October 29, 1550. Instrument No. 67.[1]

6. Robert McNair commissioned a sub-delegate of the Cathedral Church of Dunkeld. Dated January 4, 1550-51. Instrument No. 68.[1]

7. John McNaer, witness, August 30, 1537. Protocol No. 1314.[2]

8. John McNair, witness, July 31, 1560. Protocol No. 1384.[3]

9. Thomas Maknair mentioned as factor, year 1586.[3]

10. Umfrid Maknair, citizen, Glasgow, October 30, 1561.[3] Protocol Nos. 1418 and 1419.[3]

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[1] *Protocol Book of Sir Robert Rollock, 1534-52,* edited by W. Angus. Scottish Record Society. Edinburgh, 1931.

[2] *Abstracts of Protocols of the Town Clerks of Glasgow,* edited by R. Renwick. Vol. 4: *William Hegaet's Protocols, 1568-76.* Glasgow, 1897.

[3] *Ibid.*, Vol. 5: *Henry Gibson's Protocols, 1555-68.* Glasgow, 1897.

11. Umfrid McNair (Maknair), witness, November 29, 1562, Glasgow. Protocol No. 701. Name on document, January 17, 1565-66. Protocol No. 855. A burgess of Glasgow, May 7, 1566. Protocol No. 871.[4]

12. John Maknair in Govan bailie April 15, 1572. Protocol Nos. 1843 and 1844.[5]

13. Umfrid Maknair, witness, April 8, 1569. Protocol No. 1628.[5]

14. Umfrid Maknair, witness, June 28, 1571. Protocol No. 1775.[5]

15. Umfrid Maknair, citizen, May 12, 1571. Protocol No. 1758.[5]

16. Umfrid McNair, husband of Jonet Paterson, April 1, 1573. Protocol No. 1919.[6]

17. Umfrid McNair, witness, April 6, 1573. Protocol No. 1921.[6]

18. Thomas Maknair in Mekle Govan, shire of Lanark, barony of Glasgow, February 11, 1594-95. Protocol No. 3344.[7]

19. Walter McNair in Balschagrie, witness, October 2, 1594. Protocol No. 3336.[7]

20. Daniell Maknair in Mekle Goven gave sasine to Agnes Park, his future spouse. Witnessed by John McNair, son of John McNair in Boit. May 12, 1597. Protocol No. 3368.[8]

21. Thomas Maknair in Goven . . . gave to Jonet Winzet, his future spouse. Witnesses John Maknair in Boit and James Maknair in Govan, April 30, 1595. Protocol No. 3347[8]

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[4] *Ibid.*, Vol. 3: *William Hegaet's Protocols, 1561-68.* Glasgow, 1896.

[5] *Ibid.*, Vol. 6: *Henry Gibsone's Protocols, 1568-73.* Glasgow, 1898.

[6] *Ibid.*, Vol. 7: *Henry Gibsone's Protocols, 1573-76.* Glasgow, 1898.

[7] *Ibid.*, Vol. 11: *George Hucheson's Protocols, 1591-1600* and *Henry Gibsone's Protocols, 1598-1600.* Glasgow, 1900.

22. James McNair in Kirklie, witness, October 14, 1598. Protocol No. 3396.[8]

23. James McNair, citizen, witness, December 7, 1598. Protocol No. 3510.[8]

24. John McNair and Boitt bailie, February 11, 1594-95. Protocol No. 3343.[8]

25. Thomas Maknair in Mekle Govan, son of John Maknair, there, gave land, February 11, 1594-95. Protocol No. 3345.[8]

26. Thomas McNair, citizen, witness, October 9, 1598. Protocol No. 3480. Citizen, witness, July 2, 1599. Protocol No. 3567. Merchant, witness, May 26, 1599. Protocol No. 3556.[8]

[8] *Ibid.*, Vol. 11: *George Hucheson's Protocols, 1591-1600*. Glasgow, 1900.

GLASGOW BURGESSES AND GUILD BRETHREN

1573-1750[1]

1. Andrew McNair, merchant, Burgess and Guild Brother, gratis, August 20, 1725.

2. Andrew McNair, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, as serving apprentice with Duncan McNair, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, August 30, 1732.

3. Duncan McNair, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, wife, September 22, 1698.

4. Duncan McNair, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother as eld. l. son to dec. Duncan McNair, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, September 8, 1731.

5. Henry M. McNair, gardener, Burgess, a mar. Lillias, l. dau. to dec. John Adam, gardener, burgess, February 8, 1694.

6. Henry McNair, gardener, Guild Brother, wife, June 12, 1695.

7. James McNair, weaver, Burgess, master, June 26, 1708.

8. James McNair, weaver, Burgess as eld. l. son to dec. James McNair, weaver, Burgess (Guild Brother as mar. Jean, l. daughter to John Walker, tailor, Burgess and Guild Brother, 14 September 1742), August 19, 1737.

9. James McNair, merchant, Burgess and Guild Brother, as fourth l. son to dec. Duncan McNair, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, December 1, 1740.

10. James McNair, merchant, Burgess and Guild

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[1] *The Burgess and Guild Brethren of Glasgow, 1573-1750,* Scottish Record Society. Edited by J. R. Anderson. Edinburgh, 1925.

Brother, as fourth l.s son to dec. Duncan McNair, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, December 1, 1740.

11. James McNair, cordiner, Burgess and Guild Brother, as mar. Agnes l. dau. to Archibald Anderson, cordiner, Burgess and Guild Brother, March 7, 1748.

12. John McNair, B. and F., as mar [———] dau. to dec. John Wyiss, merchant burgess, January 25, 1600.

13. John McNair, cooper, Burgess and Guild Brother, as mar. Jonat. l. dau. to James Young, cooper, Burgess and Guild Brother, Jan. 27, 1625.

14. John McNair weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, gratis, September 17, 1719.

15. John McNair, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother as serving apprentice with Daniel Wilkieson, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, gratis, conform to act of council dated 29 January, February 5, 1736.

16. John McNair, tanner, Burgess and Guild Brother, as serving apprentice with John Gray, tanner, Burgess and Guild Brother, September 15, 1736.

17. John McNair, maltman, Burgess and Guild Brother, as mar. Margaret, l. dau. to James Hamilton, maltman, Burgess and Guild Brother, February 2, 1738.

18. Moses McNair, merchant, Burgess and Guild Brother, as serving apprentice with John McLea, merchant, Burgess and Guild Brother, gratis, conform to act of council dated December 9, 1742.

19. Robert McNair, servant to James Graham of Bocklyvie, Burgess, gratis, September 13, 1707.

20. Robert McNair, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, as mar. Christian, l. dau. to dec. James Alexander, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, January 10, 1729.

21. Robert McNair, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother,

as eld. l. son to dec. Duncan McNair, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, September 7, 1732.

22. Robert McNair, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, as eld. l. son to dec. Duncan McNair weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, September 7, 1732.

23. Robert McNair, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, as serving apprentice with John Watson, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, gratis, October 3, 1744.

24. Thomas McNair merchant, Burgess and F. as mar. Jonet, dau. to [———] Winzet, burgess, August 14, 1599.

25. Thomas McNair, skinner, Burgess, as eld. l. son to Thomas McNair, skinner, burgess, January 23, 1640.

26. Walter McNair, land-labourer, Burgess, gratis, for good service done, conform to act of council dated 9 January 1705, August 6, 1707.

27. Walter McNair, Burgess and Guild Brother, gratis, October 6, 1742.

1751-1846[2]

1. Alexander McNair, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, by purchase October 28, 1756.

2. Alexander Macnair, merchant, Burgess and Guild Brother, by purchase, May 20, 1808.

3. Alexander McNair, merchant, Burgess and Guild Brother, as second son to Robert McNair, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, September 20, 1787.

4. Andrew McNair, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, as second l. son to Robert McNair, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, September 20, 1759.

5. Andrew McNair, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother,

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[2] *The Burgesses and Guild Brethren of Glasgow,* 1751-1846, Scottish Record Society. Edited by J. R. Anderson. Edinburgh, 1935.

as eld. l. son to deceased John B. McNair, hatter, Burgess and Guild Brother, September 20, 1759.

6. Andrew McNair, merchant, Burgess and Guild Brother, as eld. son to dec. James McNair, merchant, Burgess and Guild Brother, October 31, 1792.

7. Andrew McNair, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, as eld. son of dec. James McNair, gardener, Burgess and Guild Brother, September 5, 1799.

8. Andrew Macnair, merchant, one of the partners of Andrew McNair and Company, London Hat Warehouse, Trongate, Burgess and Guild Brother, as younger l. son to dec. Robert McNair, [———], Burgess and Guild Brother, December 7, 1815.

9. David Fleming, baker, Burgess and Guild Brother, as eldest son to John F. who mar. Margaret, dau. to Andrew McNair, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, 1759, September 18, 1844.

10. Duncan Bell, cordiner, Burgess and Guild Brother, as mar. Janet, l. dau. to James McNair, cordiner, Burgess and Guild Brother, September 18, 1777.

11. Ebenezer McNair, merchant, Burgess and Guild Brother, as younger l. son to dec. Duncan McNair, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, September 15, 1769.

12. Ebenezer McNair, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, as youngest son to Robert McNair, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, August 18, 1786.

13. Ewen McNair, weaver, Drygate Lane, Burgess and Guild Brother, as youngest l. son to James McNair, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, September 9, 1830.

14. James McNair, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, as eld. l. son to Matthew G. McNair, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, September 20, 1759.

15. James McNair, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, as serving apprentice with William Murchy, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, September 20, 1759.

16. James McNair, gardener, Burgess and Guild Brother, as eld. l. son to John McNair, gardener, Burgess and Guild Brother, September 11, 1771.

17. James McNair, writer, Burgess and Guild Brother, as younger l. son to James McNair, cordiner, Burgess and Guild Brother, April 16, 1778.

18. James McNair, merchant, Burgess and Guild Brother, as serving apprentice with James Lockhart, merchant, Burgess and Guild Brother, May 2, 1782.

19. James McNair, wright, Burgess and Guild Brother, by purchase, August 19, 1784.

20. James McNair, merchant, Burgess and Guild Brother, as younger son to Robert McNair, merchant, Burgess and Guild Brother, July 28, 1796.

21. James Ritchie McNair, merchant, Burgess and Guild Brother, as younger l. son to Ritchie McNair, merchant, Burgess and Guild Brother, February 12, 1841.

22. James McNair, merchant, Burgess and Guild Brother, as younger son to Walter McNair, Burgess and Guild Brother. [1829 sic] September 27, 1844.

23. John Elder, shoemaker, Burgess and Guild Brother, as mar. Isobel, l. dau. to James McNair, cordiner, Burgess and Guild Brother, November 11, 1774.

24. William Govan, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, as mar. Elizabeth, l. dau., to James McNair, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, September 14, 1784.

25. John Stewart, tailor, Burgess and Guild Brother, as mar. Agnes, l. dau. to James McNair, gardener, Burgess and Guild Brother, July 4, 1800.

26. John McNair, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, as eld. l. son to dec. Duncan McNair, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, September 18, 1755.

27. John McNair, cordiner, Burgess and Guild Brother, as eld. l. son to James McNair, cordiner, Burgess and Guild Brother, September 27, 1763.

28. John McNair, cordiner, Burgess and Guild Brother, as eld. l. son to dec. Moses McNair, merchant, Burgess and Guild Brother, October 2, 1766.

29. John McNair, gardener, Burgess and Guild Brother, as eld. l. son to dec. Henry McNair, gardener, Burgess and Guild Brother, September 11, 1771.

30. John McNair, flesher, Burgess and Guild Brother, as eld. l. son to Robert McNair, flesher, Burgess and Guild Brother, September 22, 1773.

31. John McNair, merchant, Burgess and Guild Brother, as eld. l. son to dec. Robert McNair, merchant, Burgess and Guild Brother, March 25, 1779.

32. John McNair, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, as younger son to James McNair, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, October 16, 1786.

33. John McNair, hammerman, Burgess and Guild Brother, by purchase, November 30, 1786.

34. John McNair, merchant, Burgess and Guild Brother, as younger son to Robert McNair, merchant, Burgess and Guild Brother, February 3, 1790.

35. John MacNair, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, by purchase, May 14, 1801.

36. John McNair, junior, merchant, Burgess and Guild Brother, as eld. l. son to John McNair, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, May 25, 1808.

37. John McNair, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, as eld. l. son to John McNair, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, October 6, 1825.

38. William Hutcheson, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, as mar. Agnes l. dau. to John McNair, gardener, Burgess and Guild Brother, April 5, 1808.

39. John Paul, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, as mar. Janet, l. dau. to John McNair, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, June 2, 1835.

40. Joseph McNair, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, as second l. son to Robert McNair, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, September 9, 1757.

41. Matthew McNair, merchant, Burgess and Guild Brother, as younger son to dec. James McNair, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, September 17, 1783.

42. Paul McNair, merchant, Burgess and Guild Brother, as eld. l. son to Ritchie McNair, merchant, Burgess and Guild Brother, July 19, 1841.

43. Ritchie McNair, merchant, Burgess and Guild Brother, as eld. l. son to dec. James McNair, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, February 12, 1841.

44. Robert McNair, flesher, Burgess and Guild Brother, as mar. Margaret, l. dau. to dec. James Paull, younger, tanner in Glasgow, Burgess and Guild Brother, January 20, 1757.

45. Robert McNair, merchant, Burgess and Guild Brother, as eld. l. son to Robert McNair, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, February 1, 1765.

46. Robert McNair, hammerman, Burgess and Guild Brother, as eld. l. son to Walter McNair, servant in the United Company of Wester and King Street Sugar Houses, Burgess and Guild Brother, September 16, 1773.

47. Robert McNair, merchant, as eld. l. son to Robert McNair, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, April 18, 1776.

48. Robert McNair, merchant, Burgess and Guild Brother, as younger son to John McNair, gardener, Burgess and Guild Brother, September 15, 1786.

49. Robert McNair, merchant, Burgess and Guild Brother, as eld. son to dec. Robert McNair, merchant, Burgess and Guild Brother, January 11, 1790.

50. Robert McNair, merchant, clerk in Thistle Bank, Burgess and Guild Brother, as eld. l. son to deceased Robert McNair, Burgess and Guild Brother, December 27, 1815.

51. Robert McNair, cordiner, Burgess and Guild Brother, as mar. Janet, l. dau. to John Munsie, wright, Burgess and Guild Brother [1785], August 28, 1843.

52. John Blair, merchant, Burgess and Guild Brother, as mar. Mary, l. dau. to Robert McNair, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, October 23, 1777.

53. William Crawfurd, cordiner, Burgess and Guild Brother, as mar. Janet, l. dau. to dec. Robert McNair, merchant, Burgess and Guild Brother, August 27, 1778.

54. James Gardner, merchant, Burgess and Guild Brother, as mar. Marion, dau. to Robert McNair, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, September 20, 1787.

55. James McNee, merchant, Burgess and Guild Brother, as mar. Jane, l. dau. to Robert McNair, merchant, Burgess and Guild Brother, September 27, 1844.

56. Thomas McNair, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, as younger son to John McNair, weaver, Burgess and Guild Brother, May 28, 1822.

57. William McLeod, hammerman, Burgess and Guild Brother, as mar. Elizabeth, l. dau. to Walter McNair, servant in the United Company of Wester and King Street Sugar Houses, Burgess and Guild Brother, August 11, 1760.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW MATRICULANTS[1]

1744

Robert McNair (1087) filius Roberti civis Glasguen, merchant in Glasgow. Died there December 27, 1787. Father of 4083, 4753.

1748

Andreas McNair (1287) filius natu quartus Roberti McNair, mercatoris Glasguensis.

John McNair (1300) filius natu tertius Roberti McNair, mercatoris Glasguensis.

1755

William McNair (1710) filius natu octavius Roberti, mercatoris Glasguensis.

Thomas McNair (1711) filius natu nonus Roberti, mercatoris Glasguensis.

1757

Ebenezer McNair (1828) filius natu septinus Duncani, nuper Textoris Glasguensis.

1764

John McNair (2367) filius natu maximus Roberti in Glasgua.

1765

James McNair (2443) filius natu maximus Jacobi de Shettlestown in Parochia Barony.

1769

Archibald McNair (2843) filius natu tertius Jacobis civis Glasguensis.

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[1] From *The Matriculation Albums of the University of Glasgow from 1728 to 1858.* Compiled by W. I. Addison. Glasgow, 1913.

James McNair (2865) filius natu secundus Jacobi civis Glasguensis.

1771

James McNair (3091) filius natu quartus Jacobi mercatoris Glasguensis. Preacher in Shettleston Chapel of Ease, 1783-88. Minister of Slamannan, 1788-98. Died April 15, 1798, aged 38. Father of 6405, 7135; grandfather of 13853, 14230, 14638.

1774

William McNair (3395) natus in Inveraray Filius natu maximus Alexandri mercatoris in oppido de Inverary et comitatu Argatheliae.

1780

Robert McNair (4083) filius natu maximus Roberti mercatoris in urbe Galsguensi.

Of Janefield and Belvidere. Sometime sugar refiner in Glasgow, afterwards (1813) Collector of Customs at Leith. Son of 1087; brother of 4753; brother-in-law of 4323.

1784

John McNair (4443) filius natu tertius Roberti mercatoris Glasguensis.

1787

James McNair (4753) filius natu tertius Roberti mercatoris Glasguae natus.

Of Calder Park. Sugar refiner in Glasgow. Son of 1087; brother of 4083.

1799

James McNair (6015) filius natu minimus Jacobi quondam artificis, Glasgow, Lanark.

1801

James McNair (6270) filius natu maximus Jacobi de Shettleston armigeri in Com: der Lanark.

1802

Robert MacNair (6405) filius natu maximus Reverendi viri Jacobi quondam pastoris parochiae de Slamannan.

M.A. 1808. D.D. 1842. Minister of (1) Ballantree, 1815-24; (2) the Abbey parish, Paisley, 1824-51. Died there July 22, 1851 aged 60. Son of 3091; brother of 7135; father of 13353; 14230, 14638; married an aunt of 14168, 14232, 14818, 15015, 15823.

1806

James McNair (7135) filius natu secundus Reverendi Viri Jacobi quondam Pastoris parochiae de Slamannan.

Died at Mobile, near New Orleans, America, October 3, 1823. Son of 3091; brother of 6405; uncle of 13353, 14230, 14638.

1807

Robert McNair (7407) filius natu maximi Joannis mercatoris Glasg: natus.

1808

Benjamin McNair (7482) filius natu tertius Jacobi armigeri de Greenfield, Glasguensis.

M.D. 1815. M.F.P.S.G. 1819. Practitioner in Glasgow. Died at Dunipace, January 25, 1844, aged 49. Granduncle of 14861.

1809

Robert McNair (7938) filius natu maximus: Jacobi mercatoris: Glasguensis.

1821

James McNair (10851) filius natu secondus Jacobi mercat. Glasg.

1825

James Ritchie McNair (11736) filius natu 5tus Ritchie vectigal procuratoris Glasguensis.

Bookseller and stationer in Glasgow. Died at his sister's residence, 77 Allison Street, Govanhill, October 22, 1883.

1827

James McNair (12029) major filius natu tertius Nathanielis artificis in parochia de Campbelton et Comitatu de Argyle.

1834

James MacNair (13353) filius natu maximus Roberti Verbi Dei Ministri in Parochia de Abbey in opp. Paisley.

M.A. 1839. Minister of (1) Lagerwood, 1844-53, (2) Auchtermuchty, 1853-70, (3) Canongate, Edinburgh, 1870-88. Died at St. Boswells, November 13, 1888, aged 68. Grandson of 3091; son of 6405; nephew of 7135; brother of 14230, 14638; cousin of 14818; brother-in-law and cousin of 14168, 14232, 15015, 15823.

1840

Robert MacNair (14230) filius natu secundus Roberti Verbei Dei Ministri in Oppido Paisley.

Born August 28, 1827. M.A. Glasg. 1845. M.D. Edin. 1862. L.R.C.S. Edin. 1862. Minister in Charlotte Town, Prince Edward Island. Minister of Gourock, 1853-55. Presbyterian Chaplain at Scutari, Crimea. Medical Practitioner in Leith, 1862-83. Minister of the Baptist Church, Greenock. Died at 33 Kilmaurs Road, Edinburgh, 15 July, 1896. Grandson of 3091; son of 6405; nephew of 7135; brother of 13353, 14638; cousin of 14168, 14232, 14818, 15015, 15823.

1842

Andrew C. McNair (14479) filius natu tertius Jacobi opificis et Institoris in oppid. de Dalry.

Teacher in Glasgow. Married at Dalry, 16th April 1856.

Robert McNair (14527) filius natu secondus Jacobi militis olim. Of Craigend. Killed by a fall from his horse April 30, 1858.

1843

Alexander MacNair (14638) filius natu tertius Roberti Verbi Dei Ministri in oppid. de Paisley.

Otherwise Alexander Hill Macnair B.A. 1848. Civil Engineer in (1) India, (2) Persia, (3) Ceylon, (4) South America. Resident in 1897 at 18 Newington Road, Edinburgh. Grandson of 3091; son of 6405; nephew of 7135; brother of 13353, 14230; cousin of 14168, 14232, 14818, 15015, 15823.

1850

Andreas Macnair (15717) filius natu maximus Jacobi armigeri de Balvie in parochia de N. Kilpatrick et comitatu de Stirling.

Born in 1833. Student of Law in the University of Glasgow, 1855-56. Accountant and Stockbroker in Glasgow. Died at Exmouth April 30, 1881. Brother of 16559; cousin of 12696, 15770.

1855

James Alexander MacNair (16559) filius natu secundus Jacobi armigeri de Balvie in comitat. de Stirling.

Born 3rd May 1839. Merchant in Shanghai, China, 1860-65, when returned home in bad health. Died at his father's house, Aucheneck, Stirlingshire, 30th October 1865. Brother of 15717; cousin of 12696, 15770.

1856

Archibald Macnair (16657) filius natu maximus Archibaldi MacNair mercatoris apud Greenock.

Student of Theology in the University of Glasgow, 1857-58 and 1859-62.

DESCENDANTS OF ANDREW MACNAIR AND MARGARET SCOTT[1]

10. Duncan Scott Macnair was born in Glasgow in 1861, and at an early age showed an enthusiasm for chemistry. He left school at fifteen to become assistant in the laboratory of R. Tatlock, the Glasgow city analyst. After three years here, he transferred to the laboratory of the Tharsis Copper Co., and then in 1881 the government sent him to Cyprus as assistant to the public analyst. A laboratory was established there under great difficulties, but two years later the post was discontinued, and he returned.

For two years he studied chemistry, physics, and mineralogy at Owens College, Manchester, with Sir Henry Roscoe, Professor Schorlemmer, and Sir Arthur Schuster, and he then returned to Glasgow for two years as a teacher in Allan Glen's School and lecturer in Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College.

In 1888 he went to Wurzburg and after only one year's study and research under the eminent Professor Emil Fischer he was awarded the doctorate "Summa cum Laude" for work on furfuran and its derivatives.

With these qualifications he took up work in the East London Technical College, now Queen Mary's College, and inspired many students by his teaching. One of his chief discoveries was a method for analyzing a mixture of chlorides, bromides, and iodides, at that time a complex problem. During the same year he took the B.Sc. degree with honors at London University where he was specially distinguished in chemistry, being placed second, and qualifying for the university scholarship in that subject.

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[1] Additional information to that in *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies* (1928), pp. 35-36.

Three years later, in 1893, he became an inspector, one of twelve appointed to take charge of the scientific and technical instruction under the Science and Art Department, which was then being developed, first in western and later in southern Scotland. He settled in Edinburgh and his visits to schools are remembered by many of the teachers for his sympathetic and practical advice.

In 1927 he retired and settled at Letchworth, where he had a large circle of friends, who shared in his pleasure in music and games, especially billiards and golf. He was valued for his generosity, kindliness, and helpfulness. He was the author of two textbooks on science, and for over fifty years (since June 4, 1885) a fellow of the Chemical Society (London). He married Dora, daughter of Andrew Matthews and died November 27, 1937, leaving two sons and a daughter.[2]

His scientific publications are as follows: "Note on the Separation of Acetic and Formic Acids," *Chemical News,* LV (1887), 229. Abstract in the *Journal of the Chemical Society* (London), LII (1887), 751. "An Apparatus for Determining Vapour Densities," *Chemical News,* LV (1887), 289. Abstract in the *Journal of the Chemical Society* (London), LII (1887), 765. "Ein Apparat zur Bestimmung von Dampfdichten" (Apparatus for Vapour-Density Determinations) (with W. Bott), *Berichte die Deutchen Chemischen Gesellschaft,* XX (1887), 916-22. Abstract in the *Journal of the Chemical Society* (London), LII (1887), 632. *Über Derivate des Furils und Furoins,* Inaugural Dissertation, Wurzburg (1889), 17 p. "Ueber Derivate des Furoins und Furils," *Annalen,* CCLVIII (1890), 220-30. Abstract in the

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[2] *Journal of the Chemical Society* (London, 1938), part 1, pp. 160-61.

Journal of the Chemical Society (London), LVIII (1890), 1245-46. "Note on the Detection of Chlorine and Bromine in Presence of Iodine," *Chemical News,* LXVI (1892), 5. Abstract in the *Journal of the Chemical Society* (London), LXII (1892), Part 2, 1514. "A Quantitative Method for Separating Iodine from Chlorine and Bromine, "*Transactions, Chemical Society* (London) (1893), 1051. *An Introduction to Chemistry* published by George Bell and Sons, London, 1922, and with D. E. Jones, *Elementary General Science.*

16. A. I. MACNAIR is not the author of *An Introduction to Chemistry* as given in *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies* (1928), p. 36.

18. JAMES IRVINE MACNAIR is the author of *Livingstone, the Dauntless, 1813-1873,* published in Exeter, England, 1935.

DESCENDANTS OF ARCHIBALD McNAIR AND MARY ANN LINDSAY[1]

1. ARCHIBALD McNAIR, ESQ., a gentleman residing in Dorset married Mary Ann Lindsay, the daughter of William Lindsay.[2] Perhaps this William Lindsay was the same person who married Frances Bagshaw in 1776 at St. Marylebone, London.[3] Archibald McNair and Mary Ann Lindsay had at least one child:

2. John Christie McNair

SECOND GENERATION

2. JOHN CHRISTIE McNAIR (Archibald [1][1]) was born November 12, 1806, in Abchurch Lane, City of London. His birth was recorded in the Register Book kept at Dr. William's Library, Red Cross Street, London. He received part of his education at Dr. Wanostrocht's school, Camberwell. On August 7, 1822, he was nominated to Addiscombe as a cadet by William Wigram, Esq., on the recommendation of John Christie, Esq., of 6 Queen Street, Mayfair, London. Addiscombe was the East India Company's training college at Addiscombe, Surrey. His dates of rank while in service with the Madras Artillery are as follows: brevet cadet 1824; regimental ensign, December 16, 1824; second lieutenant, December 16, 1824; lieutenant, December 17, 1824; brevet captain, December 16, 1839; captain, June 3, 1841; major,

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[1] The compiler, James B. McNair, is indebted to the Society of Genealogists (London), of which he is a member, for assistance in finding material for the account of this family. For the discovery of living relatives, however, he is indebted to the firm of Thring, Sheldon, and Rutherford mentioned in the will of Lt. Gen. E. J. McNair.

[2] *Cadet Papers,* XLII, 342.

[3] *Boyd's Marriage Index for Middlesex.*

February 25, 1842. He retired, March 5, 1844, and resided in Bath, England. On April 23, 1899, he died and was buried in Lansdown Cemetery, Bath. In his will he named his son Harry B. McNair and General Edward Dayot Watson, 2 Nortland Place, Bath (who may have been a brother-in-law) as his executors. The gross value of his estate was £22,460.[4] He was married to Margaret Watson. They had at least three children:

3. Edward John McNair

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4. Henry Archibald McNair was born June 28, 1840, at Bangalore, Madras, India, and was baptized there September 5, 1840, at St. Marks. He entered the army as a brevet in the Bengal Infantry during 1857-58. He was promoted to ensign in the 29th regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1859. On July 11, 1861, he became a lieutenant in the same organization. Later he became lieutenant adjutant in the 12th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry. He was promoted while in this regiment to captain on November 1, 1868, to major on July 16, 1876 and to lieutenant colonel on April 1, 1877. He was promoted to colonel on July 1, 1881, and served at Umballa and Fort William until 1887. On September 30, 1893, he became a major general and was retired in 1895. He died August 22, 1908, while residing at the York House Hotel, Bath, intestate, a bachelor. The gross value of his estate was £27,258. He was buried in the Lansdown Cemetery, Bath.[5]
5. Harry Bingham McNair

THIRD GENERATION

3. EDWARD JOHN MCNAIR (John C. [2]^{2} Archibald [1]^{1}) was born July 9, 1838, and baptized August 22, 1838 in Bath,

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[4] Obituary notice in *Bath Daily Chronicle* for April 26, 1889. Certified copy of an Entry of Death from the Register Book of Deaths, No. 34 for the Subdistrict of Walcott, County of Somerset. Certified copy of the last will and testament of John Christie McNair from the Principal Probate Registry, Somerset House, London.

[5] *Who's Who 1908* (London). Commonwealth Relations Office, London. *Bath Daily Chronicle,* August 24, 1908. Principal Probate Registry, London. The Reverend F. C. M. Musgrave-Brown, Rector, Walcot Rectory, Bath, England.

County Somerset, England. He received part of his education at King Edward's Grammar School, Bath, and at the Bruton Grammar School. He was first commissioned into the East India Company service in July, 1856, and was posted to the 41st Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry. On July 26, 1856, he was commissioned an ensign in the 2d Regiment of European Bengal Fusiliers, two years later on April 12, 1858, he was promoted to lieutenant. In 1861 the 2d Regiment of Bengal European Fusiliers became the 2d Battalion of the 104th Foot (Royal Munster Fusiliers) and McNair was transferred to the 24th Regiment of Native Infantry. In this latter regiment he obtained a captaincy on May 22, 1867. On September 23, 1871, he became a major in the 17th Regiment of Native Infantry and on January 1, 1874 he was promoted to lieutenant colonel in the 24th Regiment of Native Infantry. Five years later, on January 1, 1879, he attained the rank of colonel in the same regiment; on December 24, 1887, he became a major general and four years later, December 20, 1891, a lieutenant general. In 1892 he was retired. In 1920 he was on the list of Bengal Infantry (Indian Army List). McNair's war service includes service in the Indian Mutiny (Sepoy War) of 1857-58 and he saw action at Budlee-Ki-Serai, the seige and capture of Delhi and subsequent operations in the Delhi district (medal and clasp). Later he was on the northwest frontier of India in 1868 at Hazara and the occupation of Black Mountain (medal with clasp). He saw service also in the Afghan War, 1879-80, and was mentioned in despatches (medal). On June 17, 1874, he was made Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of Musketry in Bengal as which he served until 1879. In 1910 he returned to Bath. He was very fond of music and frequently attended the Pump Room Orchestral concerts. As a hobby he played the cello. He was married to Catherine

Louisa Spry Dias who died in 1910. Lieutenant General McNair died at No. 9 St. James Square, Bath on April 15, 1921 and is buried in Lansdown Cemetery. The gross value of his estate was £17,138. Children:[6]

6. Edward Montague Cecil McNair who lived in Canada
7. Margaret Ethel McNair who married ——— Rouse.

5. HARRY BINGHAM MCNAIR (John C. [2]² Archibald [1]¹), from 1889 to 1895 Vicar of Aylesbury, County Buckingham, England, had children as follows:

8. Lindsay William McNair
9. Janet Mary McNair
10. Mary Ann Eliza McNair
11. Emily Jane McNair
12. Caroline Harriett McNair
13. Charlotte Catherine Maria McNair who was married to ——— Reading
14. John Kirkland Mackenzie McNair

FOURTH GENERATION

14. JOHN KIRKLAND MACKENZIE MCNAIR (Harry B. [5]³ John C. [2]² Archibald [1]¹) was born October 21, 1893. He was educated at Rugby and at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. His first commission was in the Royal Regiment of Artillery in 1913. In 1917 he was a captain; in 1930 brevet major; in 1931, major; in 1935 brevet lieutenant colonel; in 1938 lieutenant colonel; in 1938 colonel; in 1940 temporary brigadier. He served in the Euro-

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[6] The War Office, London. The Commonwealth Relations Office, London. *Cadet Papers, CXXI,* 134. *Indian Army List Supplement,* 1920. *Who Was Who,* 1916-1928 (London). *London Times* (April 18, 1921), p. 17, column 1. *London Times* (June 2, 1921), p. 13, column 5. Obituary notice in *Bath and Wilts Chronicles and Herald* (April, 1921). Certified copy of an entry of birth, General Register Office, Somerset House, London. P. R. Innes. *History of the Bengal European Regiment, now the Royal Munster Fusiliers, London,* 1885. J. W. Kaye, *A History of the Sepoy War in India, 1857-58,* 3 vols., London, 1865. India, Army Headquarters, Intelligence Branch. *The Second Afghan War, 1878-80: Official Account* (London, 1908).

pean War (World War I) 1914-18 in France in the Royal Field Artillery and was twice wounded. During 1923-24 he was in the Staff College at Quetta; from 1925-27 he was a general staff officer, in the Second Indian Army, India; from 1927-29 he was a deputy assistant quartermaster general; in 1931 he was stationed at the Royal Air Force Staff College at Andover; during 1932-34 he was general staff officer 2 Air Cooperation; from 1934-36 a general staff officer 2 in the War Office. In 1938 he was on the staff of the Imperial Defence College; during 1939-40 he was again a general staff officer in the War Office; from 1940-41 a deputy director of military operations in the War Office; from 1941-42 a brigadier in the Royal Artillery Southern Command; from 1942-44 a brigadier on the General Staff (Operation and Plans) of the Joint Staff Mission, in Washington, D.C. In 1946 he was retired. Later he became senior administrative officer on the Imperial War Graves Commission. He has been made a Commander of the Order of the British Empire, and the United States government awarded him the Legion of Merit medal. He is a member of the Naval and Military Club. He has been twice married: first in 1915 to Evelyn Dorothy Rastricke Hanson, elder daughter of the late E. R. Hanson, of Chulmleigh, North Devonshire. They had one daughter. He married secondly in 1944 Nancy Adeleiza Della Gana, elder daughter of the late W. A. Della Gana, of Little Sunte, Lindfield. They have one son and one daughter.[7]

[7] *Who's Who, 1954* (London).

DESCENDANTS OF JAMES McNAIR AND AGNES ANDERSON[1]

1. James McNair, cordiner, burgess, and guild brother of Glasgow, Scotland, was married March 7, 1748, to Agnes Anderson, daughter of Archibald Anderson, cordiner, burgess, and guild brother, also of Glasgow. They had at least two sons:

2. James McNair (or MacNayr), was the younger son. He was a writer, burgess, and guild brother of Glasgow. In 1780 he entered the Faculty of Procurators. Among the books written by him are these three listed in the British Museum Catalogue of Printed Books 1881-1900: *A system of English Conveyancing, adapted to Scotland* (Glasgow, 1789); *An Essay to demonstrate that contingent debts cannot by law be ranked on estates sequestrated in terms of the Stat. 23 Geo. 3, C.18, entitled, An act for rendering the payment of creditors more equal and expeditious, etc.* (Glasgow, 1790); and *A Guide from Glasgow, to some of the most remarkable scenes in the Highlands of Scotland, and to the Falls of the Clyde,* pp. 248 (Glasgow, 1797).

James MacNayr was the first editor of *The Glasgow Herald. The Herald and Advertiser* first appeared November 1, 1802, printed by M'Nayr & Co.; and the leading columns contain an announcement to the effect that "Dr. James McNayr, Projector, Establisher, and for many years principal conductor of "The Glasgow Courier," once more presumes along with Benjamin Mathie, writer, and Thomas Mennons, printer, to solicit the patronage of their friends and of the public in the management of "The Herald and Advertiser." Dr. MacNayr's connection with the paper lasted only two months; for, on January 3, 1803 he is advertised out by Mathie and Mennons. It appears that MacNayr was bankrupt in July, 1802, and had consequently to retire from the concern. It may be, therefore, that he had to leave *The Herald and Advertiser* from inability to pay up his proportion of stock in the new firm. On MacNayr's retirement the imprint became Mennons & Co.

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[1] Information obtained by James B. McNair from *John M'Ure, Glasghu Facies: a view of the city of Glasgow 1736. Comprising also every history hitherto published.* Edited by J. F. S. Gordon (Glasgow, 1871-72), pp. 1140, 1248. *The Burgess and Guild Brethren of Glasgow, 1573-1750,* Scottish Record Society. Edited by J. R. Anderson, Edinburgh, 1935.

James MacNayr was among the earliest, if not the very first, of those to build on Woodside-Hill, Glasgow, which at that time included the whole of the highgrounds of the West End Park. The house built by him was on the very summit, where Woodland Terrace now (1872) is, and was long a most conspicuous object.

Dr. MacNayr died September 8, 1808, aged 50 years.

DESCENDANTS OF JAMES McNAIR AND MARY PICKENS[1]

20. JOHN McNAIR married Sarah McMurchy

22. WILLIAM McNAIR and his family came from Campbelltown, Scotland. His three brothers Robert (14), John (20) and Archibald (21) came, as he did, to Ohio, successively from 1854 to 1856.

The children of William McNair and Mary Mitchell were all born in Scotland, except the youngest:[2]

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[1] Additional data to that contained in James B. McNair, *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies, Supplement 1928,* pp. 47-53, 66-67 (Chicago, 1929). Biographical references supplied by James B. McNair. It is worthy of note that the data on the descendants of James McNair and Mary Pickens and descendants of William McNair and Mary Mitchell were sent in to James B. McNair as for separate families. The compiler noticed their relationship.

The information re John McNair (20) and Archibald McNair (71) was furnished by Mrs. Anna D. McNair Wells. All other information in this account was supplied to James B. McNair by Lesley James McNair (108) May 11, 1937, when he was a brigadier general.

[2] According to military service records deposited in the National Archives in Washington, D. C., eight McNair men enlisted from Clermont County, Ohio, for service in the Civil War. This is the county in which General McNair's relatives lived and these men may be relatives of his. They are: Archibald McNair, Jr., farmer, Captain, Company D, 153 Regiment, Ohio National Guard Infantry, born circa 1828 in Clermont County, Ohio, enlisted at Nicholsville; John McNair, farmer, private, Company C, above, born ca. 1831 in Scotland; Hugh McNair, blacksmith, corporal, Company D above, born ca. 1832 in Argyleshire, Scotland, enlisted at Nicholsville; Archibald McNair, clerk, corporal, Company C above, born ca. 1834 in Scotland, enlisted at Bethel, Ohio; John McNair, farmer, private, Company C above, born ca. 1834 in Scotland, enlisted at Bethel, Ohio; William McNair, farmer, private, Company D above, born ca. 1838 in Argyleshire, Scotland, enlisted at Nicholsville, Ohio; Robert McNair, farmer, corporal, Company C above, born ca. 1840 in Scotland, enlisted at Bethel, Ohio; James McNair, farmer, private, Company C above, born ca. 1842 in Scotland, enlisted at Bethel, Ohio. These men were of good size—from five feet eight inches, to six feet, two inches.

78. Janet McNair
79. Archibald McNair
80. William McNair
81. Jane McNair was married to William Clark
82. Samuel McNair
83. Hugh McNair married Adah Idlett
84. James McNair
85. Robert McNair
86. John McNair

FIFTH GENERATION

71. **ARCHIBALD McNAIR** (John [20]^4 Archibald [6]^3 Robert [2]^2 James [1]^1) died in Nashville, Tennessee, while serving in the Civil War. He was married and there was at least one child:

100. Ann D. McNair was married to Amos R. Wells and lives at 40 Williston Road, Auburndale, Massachusetts

78. **JANET McNAIR** (William [22]^4 Archibald [6]^3 Robert [2]^2 James [1]^1) was married to William Dunn. Issue:

101. Grace Dunn

79. **ARCHIBALD McNAIR** (William [22]^4 Archibald [6]^3 Robert [2]^2 James [1]^1 married in Illinois and there was one son:

102. ——— McNair

80. **WILLIAM McNAIR** (William [22]^4 Archibald [6]^3 Robert [2]^2 James [1]^1) was married and had issue:

103. Walter McNair (No. 12 on p. 66 of *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies, Supplement 1928*).
104. Laura McNair was deceased in 1937.

82. **SAMUEL McNAIR** (William [22]^4 Archibald [6]^3 Robert [2]^2 James [1]^1) was married to Allie Ray. Issue:

105. Robert McNair
106. Norman McNair

84. James McNair (William [22]^4 Archibald [6]^3 Robert [2]^2 James [1]^1) was born February 21, 1846, and died in 1932. About 1880 he married Clara Manz who was born in 1853 and died in 1925. Children:

107. Nora McNair was born in 1881 in Neoga, Illinois. She was married to Harry Jessup.
108. Lesley James McNair
109. Murray M. McNair was born in 1888 in Verndale, Minnesota. He married twice and has two children by his second wife.
110. Irene McNair was born in 1890 in Verndale, Minnesota. She was married to Harry R. Naftalin.

SIXTH GENERATION

108. Lesley James McNair (James [84]^5 William [22]^4 Archibald [6]^3 Robert [2]^2 James [1]^1) was born May 25, 1883, in Verndale, Minnesota. He attended the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, from 1900 to 1904, and later graduated from the Army War College. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the regular army in 1904 and was promoted to the several grades in succession to become the youngest brigadier general in World War I. This was made his permanent grade January 1, 1937; promoted to major general December 1, 1940; to lieutenant general June 9, 1941, and posthumously to general in 1954.

Promotion to general was the result of the enactment of Senate Bill 2468 which was passed by the Senate May 4 (legislative day, April 14), 1954, and voted on in the House of Representatives July 7, 1954. This bill, "Authorizing the president to appoint to the grade of general in the army of the United States those officers who, in grade of lieutenant general, during World War II commanded the army ground forces, commanded an army, or commanded army force which included a field army and supporting units, and for other purposes," had a letter of approval as follows:

Department of the Army, Washington, D.C.,
July 4, 1952

DEAR MR. RUSSELL:

. . . The enactment of this legislation would provide suitable recognition of the distinguished services of these officers rendered in positions of great responsibility and importance and the magnificent accomplishments of the forces under their respective commands reflect the superior manner in which each of them functioned as a wartime commander. The promotions to be authorized by this legislation would be in keeping with the rank accorded other Army officers who held similar wartime commands during the same limiting periods . . .

Sincerely yours,

FRANK PACE, JR.,
Secretary of the Army.

HON. RICHARD B. RUSSELL
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services, U.S. Senate
(From Report N. 1238, 83d Congress, 2d Session)

Mrs. Lesley J. McNair received the following letter:

August 4, 1954

DEAR MRS. MCNAIR:

Please permit me to add my humble expression of gratitude to those already offered by our nation, through its Congress, in recognition of your late husband's dedicated devotion to the eternal cause of freedom through the world.

As Commanding General of the Army Ground Forces from its beginning in March of 1942 to July 1944, General McNair was responsible for the organization and training of all the ground combat units of the Army. This vast program was so well planned and supervised that all divisions reached the high standard of training proficiency required for combat. Enemy combat reports attest to the outstanding fighting quality of these divisions, achieved under his untiring leadership. The contribution of General McNair to the success of our Armies during World War II is beyond measure. His accomplishments, in a position of gravest and greatest responsibility, will be emblazoned on the pages of our country's history, and will provide the finest inspiration for men of high stature to follow.

Sincerely,

ROBERT T. STEVENS,
Secretary of the Army.

MRS. LESLEY J. MCNAIR
The Kennedy Warren
3133 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

His service includes: Mexico (Vera Cruz), 1914; Funston Expedition, Mexico, 1916-17; Oersbury Expedition; France 1917-19; Commanding General Army Ground Forces 1941-44. His peacetime assignments other than with troops were: General Staff, five years; professor of military science and tactics, Purdue University, 1924-28; instructor, General Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth; assistant commandant, Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, 1929-33; executive to chief of field artillery; commanding general, Fort Leavenworth; commanding general, General Headquarters, 1940-41. He was awarded: Distinguished Service Medal (United States), Officer, Legion d'Honneur (France), and two Purple Hearts (United States). He was the author of *Raids* (Fort Leavenworth, 1920), and *The Probability of Fire for Field Artillery.*

He was killed in action at the battle of St. Lo, July 25, 1944—the highest ranking general ever to be killed in the front line of our army. Fort Lesley J. McNair (Washington, D.C.) was named for him in 1946.

There is a fine bronze memorial plaque to General McNair in the National War College, Washington, D.C., his portrait is in the Army and Navy Club in Washington, D.C., another portrait is in the West Point Library, a firing tower is named after him at West Point, McNair Gate in Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, and McNair Barracks in Berlin, Germany, are named after him.

That he was one of the great generals of World War II is amply shown in two books published by the Historical Division, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C.: *The Organization of Ground Combat Troops,* by K. R. Greenfield, R. R. Palmer, and B. I. Wiley (1947) and *The Procurement and Training of Ground Combat Troops* by R. R. Palmer, B. I. Wiley, and W. R. Keast (1948).[3]

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[3] Additional data in regard to Lesley J. McNair was supplied by his widow in a letter to James B. McNair, dated April 15, 1953, and later correspondence.

In 1937 General McNair had no information about his ancestors beyond his grandfather. It is now possible to trace them for a total of six generations. Although his grandfather came to this country about 1854, General McNair had an ancestor who fought with the American colonists against the English in the War of the Revolution. This man was James McNair who was a first lieutenant in the Second Continental Artillery. He was commissioned January 1, 1777, and was killed at Monmouth, June 28, 1778. It is a coincidence that he was named James, as was the general and that he was likewise an artillery officer—*Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army during the War of the Revolution. . . .* By F. B. Heitman, 1914; *McNair, McNear and McNeir Genealogies, Supplement 1928,* p. 47. *The Pennsylvania Packet* of September 22, 1778, contains the following splendid tribute (courtesy of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania): "In the action at Monmouth on the 28th of June last fell Lieutenant Macnair, of the artillery, an officer who deserves the tears of his country. Born in North-Britain, he came to America, and early embarked in the cause against the tyrant. He served as a private in the first campaign at Boston, and in the course of the war rose gradually through the intermediate offices from a private to a Lieutenant, without the least solicitation to obtain that promotion, and without the interest of one friend but what his merit gave him. He was humble in spirit, modest in manner, and steady in his conduct. His Captain, in a letter of the 25th of August from the Camp at White Plains, writes of him as follows. 'I cannot help lamenting the death of so valuable an officer. He was cool, attentive to his duty, intrepid and brave, undisturbed in the hottest engagements, and commanded with the firmness and courage of a Roman. He was loved and esteemed by the officers, and loved and feared by the soldiers. He was humane and extremely charitable. He was possessed of the highest sense of liberty, and wished to establish the independence of his country. He had warm sense of duty to God, and lived regularly and religiously. In his life he was loved and esteemed, and, in his death much lamented. He died fighting bravely for his country against slavery and tyranny. Not less than a cannon ball separated his noble soul from his body.' "

The following account is quoted from E. J. Kahn, Jr's., articles in *The New Yorker,* "Part I—*The New Yorker,* October 14, 1944" and "Part II—*The New Yorker,* October 21, 1944."[4]

EDUCATION OF AN ARMY—I

It is perhaps natural, in time of war, that the story of a man should begin with his death. Lieutenant General Lesley James McNair was killed on the Normandy front on July 25th. It was first officially announced that his death had been caused by "enemy fire," but it was later revealed that he had been killed by an American bomb. The General's career came to an end only eleven days after the announcement that he had been shifted from his job in Washington as commanding general of the Army Ground Forces, which he had held since the creation of that command, to take on a new job in the European Theatre of Operations. It is still too early to calculate the debt this country owes him. The full value of his work will not be known until we have won our final victory. He is the man who trained our overseas armies—the infantry, field artillery, coast and anti-aircraft artillery, cavalry, armored, and other soldiers who comprise our combat ground forces. Whatever the debt turns out to be, it is certainly a large one, and, like most war debts, the payment on it can be only of the token variety. On August 3rd, while General Marshall and a number of other Army leaders looked on, Secretary of War Stimson presented General McNair's widow with two posthumously awarded oak-leaf clusters to the Distinguished Service Medal with which her husband had been decorated by General Pershing after the last war. The War Department's decision to honor him with two clusters at once (one was for a job completed twenty-eight months before his death) was in a way an admission by the high command that there were no medals which could convey its appreciation of the part he had played in winning this war.

McNair was the first three-star general in our history to die on a battlefield. He had already achieved the distinction of being our only lieutenant general to be wounded in action in this war; he was struck, and nearly killed, by fragments of a German shell while he was on the Tunisian front in the spring of 1943. He was hit on his very first day of North African battle. This bad luck, some people might believe, should have rendered him immune to further harm.

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[4] Reprinted by permission (Copr. 1944), of The New Yorker Magazine, Inc.

However, he had scarcely arrived in France when he fell in action. Many of our rank-and-file have been through months of combat without suffering a scratch. That a three-star general, whose battle experiences on two fronts amounted to only a few hours, should have been seriously wounded at the first front and killed at the second was illogical and unprecedented. It was equally illogical and unprecedented that his only son, Colonel Douglas McNair, a gifted young field-artillery officer serving on Guam as chief of staff for the commanding general of the 77th Infantry Division, should have been killed by a Japanese bullet only twelve days after his father's death. The most logical explanation for both tragedies is the one offered by the Washington *Star* in tribute to the General. "He was wounded because he went where other men were being wounded," an editorial in the paper said. "And he was killed because he went where other men were being killed."

Oddly, at no time during this war did General McNair hold a combat command. When he was killed, he was observing front-line action preparatory to taking over an important post which press dispatches from London have since indicated was the command of all American ground forces under General Eisenhower. Before that, General McNair had been at the head of the Army Ground Forces, whose function is the purely domestic one of training troops for combat overseas, and thus he had no direct jurisdiction over any soldier outside the continental limits of the United States. But there is no American ground soldier anywhere in the world who does not bear his imprint. Between August 3, 1940, when McNair arrived in Washington to become chief of staff of the then recently established General Headquarters and to be second only to General Marshall in the job of running the Army, and July 13, 1944, when he was succeeded as ground commander by Lieutenant General Ben Lear, every one of our ground combat soldiers—and enough others to bring the total to well over three million—trained under McNair.

General McNair was killed near St. Lo when some fifty American heavy bombers, operating in close tactical support of ground troops, dropped fragmentation bombs six miles short of their target. The General was with an infantry unit which was waiting to start the American offensive that subsequently rolled through Normandy and spilled out into Brittany. It was peculiarly ironic that he should have been killed by one of our own bombers. His public statements about the effectiveness of air warfare had always been models of tact, and he had flown more miles during the war than many a leader of the Army Air Forces, but he had always felt that the plane was a weapon whose helpfulness to ground troops had been slightly exaggerated. Unlike those military experts who cheerfully deduced from the German conquests of Poland and France that infantry was no longer the decisive factor in battle, he did not believe that bombs alone could accomplish tactical gains or that victory could be achieved, as one persistent oracle puts it, through air power. Many makers of such predictions have lately modified them. Basically, it is now fairly well agreed, even among them, that the war is following the gory tradition and will be decided only when our infantry and its supporting ground elements impose their will on the enemy by seizing and holding hostile territory and by incapacitating or forcing the surrender of hostile armies. McNair never doubted that this role was the destiny of his men—specifically, of his infantrymen. "Our Army is no better than its infantry," he said last fall, "and victory will come only when and as our infantry gains it; the price will be predominantly what the infantry pays. These days the entire nation is following operations on its war maps. It is to be noted that the front lines of these maps are simply where the infantryman is. It is true that he is supported magnificently by artillery and air, but this support is behind and above him. There is nothing in front of him but the enemy."

The General's appraisal of the role of the infantryman was based not only on professional sympathy but on statistical fact. During our first two years in the war, our infantry, numbering some twenty per cent of the Army, suffered more than half our casualties, and since then the intensity of ground fighting has increased. The urgent needs of the infantry have had a pronounced effect upon the recent distribution of manpower in the armed forces. Thirty-six thousand men who had been accepted for training as pilots, for instance, were summarily transferred not long ago to the Ground Forces, where they made an agreeable splash in a bucket that never reached a level wholly satisfactory to McNair. Soldiers in all other branches of the Army were encouraged to volunteer for combat duty in the infantry, and Selective Service officials began to concentrate on drafting younger and stronger citizens, on the theory that older and softer men could not stand up to the harsh demands of ground fighting. Such manifestations of a changing emphasis were gratifying to McNair. He had always said that the contributions of all the other branches of the armed forces could only be preliminary and supporting to the painful progress his foot soldiers would have to make along the well-publicized roads to Berlin and Tokio.

The Army Ground Forces, in some respects, is the Cinderella of the three commands into which the War Department divided the Army on March 9, 1942. McNair, like General Henry H. Arnold of the Army Air Forces and Lieutenant General Brehon B. Somervell of the Army Service Forces, took charge of his third of the realm at the start, but he received far less publicity than his two colleagues. Never in his life did he attain any public notice remotely approaching the spreading headlines and eulogistic editorials that were inspired by his death. He would have been startled by the tributes in his obituaries. In a way, he was himself responsible for his comparative obscurity. He kept determinedly out of the public view. His one interest was the accomplishment of his assigned task. "Briefly," he once said, using an adverb that conditioned many of his statements, "the mission of the Army Ground Forces is to create units and train them so that they are fit to fight." In a little over two years he created thousands of units and trained hundreds of thousands of soldiers whose fitness for fighting has been attested by the manner in which they have fought. As A.G.F. commander, he had complete jurisdiction over all ground combat soldiers until they left their training camps for ports of embarkation to become members of fighting units overseas. He was thus constantly losing his best men to the various theatres, but he kept right on training new units, replacements, and reinforcements. From Washington, where he spent less than half his time, he controlled a sprawling military empire containing several armies and corps, each consisting of a number of infantry, armored, or airborne divisions; two replacement depots for "casuals" coming and going; a Replacement and School Command, consisting of armored, cavalry, coast-artillery, field-artillery, infantry, parachute, and tank-destroyer service schools, armored and tank-destroyer centres, and fifteen replacement-training centres, in which the majority of selectees get their basic training; an Anti-Aircraft Command, consisting of a school, two replacement-training centres, and six unit-training centres; and an Airborne Center, which is the home base for all parachute and glider troops. These organizations occupy seventy-one Army installations, scattered from one side of the country to the other.

The founder of this vast instructional plant, an accomplished mathematician passionately attached to his slide rule, was a slim, trim, light-haired artilleryman who was sixty-one when he died. While he was alive, he only twice achieved anything like fame. On Armistice Day of 1942, appearing on a nationwide broadcast as the North African invasion was getting under way and before the public had come to understand the necessary horrors of combat, he shocked a good many complacent listeners by telling them the truth. "Our soldiers must have the fighting spirit," he began, mildly. "If you call that hating our enemies, then we must hate with every fibre of our being. We must lust for battle; our object in life must be to kill; we must scheme and plan night and day to kill." At this point, no doubt, a few clergymen and politicians began to blink and mutter. "There need be no pangs of conscience," McNair went on serenely, "for our enemies have lighted the way to faster, surer, and crueller killing. Since killing is the object of our efforts, the sooner we get in the killing mood, the better and more skillful we shall be when the real test comes." In the same speech he told his soldiers, "It is the avowed purpose of the Army to make killers of all of you." This forthright statement of intentions, with its deliberate repetition of an unfashionable word, provoked a flood of remonstrative mail from people who had never before heard of McNair.

General McNair attracted attention for the second time when he was wounded in Tunisia. Newspapers all over the country published editorials wishing him a speedy convalescence and a rapid return to active duty, and the *Daily News* honored him in its own quaint way by publishing on its front page a large picture of the General kissing his wife on his arrival home, a kiss which the caption writer described as "fervent." The General was unimpressed by all this attention. Returning from abroad with his right arm in a sling and a neat patch on the back of his neck, he was prevailed upon, when he reached Washington, to appear at a press conference in the Pentagon Building. "Ladies and gentlemen," he began, "I have been brought here by main force."

McNair was an Army officer for forty years and one of national influence for four. He was a lieutenant general before Pearl Harbor, and, as a kind of elder statesman, he was frequently asked for advice about military matters not strictly within his province. Asked once for some inside Washington dope, he protested that his questioner had come to the wrong source. "I know too little, being a pick-and-shovel man," he said, employing one of his favorite autobiographical phrases. Some people innocently took this to mean that he was a rough, earthy character. He was not. Several of McNair's colleagues called him the most intellectual of American generals. General Marshall, a man not ordinarily given to overpraise, has often been quoted as saying that McNair was "the brains of the Army." One of the most welcome presents his wife ever gave him was a copy of Fowler's

"Modern English Usage," a reference work beloved by literary men but rarely consulted by day laborers. His occasional speeches, which he wrote himself, were clear, smooth, and often eloquent maneuvers in prose. "Sometimes," one of his associates said recently, "he reminded you of a Scotch Presbyterian pulpit speaker—all irony and intellect." This comparison was not without foundation, for McNair's parents were Presbyterians and his father was born in Scotland.

Top commanders must always look at what military men are fond of calling "the big picture." A private often has the impression, on receiving an apparently nonsensical order from his first sergeant, that nobody in the Army, especially the first sergeant, knows what is going on. The private understandably holds the topkick accountable. The sergeant, who will not, of course, admit to the private that he doesn't know what is going on either, secretly blames, say, the regimental commander, who in turn thinks division headquarters has gone out of its mind. The commander of the division, normally a major general, often doesn't know any more than the top sergeant abut the order, and he attributes the entire infernal mess to the next higher headquarters. The sense of constant confusion that seems to prevail in the Army is inevitable, and reasonable enough if you look at the big picture. The Army is the largest business enterprise in the world, and it is one in which any expectation can be completely upset at any time. General McNair, for instance, might be directed by the War Department, the headquarters directly above him, to activate a certain number of divisions, in accordance with tentative estimates of the number of men who would be drafted within the following year and of the number in that group to be allotted to the ground forces. Activating a division means selecting a cadre of 185 officers and 1,190 enlisted men and having them train as a nucleus until some fourteen thousand other officers and men are assigned to bring the outfit to full strength. After the cadre had been established, the War Department just might not have the additional fourteen thousand men to give to A.G.F. In that case, the cadre would go on training by itself month after month, convinced that it had been most foully forgotten and that nobody in the whole Army knew what the score was. Or, for another example, say that a ship loaded with the equipment of an armored division heading overseas was torpedoed and sunk. The War Department, wanting to have replacements for that equipment as quickly as possible, would direct A.G.F. to take the necessary steps. These steps might involve appropriating the equipment of an armored division still in this country.

This division might have just received its equipment when the order to give it back arrived, but, for reasons of security, not even the division commander would be told why. Accordingly, he and his subordinate officers and first sergeants and privates would console themselves by griping about A.G.F. High commanders become inured to these petty tribulations of rank.

McNair was obliged to spend much of his time reflecting upon the big picture, but he had an extraordinary, occasionally frightening capacity for observing in detail. Once, in a critique he wrote about a maneuver held in the Carolinas in 1941, he prefaced his remarks with the statement that they would be "rather general," and started off, in a general enough way, by saying, "The maneuver developed the most complete and informing armored action ever seen in the United States thus far." Further along he was unable to resist becoming specific when he got on the subject of some dummy hand grenades, made out of burlap sacks, that had been used during the war games. "Four sacks have been found to contain rocks as well as flour and were thrown at persons instead of vehicles," he said.

A dry, dignified irony ran through many of McNair's utterances. Asked by a staff officer for a comment on the fact that an A.G.F. soldier had been seen on duty in a partially nude state, he scribbled on a handy slip of paper, "Uniform regulations provide a variety of uniforms which is deemed abundantly sufficient for all military activities. It is desired that the occasional instances of grotesque and non-regulation costumes, apparently intended to indicate toughness, be eliminated." He was opposed to overdoing paperwork, and once, after inspecting a motor pool, he remarked that "vehicles are maintained properly by tools, elbow grease, and dirty hands, not by pencils and forms." Sometimes his reserved attitude made him sound gloomy. Last January, in a New Year's greeting to one element of his command, instead of making the customary felicitous speech, he said, "Let us have no thought other than to defeat our enemies in battle. To expect their collapse for internal causes is idle, wishful thinking." In his infrequent moments of actual dejection, he even expressed worry about the whole Army, in which normally he had unlimited confidence. Learning right after we went into the war that only five per cent of the volunteers had indicated a desire to serve in the infantry or in armored units, he made a sharp speech in the course of which he said, "Does this figure mean that our soldiers prefer the more genteel forms of warfare? If so, the sooner we change our preferences, the better for our country."

Army Ground Forces' main directive to its subordinate headquarters declares that its primary objective is "to produce well-trained, hard-hitting fighting teams." Its standards for a combat soldier have become progressively more rugged as experience has shown what a soldier needs to know. In North Africa, General McNair was distressed by a tendency by some of our troops to fraternize with German prisoners. "Determination to destroy the enemy" was promptly made a part of our training doctrine. After the Sicilian campaign, training in night fighting was emphasized more than it had ever been before. The principal conclusion A.G.F. derived from our earliest battles was that our foot soldiers had to be as hardboiled as they could be made. "Troops must be toughened mentally," General McNair once stated in a training directive, "so that adverse conditions will not divert them from their mission. Fatigue, loss of sleep, limited rations, adverse weather conditions, and other hardships must not weaken their determination to find and destroy the enemy."

In the summer of 1940, just after the Nazis had overrun the Low Countries, the War Department decided to decentralize the Army, and a General Headquarters was established to take charge of the training of our Army, which was to consist of mobile troops and harbor-defense troops, an air force called G.H.Q. Aviation, and a modest armored force. General Marshall had a dual rôle in the new setup; in addition to being Chief of Staff of the Army, he was Commanding General of the Field Forces, as the G.H.Q.-controlled troops were then called. The actual work of G.H.Q., however, was to be largely the responsibility of *its* chief of staff. To fill that position, Marshall selected McNair, then a brigadier general and commandant of the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. McNair reached Washington on August 3rd. When he arrived, there were less than two hundred thousand officers and men in the Field Forces. Our entire combat army, the size of which was limited by law, consisted of eight understrength infantry divisions, one armored division, and a little more than one division of cavalry. McNair was allowed a staff of a hundred and fifty-six officers to assist him in multiplying this dismally small force, but his dislike of having too many people around him restrained him so severely that by the end of a month he had chosen only seven. Nearly a year later, by which time the officers and men under him had reached a total of 1,400,000, he was operating with a staff of only twenty-three, which he described as the nucleus of the staff he expected to acquire later. "It was indeed a nucleus," one member of that group said a few months afterward, when he was regaining his strength. McNair favored a small staff on the theory that it could get things done with the least confusion and delay, an attitude distasteful, because of its simplicity, to some military men. Warning a group of officers against occupational inertia, he once said, "You may do the wrong thing, but do something." Few civilians, in 1940, knew what G.H.Q. was, and almost no civilian knew who its top men were. McNair and his handful of assistants wore mufti nearly all the time, and, like many soldiers in unceremonial robes, looked so undistinguished that they had a hard time now and then getting by the guards at their own gates. "General McNair's little staff had anything but a martial aspect," an Army historian of that era has written, hastily adding, "in spite of the warlike efficiency which it displayed."

At the start, General Headquarters had a threefold purpose: "To develop and state training needs, objectives, and methods; to inspect troop movements and follow up training programs; and to coördinate forces for common standards." Or, as McNair put it, explaining the situation to a staff officer, "The job to be done is to condition the American Army for fighting on standardized lines." Four days after his arrival in Washington, McNair made some sweeping recommendations for changing the structure of the Army, most of which were adopted. He suggested that "troop units be organized, trained, and administered by armies, corps, divisions, and similar tactical units, as though in the theatres of operations." McNair also wanted his soldiers "free to move strategically and capable of prompt and effective tactical action," and he put into effect certain new basic training principles. He insisted that training be progressive, beginning with teaching the individual the fundamentals of his trade, and going on through small-unit training; through combined-arms training, in which infantrymen, for example, are exposed to the idiosyncrasies of artillerymen, and vice versa; and, finally, to maneuvers embracing armies and corps. "These steps," he wrote to General Marshall, "are the foundation of military efficiency. They can be hurried and slighted only at a price." Obvious though these recommendations might sound to a civilian, they were, by Army standards, revolutionary. McNair wanted the men to have the most realistic training possible, but he was not dismayed, as were many contemporary critics, because, at first, maneuvering soldiers had to use trucks for tanks and sticks of wood for rifles and mortars.

On September 16, 1940, the day the first of our eighteen National Guard divisions became a part of the Army, General McNair signed an order telling his assistants to prepare for the flood that would start in November, after the sixteen million men registered under the Selective Service Act began to be called up. "The success of the Selective Service system, as well as the efficiency of the Regular Army and the National Guard," the order said, "will be rightly gauged by the public according to the skill with which these elements of the Army receive, train, and amalgamate into their ranks the Selective Service trainees they may soon receive. Speed in preparing units for this task is imperative. The present national effort and the conditions which have caused it demand intensive training and the attainment of the highest standards. There will be no compromise as to quality." Four months after the first National Guard division went into active service, the seventeen others had been taken into the Army, and McNair's responsibilities were considerably increased. He was an indefatigable traveller; in one nine-month period he spent a hundred and eleven days away from his desk on field inspections. Every time a Guard division joined the Army, he paid a visit to the commander and staff. He was not too reassured by what he found. Many of the Guard officers, through no fault of their own, were far too old in their grades to be considered as combat leaders. In one Guard division, a member of his staff reported, McNair found "the chief of staff unqualified and the G-3 in a temporary daze." "The blind leading the blind," McNair remarked, summing up the situation. Men coming into the Army, both from the Guard and through Selective Service, often complained that they had been wrongly classified and were being poorly led by their officers. They were a far more articulate group of recruits than any our Army had known before, largely because of their superior education. Only a fifth of our drafted men in the last war had gone to high school, whereas two-thirds of our soldiers in this war have gone. The disaffection among erudite selectees, and among the less erudite ones, too, grew to serious proportions in the summer of 1941.

Not only did General McNair have to try to cope with the Army's weaknesses, of which he was unhappily aware, but, unlike a great many optimists who refused to concede the annoying possibility of our actually having to fight in the war, he had to prepare, and prepare quickly, for combat operations he by then believed were inevitable. "We didn't know how soon war would come, but we knew it was coming," he remarked to a reporter a short time before his death. "We didn't know when we'd have to fight, but we knew it might come at any time, and we had to get together *something* of an army pretty darn fast. We didn't dare stop for the progressive and logical building of a war machine. As a result, the machine was a little wobbly when it first got going. The men knew it. The officers knew it. Everybody knew it." Improving the quality of training and leadership was not an overnight process. McNair could not get rid of the inferior officers until he had better ones to substitute for them, and the supply of officers of any sort was decidedly limited. Nevertheless, he was glad to be able to detect flaws in the Army while there was time to eradicate them. "The truth is sought," he said in a round-robin letter to some of his generals, "regardless of whether pleasant or unpleasant, or whether it supports or condemns our present organization or tactics." Several of his staff officers pinned this maxim up on the wall over their desks, just as someone lower in the Army hierarchy might pin up Betty Grable.

One of the important accomplishments of G.H.Q. was effecting the triangularization of infantry divisions. This, in unmilitary phraseology, meant reducing each division's strength from four to three regiments. The purpose of the move was to create a more efficient operating unit with as little sacrifice of power as possible. G.H.Q. also held maneuvers bigger than any our country had seen before. It set up replacement-training centres and officer-candidate schools. It started to expand the Army's complement of parachute and other airborne troops. (In June, 1941, there was just one battalion of paratroops in the Army.) From July, 1941, until the following March, when, in another reorganization of the Army, G.H.Q. was abolished and A.G.F. was set up to take over its functions, McNair's headquarters prepared part or all of sixteen detailed offensive and defensive battle plans of operations to take care of nearly every turn the war could have taken. It also drew up plans for the garrisoning by American soldiers of Bermuda, Greenland, Newfoundland, Iceland, Alaska, and other places that seemed odd to a large number of young male Americans who had no idea that they would soon be going to much odder places. Many decisions of international importance were made by mere majors and lieutenant colonels, men of hardly enough rank to ensure a good table at a restaurant in Algiers today. Most of them are now generals. One of the group was Lieutenant Colonel Mark W. Clark, who later became McNair's chief of staff and still later the conqueror of Rome.

In the nearly two years of existence of G.H.Q., McNair built up our Army from a wisp until it was the backbone of the big expeditionary force to come, and consented, though with some misgivings, to increase his staff to a couple of hundred officers, plus sundry noncommissioned and civilian assistants. By December 7, 1941, we had an army 1,600,000 strong and reasonably well along in its training. McNair was not convinced that the rest of the country had kept pace with him. The day before Pearl Harbor, disturbed by the casual attitude so many people still had toward a war in which he felt certain our interest would eventually be more than vicarious, he made a speech that took the words right out of Hirohito's mouth. "I do not profess to understand the precise military objective of our Army," he said (probably few men understood it nearly as well), "but assume as obvious that it must be more than a passive hemispherical defense."

The Army Ground Forces was established after we had declared war, and its first, gigantic mission was set forth simply but positively. It was "to provide ground force units properly organized, trained, and equipped for combat operations." The basic unit of maneuver in tactical warfare is the division, and our Army now has around a hundred trained divisions, as against the ten semi-trained ones McNair was handed four years ago. Training a division was not an easy task. It takes a solid year of hard work. Most of our divisions have been in existence for well over a year, and the chances are that we will have few, if any, new ones. Lately A.G.F. headquarters has been less concerned with activating additional units and more concerned with furnishing a stream of proficient replacements for old ones ravaged by battle. In the last war, replacements were often thrust into the lines before they had acquired as much as a nodding acquaintance with their duties. It is true that no replacements can hope to know at the start all the tricks familiar to a seasoned veteran, but McNair was determined that the men he shipped to fill the gaps should have had the best possible opportunity to learn whatever could be taught them beforehand.

McNair constantly changed his training concepts on the basis of the experience gained in battle. The A.G.F. headquarters has several sources of combat intelligence. The principal one is a rotating group of observers who wander into battle areas, peering inquisitively at everything, occasionally getting shot at, taking copious notes, and, now and then, being coolly received by the fighting men they come in contact with, some of whom have an antipathy toward itinerant representatives of high headquarters. These observers have brought back a good many scraps of information which have helped in keeping the training programs in this country up to date. It is their opinion that training cannot be too realistic. McNair always believed that. He introduced live ammunition, booby traps, and other explosives into maneuvers, which he felt had been insufficiently lively. "The American soldier who goes green into battle," he said last September, "has had more realistic pre-combat training than the soldier of any other nation in the world, including Germany." No American soldier goes into battle without having had the experience of hearing bullets skim over his head, enduring suffering and hardship, and exerting himself far beyond what he had believed were his capabilities. He has been taught everything except how it feels to kill. In the A.G.F. training during McNair's regime, more than 240,000 tons of ammunition were expended to familiarize troops with the monstrous sounds of battle. Calisthenics, or running through fields littered with old rubber tires, as football teams do, are no longer considered important. "Obstacle courses," McNair decreed, "should resemble the battlefield rather than the gymnasium." Largely through the efforts of McNair, whose interest in realism once caused someone to liken him to David Belasco, the men in training crawl through infiltration courses with machine-gun bullets barely clearing their heads, they maul each other in vicious hand-to-hand fighting, they advance under artillery barrages, they crouch in fox-holes while tanks roll over them, they throw live hand grenades, they attack model cities, they run through battle-practice courses in which Japanese dummies spring into their paths to be bayoneted.

The war correspondents who were with our troops when they were about to embark on the invasion of northern France and who sent word back that they looked fit and ready were paying indirect tribute to McNair. So was General Marshall when, after inspecting the Normandy beachhead, he said that "probably the most reassuring aspect of the operations" was that untried American ground soldiers had handled themselves so commendably. There is little doubt among Allied military men that McNair would have made an equally able leader in the field. Any victories he might have gained, however, would have been part of a second and separate career for him in this war. His job was to train our Army, and he never lost sight of the importance of that job or permitted himself to be distracted by thoughts of glory. Once General Lear, who then commanded one of McNair's armies in training, wrote his boss that he would like to be given a combat assignment. "Dear Lear," McNair wrote back. "Training is the word."

EDUCATION OF AN ARMY—II

The death in Normandy of Lieutenant General Lesley James McNair, our highest-ranking casualty of the war, evoked eulogies that would have caused considerable embarrassment to the General, an exceptionally modest man. From General John J. Pershing, who said that "his untimely death will be a great loss to the Army and the nation," to Ed Sullivan, the columnist, who, after recalling that McNair's favorite song was "The World Is Waiting for the Sunrise," said, "No soldier did more to hurry that sunrise for the world than slain General McNair," tributes were paid to him in a volume that indicated wholehearted, if belated, appreciation of his war effort. Newspapers hastily tried to endow him with the stuff on which legends are made. But the General was not a legendary figure. He was simply a skilled and gifted soldier who did a hard job well.

During a war, the habits and idiosyncrasies of high military leaders inevitably becomes public property, much as if these men were radio comedians or criminals. Officers who for perhaps thirty years have gone about their business conscientiously and anonymously suddenly discover that there is a disquieting popular interest in their private lives. In nearly every recent biography of an American general, it has been admiringly stated that the subject under scrutiny was atypical in that he was remarkably democratic, since he was well. if not precisely intimately, acquainted with many enlisted men, that he played a spirited game of poker (or sometimes bridge, with a Wac as a partner), that he cracked jokes, some just a gentlemanly trifle off color, and that he puttered around in a garden in his spare time. These supposedly odd traits have by now been attributed to so many generals that an officer of that exalted rank who does not exhibit at least some of them is apt to be regarded as a rather eccentric fellow.

General McNair, who commanded the Army Ground Forces until he was succeeded by Lieutenant General Ben Lear last July, less than two weeks before McNair was killed by an American bomb in Normandy, did not play cards, was indifferent to Wacs to the extent that only one, a lieutenant colonel, was on duty at Army Ground Forces headquarters, in Washington, and, although he was regarded by his friends as quite congenial, was so far from being aggressively democratic that some of the soldiers at headquarters never even saw him, much less exchanged pleasantries with him. While he held his Ground Forces job, he always commanded at least a million and a half soldiers, among them two hundred generals, but he was so selfeffacing that some of his subordinates didn't even know he existed. In the past four years, many soldiers and civilians who were hazy about who McNair was have had cause to be very grateful to him. As head of the Army Ground Forces, he had the job of training the armies we now have fighting overseas—the infantry, field artillery, coast and anti-aircraft artillery, cavalry, armored, and other soldiers who make up our ground forces. His position was somewhat like that of a high-school football coach who gets little or no credit for the exploits of his protégés in college. McNair's jurisdiction over his troops ended the day they sailed for a theatre of operations.

McNair was a permanent major general, and on both a permanent and temporary basis he outranked practically every other general in the Army, including Lieutenant General William S. Knudsen, who is himself entitled to a salute from such relatively junior officers as Lieutenant Generals Bradley, Clark, Devers, Doolittle, Eaker, Patton, and Spaatz. While so many leaders were rising, amid bursts of publicity, from comparatively military obscurity to high rank and splendor, McNair quietly continued to do the same job he had been doing when some of those leaders were merely lieutenant colonels, majors, or corporation presidents. While innumerable other officers accumulated promotions and decorations, he received no advancement and—until he was posthumously awarded two oak-leaf clusters to the Distinguished Service Medal a week after his death—only one award, the Purple Heart (a perquisite of any man, officer or private, who has been wounded in enemy action), which he was given for being hit by two artillery-shell fragments while on a Tunisian battlefield in April, 1943. In due course, his widow will receive an oak-leaf cluster in lieu of a second Purple Heart, which everybody killed in action earns at the instant he dies.

At the time of his death, McNair was an ordinary-looking man of sixty-one with hair so blond that it had gained him, many years before, the nickname of Whitey. *Time,* which usually contrives to devise colorful, hyphenated adjectives for the most sedate of individuals, once triumphantly—and to the bewilderment of his acquaintances—described him as "cave-eyed," but on other occasions its feverish philologists were able to think of no more dazzling concoctions for him than "sandy-haired" and "soft-spoken." McNair's staff at A.G.F. several times attempted, without success, to make him a public figure. Urged, once, to let himself be seen around more often, McNair, after weighing the matter, acquiesced. He went to the theatre one night. Again, an assistant sent him a memorandum suggesting that he speak before a gathering of important civilians who were particularly eager to hear him. "I do not warm up to this proposition," replied McNair in a memo, using one of his favorite expressions. He went on to point out that he thought he would probably have to give a talk thirty-five days after the proposed address and implied that two such engagements so close together were too much to ask of anyone.

It didn't make him self-conscious to see his name in print. He was simply indifferent, even when his name was mispelled, as it was a good deal of the time. He was called "Leslie" as often as "Lesley" in the press (the *Army and Navy Journal* used both in his obituary), and even the *Howitzer*, the West Point class annual, misspelled his first name when he was graduated from the Academy in 1904. In the Army War College library, in Washington, the periodical card file contains twenty-seven references to him, thirteen of which misspell "Lesley." The General used to say, "Well, one way is as good as another."

Many members of McNair's Ground Forces staff got to see him only at one of the formal receptions he held at headquarters four times a year, at which newly arrived officers were introduced to him. McNair, however, did not avoid his subordinates. Once a captain who had retreated unobtrusively to a corner of a room into which McNair had come to attend a conference was startled when the General strode up to him, hand outstretched, and said "McNair." At the quarterly get-togethers, he shook hands with everybody, beginning with the senior colonel and going down through the junior warrant officer, and the ceremonies were arranged so efficiently that the officers had scarcely finished clasping the boss's hand before they found themselves out in the corridor and headed back toward their desks. Before they lined up to pass by him, he addressed them briefly. He would point out with pride that of the fourteen thousand Army officers on duty in Washington, less than two per cent were assigned to A.G.F. headquarters, though it had charge of about a third of the troops in the United States. (There were only eight generals on McNair's staff; more can be found at most Washington cocktail parties.) He would tell his listeners that it was up to them to see that the best possible ground army was trained. "If you're in the field and you spot a regimental commander who ought to be relieved," he would say, "do something about it." At such remarks, the warrant officers would shift nervously in their seats.

McNair's staff was not only small but had a rapid turnover. His allusion to this turnover, in his speech of welcome, made more than one officer who had just brought his family to Washington, in anticipation of a long and comfortable stay, wonder if his furniture might not arrive after he had been transferred to New Guinea. "We have no thought of getting men into the Army except to go overseas," McNair once said. He was convinced of the undesirability of keeping in Washington soldiers qualified for more active tasks. Three years ago he made one of his few bad guesses when he said that one reason for curtailing the personnel at General Headquarters, of which he was then chief of staff, was that he doubted that the city could hold another large headquarters in addition to that of the War Department. Not long afterward, the Pentagon Building opened up, providing working room for the equivalent, in numbers, of two infantry divisions.

General McNair refused to join the flow to the Pentagon, perhaps the greatest mass movement of executives since the opening of Radio City. He preferred to stay on at the Army War College, in southwest Washington, where his staff could function in relative seclusion. As a result, A.G.F. remained a fairly intimate headquarters. Even romance flourished there; two sons of one of McNair's generals married the daughters of two of his other generals. McNair also liked the War College because, for Washington, it has a rather military atmosphere. There are barracks and quarters on the post, saluting is practiced assiduously, the enlisted men march to work, the colors are paraded on Saturday, and, unlike the Pentagon, it contains no soft-drink bars. The name "Army War College," which once was applied to one large, red-brick institution of higher military learning, is now applied to the entire post. It was established in 1797, and it is perhaps the most beautiful Army post in the country, with a broad, grassy parade ground (also used as a golf course) flanked by handsome officers' and non-commissioned officers' quarters designed by Stanford White, with rows of huge elm trees, tennis courts, old cannon, a floodlighted swimming pool, and a bulky statue of Frederick the Great, which was patriotically torn down during the last war and not restored to its position in front of the main college building until November, 1927. At the start of this war, some residents of Washington wanted to have the statue removed once more, but General McNair was unable to perceive that it was having a notably seditious effect upon his staff, and the statue, as well as the full-length portrait of Marshal Pétain on one of the walls of the commanding general's outer office, are still where they were.

McNair wasn't much in evidence around his headquarters, because, for one thing, he spent more than half of his time in the field, visiting the seventy-one installations in this country at which ground forces are stationed. He did nearly all his travelling in a transport plane. In four years at the War College he flew more than two hundred thousand miles. His arrival at a training camp invariably caused a good deal of scurrying by its public-relations officers and photographers, but he discouraged local commanders from organizing ceremonies in his honor and made it plain that he wished only to observe men actually in the process of training. Usually accompanied by half a dozen staff officers, the General would move through an installation at a rapid pace, and sometimes he was several hundred miles away, headed home or toward another post, before all the troops at the camp he had visited were aware that he had even arrived there. McNair was no martinet, but he was not too easily satisfied, either. On one inspection trip, he came upon some combat engineers who confessed to considerable pride in their ability to construct a particular kind of pontoon bridge in an hour flat. The General watched attentively as they performed this feat, then delivered himself of a few pointed criticisms of their technique, plus a couple of suggestions. Not long afterward the same engineers built the same kind of bridge in twenty-nine minutes. McNair displayed great curiosity while watching his men at work and frequently asked to fire new types of weapons that were brought to his attention. He was never accompanied by an aide on his inspection trips. He had no aides, appendages some generals would no more think of relinquishing than their stars. He had once had aides, but he dispensed with them a few years ago on the ground that he was able to take care of himself.

In the past couple of years, many of McNair's trips took him to ports of embarkation, to bid an unreluctant farewell to outfits he had created and nurtured. He would walk up and down past the lines of waiting soldiers, and every now and then would stop and ask a man if he felt ready for battle. "Nowadays they always say 'Yes,' " the General observed happily a few weeks before his death. It was as close as he ever came to allowing himself to pat himself even lightly on the back. With grave concern, he watched, from afar, the baptism in fire of each new division, since the actions of our ground forces overseas were the only true gauge of the success of his tutelage at home. He was elated at the exploits of our untested troops in the invasion of Normandy. "You know," he told a friend shortly after D Day, "some of those divisions went smack bang into heavy combat with no preliminaries. *We* thought they were all right, but we found great satisfaction and relief in knowing that the methods of our training system had been supported by combat results."

Before his last trip abroad, McNair had made only one first-hand investigation of combat results, when he flew to Tunisia at the start of the fighting there. He explained to the press that he had made the journey to check on certain matters about which his Ground Forces overseas observers, who continually patrol the battlefronts, had disagreed. "You get dizzy from trying to reconcile divergent views," he said. "I went there not from a sense of getting into the fray and swinging a club but from a sense of duty to these young men in training back home." On his first day at the Tunisian front, his sense of duty lured him fairly forward in the fray, to an advanced artillery observation post, and presently a German shell whistled along and wounded him. "I miscalculated my defilade," he said apologetically some time later, after he had been flown back to this country with an Army nurse in attendance. One fragment of the shell tore through the back of his steel helmet, to which he gave credit for saving his life, cut into his head, and came to rest within a quarter of an inch of his brain; another ripped an eight-inch gash in his neck and right shoulder, severing an artery. He remained conscious and walked calmly to a jeep, in which he rode three miles to a field hospital, where he was operated on twice. Three days later, he hopped out of bed, a Purple Heart pinned to his chest, and flew back to this country. The press of the United States, which had almost completely ignored him in health, congratulated him profusely on his escape. Winston Churchill dispatched a solicitous cable to General Marshall, and Harry, of Harry's Liquor Store, a Washington retailer patronized by many Ground Forces officers, sent the General a bottle of rare old brandy he had been saving in his cellar for some such occasion. McNair refused to be hospitalized when he got back to the United States. Instead, he went to his quarters, where he held so many conferences that the orderly routine of both his headquarters and home were grievously upset. After a week of it, Mrs. McNair decided that life would be simpler if the General returned to full duty. General Marshall, whose permission was necessary for McNair's return to his office, first directed him to take a physical examination, which he passed with startling ease.

McNair was strongly in favor of having troops in training properly orientated by becoming accustomed to having live ammunition shot off around them. He instructed A.G.F. umpires to discontinue the traditional Army practice of keeping maneuvering men as far away as possible from all loaded weapons. An umpire now waves trainees to one side only when they are standing right in front of a loaded piece that appears to be about to go off. Altogether, McNair organized and conducted twenty-seven large-scale domestic maneuvers in five large areas. In 1941, aided by Mark Clark, then a brigadier general and his chief assistant, he supervised maneuvers in which a million and a half men participated and which cost twenty-four million dollars—by far the greatest peacetime exercises in which our Army had ever engaged. The earlier maneuvers of our civilian Army were, to the realistic McNair, rather pathetic. There were periodic armistices, everybody knew just about what was going to happen, and nobody benefited very much. After an umpire had declared a bridge demolished, the troops, instead of building a substitute one, would merely rest the length of time it should have taken to put it up and would then saunter across the "demolished" bridge. McNair stopped that. Bridges declared down, he said, would not be used again. He put into effect the principle of "free" maneuvers, in which commanders of opposing forces were given only the most general of directives and were required to solve tactical problems as they developed. He condemned such unwarlike practices as soldiers' stopping at farmhouses to get drinks of ice water and make telephone calls.

The largest maneuver area our country had was the Desert Training Center, later known as the California-Arizona Maneuver Area, covering eighteen thousand square miles, approximately the size of New Hampshire and Vermont combined. The Center was established as a proving ground for ground forces earmarked for the North African campaigns, when it was wrongly thought that desert tactics might have to be radically different from those for greener terrain, and was later converted into a gigantic experimental laboratory where, for the first time in our military history, an entire theatre of operations could be set up, complete to mobile bakeries, laundries, shoe-repair companies, and delousing units. Thus, everyone who might conceivably take part in a combat operation had a chance to train under approximately battle conditions. The area was abandoned early this year. Army officers who sometimes feel constrained by the reduced acreage allotted to them for training look back sentimentally on the Center's wide, inviting expanses of American desert. "It was wonderful," one colonel said a few weeks ago. "Why, you could put several divisions out there and let them fire their artillery in all directions at the same time and never even hit anybody's cow."

When A.G.F. was established, in 1942, the offices of the Chiefs of Cavalry, Coast Artillery, Field Artillery, and Infantry, who had supervised the separate training and schooling of men assigned to their respective arms, were abolished and their functions were bequeathed to the Ground Forces. This trend against segregation for a while rather offended old cavalrymen, who were proud of their exclusiveness and dismayed at having to associate so fraternally with pedestrians, but it delighted McNair, a firm believer in teamwork. He felt that coördinated training of the various elements of ground troops was essential for smoothness and sureness in performance, and he said just before he left A.G.F. to go to France that its most creditable accomplishment was that it had produced a well-balanced fighting force. "You cannot use men against Hitler," he once said. "You must use fighting units."

Pressure was frequently brought on McNair by other Army men to get back to more specialization in training, but he stoutly held out first for teaching everyone in the ground forces, regardless of the arm or branch of service, the same elementals of combat, then teaching everyone the fundamentals of his particular arm or branch, and finally teaching collaboration among the various types of ground forces. In 1941, writing to the commander of a division engaged in amphibious practice, McNair warned him not to concentrate on that at the expense of other training. He did not think that fighting in a jungle differed materially from fighting anywhere else. It was not so much a question, he held, of having different tactics for different types of terrain as of adapting standard tactics to all terrains. Accordingly, he discouraged all attempts to have the ground forces consist of voluminous categories of specialists. He wanted each of his soldiers to be simply a specialist in killing. "Victories are won in the forward areas," he said once in a speech, "by men with brains and fighting hearts, not by machines." From time to time, patriotic civilians, as well as inventive military men, would turn up at his headquarters with ingenious schemes of their own devising, every one guaranteed to have a profound effect on the outcome of the war. One man would put forth the notion that what we really needed to ensure immediate victory was a division of troops transported in Cub planes, and not long ago a wrestler dropped in to announce that what the Army needed most was a course in wrestling, preferably conducted by himself. McNair and his staff greeted such offers with polite but firm refusals. "Usually these people want their ideas adopted for only one reason," an A.G.F. officer recently said. "They all want to be in charge of them, as major generals."

McNair always held that the first essential of good training, "as of battle itself," was leadership. Two years ago he said in a memo, "We have verified the inevitable—that inadequately trained officers cannot train troops effectively." He was aware all along, too, that the type of army he had to train could not be handled in the brutal Prussian fashion. "The art is in leading men, not driving them," he said, addressing one group of graduates of an officer-candidate school. "Free men respond to leading but resent driving." To another graduating class, he said, "Even in these days of staggering figures, it is something to acquire four hundred and forty new officers at one place at one time. I should be glad to go farther for a smaller prize." At this well-turned compliment, the new officers beamed. "However," the General added, "lest you develop an exaggerated sense of your own indispensability, I may add that you are graduating into a corps of Army officers which numbers two hundred thousand already."

General McNair was born on May 25, 1883, at Verndale, Minnesota, the son of a Scotsman who opened a general store in the lumber country in the northwestern part of that state. McNair entered West Point at the comparatively young age of seventeen, and at his graduation stood eleventh in a class of a hundred and twenty-four. Another distinguished member of the class was General Joseph W. Stilwell, one of the most practical missionaries we have ever sent to China. McNair, who had been an excellent mathematics student, was commissioned a second lieutenant of field artillery upon graduating, in 1904, and a year later married Clare Huster, whom he had met and courted while she was staying with some friends at Cornwall-on-Hudson, which is only five miles from the Academy. Mrs. McNair, like her husband, came from a non-military family. Their one son, Douglas, who was graduated from West Point in 1929 and attained the rank of colonel, died on Guam less than two weeks after his father was killed in Normandy. He was fatally shot in a gun fight with three Japs who had been hiding in a hut near which he was about to establish a command post of the 77th Infantry Division, of which he was chief of staff.

The first thirty-five years or so of McNair's military career were not unlike the career of most professional soldiers. He served in a great many places, including Mexico and Hawaii, received a permanent promotion on an average of once every five years, attended a number of service schools, and established himself as a smart young staff officer. Once, however, while still only a captain, he attracted considerable notices in artillery circles by leading a pack train on an eight-hundred-mile march across the Rockies and, when fourteen thousand feet up, firing a few shells, thus setting a rather special record for altitudinous shooting. Like many professional soldiers without independent means, he never accumulated wealth which people equally influential in other fields usually amass as a by-product of success. His estate amounted to only twenty-two hundred dollars in securities and a car valued at five hundred dollars. During the last war, he reached France, a permanent major, in June of 1917, with the First Infantry Division, of which he was operations officer. Two months later, he was promoted to a temporary lieutenant-colonelcy and transferred to General Headquarters of the A.E.F., where he remained for nearly two years. His abilities as a staff officer were recognized by General Pershing, who promoted him twice, finally making him, when he was only thirty-five, a temporary brigadier general, the youngest in France, and awarded him the Distinguished Service Medal.

Even though the Army's fortunes declined after the war, McNair remained an important figure in military life. He took a conspicuous part in several matters which, then of no interest to the country at large, later turned out to have great significance. He was an ardent champion of the tank destroyer, arguing determinedly for it at a time when many of his colleagues were sure that the only way to stop a tank was to have a bigger tank. "It doesn't take a tank to knock out a tank," McNair kept saying. "It takes a gun." The Army today has plenty of tank destroyers. He was one of the pioneers in experimenting with the triangular infantry division, designed to replace the old, unwieldy square division. All our infantry divisions today are triangular, which means that they have three infantry regiments instead of the square division's four. McNair had a good deal to do with triangular-division tests as far back as 1937, when he astonished other military men by moving one such trial division three hundred miles in a day. He also revamped the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, of which he was commandant in 1939 and 1940. His chief civilian recognition came from Purdue University, which in 1941 awarded him an honorary LL.D. Purdue, where for a time between the two World Wars he had charge of training reserve officers, cited him as an "inspiring leader of men and skillful teacher of the art of the defense of a free nation," the appropriateness of which appreciation was shortly to become evident in non-academic circumstances.

In Washington, the Army's leading exponent of the art of defense, not to mention offense, kept long teaching hours. He invariably got to work at eight in the morning, after a half-mile walk from his quarters, and, except for a brief luncheon, stayed in his office till six-thirty in the evening, when he packed some papers into a brief-case, went home, and settled down, after dinner, in his study to work some more. There he wrote memoranda, edited training directives, and composed his occasional speeches. His office hours were the longest of anyone at A.G.F. headquarters, where, as the clocks touch five, a homeward stampede resounds through the corridors. Most A.G.F. officers are allowed fifteen days' annual leave. McNair did not take even one Sunday off during his four years at the War College. He devoted most of his office time to consulting with a few high staff members and studying documents. He was celebrated among his fellow-workers for the brevity of his informal comments and was fond of pencilling notes on the margins of papers, such as "What think?" or "Speak of." He was distressed by any wording that did not come up to his exacting standards, and he personally rephrased many of the directives that emanated from headquarters. He enjoyed thinking of himself as a man who attended to details while others took care of the planning and scheming, a self-analysis others regarded as unduly modest for a general who spent much of his time making decisions that involved a couple of million men. He liked telephoning, and he did most of his conferring with Generals Arnold and Somervell on the phone. When the Army was largely in the training stage, he saw General Marshall several times a week. When the Army's activities became principally operational, they met less frequently. The two generals had known each other since they were in France during the last war with the First Division—nearly all Regular Army officers of many years' service are acquainted—and occasionally went horseback riding together before this war. Last fall, when it was rumored that Marshall would become Supreme Commander of the A.E.F. in Europe, McNair was often mentioned as his logical successor as the Army's Chief of Staff. These rumors persisted until it was announced that General Eisenhower would get the post abroad and that General Marshall would stay where he was. General McNair stayed where he was too. When he finally went abroad for an assignment, the nature of which has not yet been officially disclosed by the War Department—correspondents in London have, however, been permitted by the censors to say that he was to have had command of all American field forces in France—his appointment was a surprise to almost all military men except those who profess never to be surprised by anything.

Mrs. McNair, a slight, energetic lady who complemented her husband's diligence by working at the Personal Affairs Division of the War Department General Staff, at the Red Cross, and at the Washington Stage Door Canteen, and occasionally engaging in some additional activity, such as selling bonds or broadcasting a plea for blood donations or christening a troopship, enjoyed riding as much as her husband did. Before we entered the war, they followed the hunts together, and kept their horses at Fort Myer, in Virginia, across the Potomac from the District of Columbia. McNair was always an enthusiastic carpenter, and during his boyhood he constructed a series of elaborate playhouses in the back yard of his parents' house in Minnesota. He built himself the wooden stand on which the typewriter in his study at home stood. His published works include "Artillery Ammunition and Fuses," written in 1920, which has enjoyed success in its limited field. (Since his death, artillerymen have honored him by naming the administration building of the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, the Lesley J. McNair Hall.) He practically never went out at night. On one of Prime Minister Churchill's trips to this country, the visiting party and a group of prominent Americans were to leave Washington one evening on a special train to inspect troops at Fort Jackson, South Carolina. General Marshall invited General McNair to go along. McNair horrified his wife by declining to board the train and join the festivities on it, explaining that he could get in a night's work, arise at dawn, and fly South to meet the party at its destination.

McNair regulated his life strictly. He was an inveterate pipe smoker until three and a half years ago, when, without saying anything to anyone about it, he stopped, just because he didn't want the habit to get the better of him. He never smoked again. The only relaxation he would permit himself in Washington was a Sunday-morning round of golf. He had played on and off for years, but he took up the game in earnest shortly after his evacuation from Tunisia when his chief of staff, Major General James G. Christiansen, proposed an outing. McNair decided that it might be good for his healing shoulder. He felt so fine afterward that, except when he was on a trip of inspection, he hardly missed a Sunday, usually playing with General Christiansen and a couple of other generals.

The McNairs lived in a stately, colonnaded house on the edge of the combined parade ground and golf course at the War College. In front of the house was a bandstand, which distinguished it from similar quarters belonging to mere one- and two-star generals. Their home was furnished with a great many Oriental tapestries, which they had been buying for years, partly because hangings are portable, an important consideration in a peripatetic Army life. Now and then the General, who liked to dance, would drop in at a Saturday-night function at the War College officers' club. One evening two years ago, when he walked into the building, he came upon a large oil portrait of himself hung conspicuously in the drawing room. He requested that it be removed at once. "They can put it up when I'm dead if they want to," he said. The portrait is back on the wall again.

During an era in which the American citizenry outdid itself both in ennobling its martial leaders and in wanting to hear speeches by practically anyone who could sip a glass of water without spilling it down his front, it was inevitable that a general of McNair's stature should be called upon from time to time to make an address. He did not like speaking to large, civilian crowds, and he turned down bids to talk to women's societies, Rotary Clubs, and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. He could be prevailed upon to make a speech anywhere only when he was convinced that such a move would serve some military purpose. Once, asked why he felt that way, he replied, "I would rather listen to someone else." He was, as it happened, an accomplished speaker.

Whenever McNair made a speech, the words the audience heard were his own. Unlike some generals, to whom it would never occur to compose their published or spoken words, McNair had no use for ghost writers, especially the ones who feel that anything to be credited to a general must average at least a syllable more per word than something credited to a colonel. McNair indicated his stand on the matter when he was drafted to take General Marshall's place as a speaker on Christmas Eve of 1941, when the Chief of Staff was too occupied with the grave situation in the Philippines to spread Yuletide cheer, or even, as would have been more fitting on that particular holiday, Yuletide alarm. McNair filled in for him over the radio. A military ghost, called in by someone on McNair's staff to give McNair a helping hand he did not need, whipped up a flowery oration. It began, "The spirit of Christmas Eve softly rests upon the nation. Our enemies in their mad lust for power have rejected both the spirit and beauty of Christmas. In their hearts, this beauty has been warped and twisted by the fires of hatred and aggresssion, to be remolded into a fantastic belief that they were destined to conquer and enslave the entire world to supplant the Divine Power which created this world." McNair took this mouthful home and studied it thoughtfully. Then he laid it aside and began pecking at his typewriter. When he went on the air, he had a slightly less elaborate introduction. It began, "General Marshall had intended to speak to the Army this evening, but has been prevented from being here by his official duties."

General McNair's death was publicly announced at 1 P.M. on July 27th. Just before lunch that day, Mrs. McNair, who had celebrated her thirty-ninth wedding anniversary with the General shortly before he left the country, was sitting at the War College officers' club, rolling bandages for the Red Cross. The wife of an A.G.F. general came in, sat down next to her, and talked to her for a moment; then they went out together. Two days later a colonel in Walter Reed General Hospital in Washington, where he was recuperating from a leg wound received in Normandy, was surprised to receive a basket of fruit from Mrs. McNair, and a note which made no mention of her loss but merely said how sorry she was to hear that he had been hurt. Even after the shock of losing both her husband and her only son within a fortnight, Mrs. McNair maintained her composure and was able to handle many of the arrangements herself for moving out of her home at the War College. She is now living in a small apartment in Washington.

The General died as he had been taught at West Point, forty years before, he might logically expect to die. "His presence on the firing line with the leading element in the great assault which has just been launched on the American front in Normandy," General Marshall said in a tribute to him after his death, "was indicative of his aggressive and fearless spirit and should be an inspiring example to the forces of our great ground army which he organized and trained." He was buried in an American military cemetery near St. Lo, and one of his dogtags is tied, in the customary fashion, to the standard and otherwise unmarked white wooden cross. Mrs. McNair contributed what might serve as a fitting epitaph when, in answering a friend's note of condolence, she said, "He never asked a soldier to do what he would not do." McNair lived long enough to see the citizens whom he had shaped into soldiers prove themselves. He never got the chance to lead them into battle, but before he died he saw that they were ready for the final drive toward which all his efforts had been directed. He must have known that their victory, and his, was not too many months away.

—E. J. KAHN, JR.

He married Clara Huster of New York. There was one son:

111. Douglas Crevier McNair, born in 1907, in Boston, Massachusetts, and graduated from United States Military Academy at West Point in 1928. He was promoted successively through grades until he attained the rank of colonel. He was Chief of Staff of the 77th Division, when killed in action on the Island of Guam, August 6, 1944. The Silver Star and Legion of Merit were awarded posthumously to Colonel McNair.

He married Freda Elliott, daughter of Colonel Milton Elliott. Child: Bonnie Clare McNair.

Mrs. Freda Elliott McNair married John O. Guthrie, former Chicago realtor, in El Montecito Presbyterian Church, Santa Barbara, California.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN McNAIR AND JEANIE GRIERSON[1]

1. **John McNair** who died in 1834 was a manufacturer of cloths or shawls in Paisley. He married Jeanie Grierson who died in 1833. There was at least one child:

2. Duncan McNair.

SECOND GENERATION

2. **Duncan McNair** was born in 1826 and died in Paisley in 1909. He was the last or one of the last weavers in Paisley. He married Catherine Gibb who was born in 1826 and died in Paisley in 1915. There was at least one child:

3. John McNair.

THIRD GENERATION

3. **John McNair**[2] of Lloyds, London, married Jeannie Ballantyne. Children:

4. Arnold Duncan McNair
5. Arthur James McNair
6. William Lennox McNair, knighted, 1946; Honorable Mr. Justice McNair; Queen's Counsel; Judge of the King's Bench Division, High Court of Justice, since 1950. He was born March 18, 1892. He was educated at Aldenham; Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge (Classical Scholar) First Class Law Tripos, Part I, 1913; Part II, 1914; LL.M. 1919; Whewell Exhibitioner in International Law, 1919. He was called to the Bar, Gray's Inn, 1917; Bencher, 1938; King's Counsel, 1944. Treasurer, 1951; Vice-Treasurer, 1952. He served with the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, 1914-18,

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[1] Additional information to that in *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies* (1923), p. 30, given under "Descendants of John McNair and Jennie Ballantyne" obtained from Sir Arnold Duncan McNair. Because of this additional information the numbers given in the 1923 edition must of necessity be changed.

[2] Old number (1).

Captain (despatches), Legal Adviser, Ministry of War Transport, 1941-45. He became an Honorary Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, 1951. His publications include: Joint Editor of Scrutton on Charter-parties and Bills of Lading, Joint Editor of Temperley's Merchant Shipping Acts. He is unmarried. His address: 130 Court Lane, Dulwich Village, S.E. 21, London. Club: United University.[3]

7. Dorothy McNair was educated in the London School of Medicine for Women. She received the Bachelor of Science in 1921, M.D. (London), 1924. She is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Licentiate, Royal College of Physicians (London), 1921. She is anaesthetist, South London Hospital for Women; part-time assistant, School of Medicine Office, London County Council. She is a member of the British Medical Association and Medical Women's Federation. She was anaesthetist in the gynecological unit. Sen. Ost. and Cas. Off. Royal Free Hospital, house surgeon, South London Hospital for Women. Her address is Parkside, 130 Court Lane, Dulwich Village, S.E. 21, London, England.
8. John Ballantyne McNair lives in Hockenden, Swanley Junction, Kent, England

FOURTH GENERATION

4. ARNOLD DUNCAN MCNAIR, knighted 1943; Commander Order of the British Empire, 1918; King's Counsel, 1945; Fellow of the British Academy; LL.D., Cambridge; Honorary LL.D., Glasgow, Liverpool, Birmingham, Salonika; Honorary D.C.L., Oxford; Honorary D.Litt., Reading; a Judge of the International Court of Justice since 1946, and president since 1952; Fellow of Gonville and Caius College; Bencher of Gray's Inn, Treasurer, 1947. He was educated at Aldenham; Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. Admitted solicitor since 1906; Law Tripos, 1908, 1909; president of Cambridge Union, 1909; secretary of Advisory Board of Coal Controller, 1917-19; secretary of Coal Industry (Sankey) Commission, 1919; chairman, Committee on Supply and Training of Teachers and Youth Leaders, 1942-44;

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[3] From *Who's Who, 1953.*

chairman, Palestine Jewish Education Commission, 1945; Reader in International Law in the University of London, 1926-27; Tagore professor in the University of Calcutta, 1931; president of Society of Public Teachers of Law, 1933; Whewell professor of International Law, University of Cambridge, 1935-37; professor of the Hague Academy of International Law, 1928, 1933, and 1937; vice-chancellor, Liverpool University, 1937-45; professor of Comparative Law in University of Cambridge, 1945-46; Présidente de l'Institut de Droit International, 1948-50; British member of permanent Court of Arbitration at the Hague, since 1945. Publications: *Legal Effects of War,* 1920, 3d edition, 1948; *Law of the Air,* 1932; (with Professor Buckland) *Roman Law and Common Law,* 1936; *Law of Treaties,* 1938; *Dr. Johnson and the Law,* 1949. Club: Athenaeum. Address: International Court of Justice, the Hague, Netherlands; Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, England; Dale Farm, Elsworth, Cambridge, England.

He was born March 4, 1885, and married in 1912 Marjorie Bailhache, younger daughter of the late Sir Clement M. Bailhache. Children: one son and three daughters.[4]

5. ARTHUR JAMES MCNAIR, Consulting Obstetric Surgeon Emeritus, Guy's Hospital (London) and Honorary Consulting Gynaecologist, St. Thomas Hospital, etc., was educated at Aldenham, and at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He received the following degrees: in 1908, the Bachelor of Arts (Nat. Sc. Tripos), in 1911 the Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery. He was made a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons (England) in 1921, and a Fellow of the College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists in 1931, and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine (ex-president, Gyne-

[4] From *Who's Who, 1953.* For a list of his children see *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies, Supplement 1928,* p. 54.

cological and Obstetrical Section). He has held the following positions: Temporary Surgeon in the Royal Navy, 1914; Temporary Captain in the Royal Artillery medical corps (Surgical Specialist) Indian Expeditionary Force D, 1916; Afghan War, 1918; obstetrical surgeon, Guy's Hospital; gynecologist, Grosvenor Hospital for Women and New Lodge Clinic, Windsor; consulting gynecologist, Purley and Dist. War Memorial Hospital and Bromley Dist. Hospital; examiner, Oxford University Conj. Board and Center, Midwifery Board; examiner in midwifery at Cambridge, Liverpool, Sheffield, and Birmingham Universities. He is the author of "Concealed Accidental Haemorrhage with Intraperitoneal Bleeding," *Proc. Roy. Soc. Med.* (1916); "Placenta Praevia with Vasa Praevia—Caesarian Section," *ibid.* (1920); "Caesarian Section in Guy's Hospital," *Guy's Hospital Reports* (1921), etc. His address is 9 Devonshire Place, London, W.I., England. Club: United University.

He was born April 27, 1887, and married in 1930 Grace Mary Buist, daughter of Major R. N. Buist, R.A.M.C. They have three daughters.[5]

[5] From *Who's Who, 1953.*

DESCENDANTS OF ROBERT McNAIR AND JEAN HOLMES[1]

This family of McNairs have been settled in Glasgow, and associated with its great business pursuits, since the middle of the fifteenth century. They entered energetically into the tobacco and sugar trade with the Southern States of America, and in the West Indies, and amassed large fortunes, which enabled them to acquire valuable landed property in and around the city and to occupy positions of prominence in business and social circles.

1. Robert McNair was born in 1703. According to one of his descendants, Major John F. A. McNair, this branch of the family had as an ancestor a Baron McNair of Easterfoss who was called to Parliament in the days of King Robert Bruce. In 1764 he purchased the house and lands of Jeanfield, Parkhead, and was also proprietor of the celebrated Eastern Sugar House in the Gallowgate, and at the time of his death in 1779 was the largest owner of house property in the city. This gentleman was partial to practical joking, and some amusing stories regarding his curious "ploys" may be found in works treating of Glasgow in the eighteenth century.

Robert McNair is said to have commenced business with a basket of half-spoiled oranges. His partner in matrimony was also his partner in trade. Their shop was at the head of King Street, facing Trongate. It had two bow windows and the exterior was gaily painted bright green. Both partners wore toupees and powder; and Jean, whose province it was to be cashier, was equipped in silk and ribbons. They would have passed for an antique French couple.

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[1] Additional information to that in J. B. McNair, *McNair, McNear and McNeir Genealogies* (Chicago, 1923), p. 21, 34; *Supplement 1928* (Chicago, 1929), pp. 25, 45. Information obtained by James B. McNair from *The Matriculation Albums of the University of Glasgow from 1728 to 1858.* Compiled by W. I. Addison, Glasgow, 1913. *The Celtic Monthly,* Vol. 12 (May, 1904), pp. 141-142. Correspondence with Arthur Wyndham McNair.

In 1736, the firm of Robert McNair, Jean Holmes & Co. was placed on the list of Glasgow shopkeepers. At this period, and for sometime afterward, all great Glasgow manufacturies were carried on by joint stock companies, and the partners of these companies generally consisted of from five to ten high-class citizens, such as the provost, Bailies, and Deans of Guild, with a "Sir John" or a "Sir George" scattered here and there among them. About the period in question, the partners of the four Glasgow sugar houses consisted each of them, of five or six of these aristocratic gentlemen. The partners of the Eastern Sugar House, lying on the south side of Gallowgate, near Charlotte Street, then were Provost Pedie, Bailie George Boyle, Bailie John Luke, Goldsmith John Graham of Dougalston, and Robert Cross, treasurer of the city. It was with no little astonishment, therefore, that the public heard of plain *Robert McNair, Jean Holmes & Co.* buying up the great concern of the Eastern Sugar House in the Gallowgate, which had required the joint stock of five of Glasgow's wealthiest merchants to carry on.

The following are specimens of their advertisements, which abound in the Glasgow newspapers of their time.

> Their is come in the Batchelor of Irvine, James McNair, supercargo, a parcel of lemons and bitter oranges; they are reckoned to be the best cargo that came here this seven years from Spain; and as the said James McNair caused them to be pulled, and not shaken off the trees, and all wailed (picked) when pulling, makes them more superior both in goodness and for keeping, the bitter oranges are of a very high colour, and very heavy and large and very fit for making marmalade, and are sold at Robert McNair's shop, opposite the guard, Glasgow, or his warehouse in the Weigh House, where attendance will be given from 8 o'clock in the morning till 5 at

night; and as the oranges are so heavy he sells them and lump sugar at 6d. per pound, if 7 pounds is taken at once. He has also a parcel of potatoes at 5d. per stone, 16 English pound in stone; the potatoes are all white roughts, a kind never brought here before. He also sells Gloucester cheese at 3½d. per pound, and Liverpool cheese at 5¼d. per pound. He also sells best English oatmeal at 11d. per peck, and Irish meal at 10d. He has a parcel of best grey and white English pease at 1d. per pound, and a parcel of walnuts and Spanish nuts at 3d. per pound, with sundry kinds of grocery goods, all to be sold at the above place by Robert McNair.

P.S.—As some designing folk have been pleased to raise a malicious report, in order to hurt my business, this is to acquaint the public that the same is entirely without foundation, and hopes they will lose their design, who were most busy promoting it.—Robert McNair (*Glasgow Courant,* February, 1753).

Just now imported from Spain, by Robert McNair, and to be sold at his warehouse, or at his shop, opposite the Main Guard, a cargo of lemons, bitter and sweet oranges. The bitter oranges are the fittest for marmalade that has come to Scotland this season; and as there is no other ship to come from Spain this season, so those who have a mind to make marmalade and shrub should not disappoint themselves, as oranges from any other part but Spain will not make marmalade. We sell them from 6d. to 12d. per dozen, and from 2d. to 3d. per pound, as in goodness; which when computed, brings their marmalade very cheap, viz., take 20 pounds of the best oranges, at 3d. per pound, is 5s.; in all, 18s. and 1d.; making allowance for waste and variation, and 8d. for workmanship, brings their marmalade to 6d. per pound; and those who take quantities of lemons and oranges, shall have their sugar at the lowest price; and if one person takes ten chests of lemons and oranges, they shall have 10 per cent, discount for ready money.

There is also to be sold at his shop, new hops at 1s. per pound, and English cheese at 6d. per pound; London soap; Tent, Lisbon, and Qerrie wines; musk plumbs, almonds, and carvie, at 10d. per pound, barley-sugar and orange-peel at 16d. per pound; marmalade at 8d. per pound.

He has also got home a parcel of fine blue raisins of the sun, figs, citron, and olives. He also refines and sells all kinds of sugars, candie syrops, and treacle, and sugar brandy, at the lowest prices.

He also gives advice for making English swats gratis. Boil 26

Scots pints of water for a quarter of an hour; put it into a butt, and put into it 7 pounds of treacle, a penny worth of hops, and a peck of good bran, or new sowan seeds; stir all about with a stick, then cover it up with a thick cloth, and let it stand for about 3 or 4 hours; then draw it off, and let it cool 3 or 4 hours; then wash the butt and dry it well, and put the liquor into it again, and put about a mutchkin of barm into it, and cover it again with a cloth; it will keep in the same cask for about a month, but will rather do better for to bottle it, where it will keep three months. It is very good in families where there are children or servants; and the way to use it viz., put a chopin of pottage in a cog, and put a mutchkin of swats among them when warm; if the morning be frosty, put in the scrape of a nutmeg, or a little pepper; but if the morning be foggy or misty, put in 3 ounces of butter; if the children does not love them with butter, put in two ounces of powder sugar (either of the ways will do), which will make it a very good breakfast. The swats makes tolerable good drink at dinner.

N.B.—You will have 25 pints of swats for 17 pence.—*Glasgow Courant,* January 28, 1754.

It happened at one time that Mr. McNair required a quantity of copperas for his business, and accordingly he wrote to his agents in London to send him 2 cwt. of that article; but Mr. McNair was not very expert at either writing or spelling, and, in the letter ordering the copperas, he spelled the words "2 cwt. of capres!" The agent in London, however, read these words "2 cwt. of capers," and it was with much difficulty that they could make up the order for such a large quantity. Upon the *capers* arriving in Glasgow, Mr. McNair was quite astonished, and immediately wrote back to his agents, saying that he ordered them to send him "2 cwt. of capres," instead of which they had sent him a large quantity of *"sour peas,"* which nobody in Glasgow would look at; therefore, he was going to return them. The mistake, however, turned out better than Robert expected, for capers in London (in consequence of the market being cleared), suddenly rose greatly in price, so that Mr. McNair resold his "sour peas" again to great profit.

The following is a test of the grocer-poet's metrical ability, on occasion of advertising, in *The Glasgow Journal,* "To be let on lease, the White Hart Inn, Gallowgait," etc., belonging to him, viz.:

That thar is just now to be seat,
The New Inn at the white hart,
Entry to it at Whits-onday
If we agree about the pay
With two houses in the New Street
Weel fineshed Neat and full compleat
All boxd. with wood and not with paint
If we agree about the rent
At my shop also may be had
Good Duble Rum strong weel made
Sugar and limons to quench your Drouth
Will make good Drink to Weat your Mouth
Call at my shop in the trone Street
And if that thir we Do Not meat
Go in the close and up one Stair
Wher you will find Robert McNair.

—*Glasgow Journal* (December, 1764).

The directors of "The Buchanan's Society" applied in 1849 to the Dean of Guild Court for leave to take down and rebuild the land of houses situated at the corner of King Street and Trongate. Now, the land next to this property, situated in King Street, was built by a Mr. Robert McNair, a grocer and general dealer. The stones of this building were got from the Black Quarry, which at this time contained a deep pool of stagnant water, and was used as a receptacle of the rubbish and carrion of the district. Some persons who were intoxicated, or had lost their way in the dark, and children who had been playing in the neighborhood, were drowned from time to time, in this hole. Mr. McNair was a man of abilities, but of very eccentric manners. Among his other whims, he ordered the keystones of the arches above the shops in this building to be cut so as to represent ludicrous human faces, and each one to be different from another. It was a source of amusement to him, on market-days to join the crowds of country folks who were gazing upon these heads, to hear their remarks upon them. At present [1871], most of these figures are covered by the signboards of the present occupants of the shops, but some of them are still to be seen peeping out.

There happened one season to be rather a scarcity of oranges in Glasgow, and, unfortunately for Mr. McNair, his stock of them was very small, while a neighbouring grocer held nearly the whole stock of oranges in Glasgow. Mr. McNair, however, told all his customers that he had a large cargo of oranges, which he expected to arrive every hour. In the meantime, he made up apparently a barrow-load of oranges with his small stock, and employed a porter to wheel them past his neighbour grocer's shop, and to deliver them to his own shop (as if he was getting delivery of a cargo), but immediately afterwards he privately sent away the porter with his load well covered, by a back door through cross streets, and made him again wheel the same barrowful of oranges (openly exposed) past his opponent's shop; and so the porter continued employed for many hours. Having thus apparently laid in a large stock of oranges, he engaged a person to call upon his neighbour grocer, and to bring his whole stock, which his friend did on very moderate terms, the grocer believing that Mr. McNair had received a large supply, and that, certainly, oranges would fall in value.

Mr. McNair kept his phaeton and held his town and country house. The latter was situated on the Camlachie Road, and he named his property "Jeanfield," after his wife, Jean Holmes. The house stood upon an eminence in the middle of a park of considerable extent. It now forms the "Eastern Cemetery." At this period, government laid on a tax upon two-wheeled carriages, to the great annoyance of Mr. McNair, who was determined to resist payment of this obnoxious tax, and therefore he took off the wheels from his phaeton, and placed the body of it upon two long wooden trams, on which machine he continued to visit his country-house, and to carry Jean Holmes and his daughters to church.

The public of Scotland is indebted to Mr. McNair for obtaining the abolition of a shameful custom, which then existed in the Exchequer Court. It was at that time the practice, in all Exchequer trials, for the crown, when successful, to pay each juryman one guinea, and to give the whole of them their supper. It happened that Mr. McNair had got into some scrape with the excise, and an action was raised against him in the Exchequer Court at Edinburgh. When the case came to be called, the Crown advocate, after narrating all the facts and commenting on them, concluded his address to the jury by reminding them, that if they brought in a verdict for the Crown, they would receive a guinea each, and their supper. Upon hearing which, Mr. McNair rose up, and asked the judges if he might be allowed the liberty of speaking one word to the jury. To which request the judges readily assented. Mr. McNair then turned round to the jury and thus addressed them: "Gentlemen of the jury, you have heard what the learned advocate for the Crown has said, namely—'that he will give you a guinea each, and your supper, if you bring in a verdict in favour of the Crown.' Now, here am I, Robert McNair, merchant in Glasgow, standing before you, and *I* promise you two guineas each, and your dinner to boot, with as much wine as you can drink, if you bring in a verdict in my favour"; and here Mr. McNair sat down. The trial went on, and Mr. McNair obtained a verdict in his favor. After this trial, the Crown never made any attempts at influencing the jury by this species of bribery.

Jeanfield was anciently termed "The Little Hill of Tollcross" forming part of the estate of Tollcross. . . . It was offered for sale in Edinburgh in 1758 when Robert McNair bought it for £100. The eccentric, immortalized in Glasgow annals, when asked for a bond for the price accustomed to ready-money transactions, pulled from his pocket a greasy leather bag, accompanied with the ejaculation—"Na, Na, nane of yere gauds for me; here's Jean's pouch (tumbling out the guineas), gie me my papers." About 1764 "Jeanfield Mansion" (planned by Mr. and Mrs. McNair) was ready for their reception. Its title was in honor of her who was commander-in-chief. This two-storied domicile, with its gateway, was a burlesque on architecture, and drew forth amusing critiques from passing travellers in the days of stage coaches. The apartments were small pigeonholes, and very low in the ceiling. The Camlachie mason was a good way on with the walls before it was perceived that no provision was made for a stair to allow the worthy couple to mount aloft.

This property remained in the family eighteen years after the death of Robert McNair. His grandson and nameson married a daughter of John McCall of Belvidere, adjoining, whose testimentary trustees sold it to this Robert McNair, his son-in-law. After the acquisition of Belvidere, he sold Jeanfield, in 1797, to John Mennons, editor, printer, and publisher of *The Glasgow Advertiser,* for £2435. A year after he sold it to John Finlayson, merchant in Glasgow, and son of the minister of Carstairs, who had married old Robert McNair's daughter. Finlayson had got seven additional acres of land adjoining Jeanfield. He enterprised as unsuccessfully as his neighbor at Camlachi in sinking coal pits. In 1825, Jeanfield was again in the market, and was bought by James Harvey, waiter. He also completely failed in the coal pit business. Lastly, Jeanfield was sold in 1846 to the Eastern Cemetery Joint Stock Co. The old habitation was taken down in 1847, and the grounds laid out for sepulture.

Robert McNair had two daughters, buxom lasses, and, as he was known to be wealthy, these ladies had abundance of wooers; but

Mr. McNair became afraid that they might make foolish marriages with some penniless young fellows; to prevent which, he inserted an advertisement in the *Edinburgh Courant* of 26th October 1758, and which was as follows: "Glasgow, 23d. October, 1758.—We, Robert McNair and Jean Holmes, having taken into our consideration the way and manner of our daughter Jean acted in her marriage, that she took none of our advice, nor advised us before she married; for which reason we discharged her from our family for more than twelve months; and being afraid that some or other of our family may also presume to marry without duly advising us thereof, we, taking the affair into our serious consideration, hereby discharge all and every one of our children from offering to marry without our special advice and consent first asked and obtained; and if any of our children should propose or pretend to offer marriage to any without, as aforesaid, our advice and consent, they in that case shall be banished from our family twelve months; or if they should go so far as to marrry without our advice and consent, in that case they are banished from our family seven years: but whoever advises us of their intention to marry, and obtains our consent shall not only remain children of the family, but also shall have a due proportion of our goods, gear and estate, as we shall think convenient, and as the bargain requires. And, further, if any of our children shall marry clandestinely, they, by so doing, shall lose all claim or title to our effects, goods, gear or estate. And we intimate this to all concerned, that none may pretend ignorance."

Several of the descendants of Mr. McNair were eminent merchants of Glasgow, and were much esteemed for their abilities and integrity. These were his grandsons: first, Robert McNair, Bailie and Dean of Guild; second, John McNair, manufacturer, who married a daughter of Provost French; third, James McNair, who built the large sugar-house which stood at the corner of Ingram street and Queen street, being the opposite corner to the present [1871] British Linen Company's Bank.[2]

In the *Scots Magazine* for June 1779 is found the following announcement: "Died, at Glasgow, aged 76, Mr. Robert McNair, merchant in that city."

[2] *John M'Ure Glasghu Facies: a view of the city of Glasgow 1736. Comprising also every history hitherto published.* Edited by J. F. S. Gordon. Glasgow, 1871-72, pp. 438-441.

Robert McNair and Jean Holmes had the following children:

2. Robert McNair
3. John McNair matriculated at the University of Glasgow in 1748
4. Andrew McNair matriculated at the University of Glasgow in 1748
5. James McNair was nineteen years of age when he was sent by his father Robert as supercargo in 1749 on the ship "Adventure." At this time Robert was engaged in the trade of sugar-baking and the ship was chartered to carry out goods to Barbadoes and bring home sugar. The goods were consigned to Messrs. Harveys of Barbadoes. Robert made an insurance on this voyage. The ship arrived safe. Messrs. Harveys reloaded with sugar, but she was lost on her homeward voyage, and Robert having made his insurance in London, recovered the sum insured (£1100).

   James remained in Barbadoes to dispose of the outward cargo; but by Messrs. Harvey's advice he carried the greatest part of it and sold it in Virginia, where he purchased a ship, which he named *The Jean.*

   This affair seems to have resulted in a "case before the House of Lords between Robert McNair and other respecting trafficking to the Barbadoes and Virginia, . . . with the statements of John Hood of Virginia who furnished the cargoes . . . [N. P.] Privately Printed. 1772. Folio." In the Pennsylvania State Library at Harrisburg is to be found the following document apparently applying to this case. "Robert McNair, merchant in Glasgow, the assured in a policy of insurance effected on the ship *Jean* and her cargo vs. James Coulter and others, underwriters and representatives of all the underwriters . . . on the said ship *Jean* and her cargo, the case of the respondents in the original and appellants in the cross appeal" (10 page Folio. 1772).

   In the British Museum Catalogue of Printed Books 1881-1900 is noted the following title of a folio. "MacNair (James) Information [signed R. Craigie] for J. McNair . . . pannel [on the charge "of wilful casting away the Jean brigantine"]; against J. Graham of Dougalston, Esq.; J.

Coulter . . . , and G. Anderson, all merchants in Glasgow, . . . Pursuers."

6. William McNair matriculated at the University of Glasgow in 1755. He was granted a coat-of-arms in 1761, was a Glasgow merchant, and founded the Aberdeen branch of the family.[3]
7. Thomas McNair matriculated at the University of Glasgow in 1755
8. Jean McNair married John Finlayson, merchant of Glasgow
9. a daughter

SECOND GENERATION

2. **Robert McNair** (Robert [1]^1). He matriculated at the University of Glasgow in 1744 and became a merchant and proprietor of the Gallowgate Sugar Works. He died in Glasgow December 27, 1787. Children:

10. John McNair
11. James McNair
12. Robert McNair

THIRD GENERATION

10. **John McNair** (Robert [2]^2 Robert [1]^1) was a merchant and married a daughter of Provost French of Glasgow. Children:

13. Janet McNair
14. Eliza McNair
15. Robert McNair

11. **James McNair** (Robert [2]^2 Robert [1]^1) matriculated at the University of Glasgow in 1787. He lived in Calder Park and became a partner with his older brother Robert in the sugar-refining business.

12. **Robert McNair** (Robert [2]^2 Robert[1]^1) of Belvidere (a Bailie and Dean of Guild of Glasgow), was an extensive sugar refiner in Glasgow. He had been a partner with

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[3] J. B. McNair in *McNair, McNear and McNeir Genealogies, Supplement 1928* (Chicago, 1929), p. 45.

his father in the concern of Robert McNair and Son, of the Gallowgate Sugar Works. But after the death, in 1787, of his father, "Belvidere" assumed his younger brother James as a partner, and the firm became Robert & James McNair. They acquired from Provost Wyllie's heirs a piece of open ground at the southwest corner of Ingram and Queen streets, opposite what was (1871) the Royal Exchange, and built thereon a new sugar house, to which they transferred their sugar-refining business from the Gallowgate. This was in the end of the last century. The new sugar house stood as a very prominent object, many years. It was a huge clumsy-looking edifice of four stories, fronting both on Ingram and Queen streets, the entrance being from the latter. There were rows of small square windows, and the whole building was very dingy from smoke. . . . The site of the dreary sugar house was (1871) occupied by the great tenement built by the late Messrs. Carswell, who did so much in their day to embellish the city.

Mr. McNair continued to reside at Belvidere till about 1813, when he removed to Leith, on his appointment as collector of customs there, and Belvidere was sold in that year to Mr. Mungo Nutter Campbell.[4]

Robert McNair married Helen McCall and died January 5, 1832. They had at least two children:

16. Agnes McNair married Robert Graham, merchant of Leith, and died aged 20, December 24, 1840
17. Helen McNair who died December 27, 1849[5]

FOURTH GENERATION

15. Robert McNair (John [10]^3 Robert [2]^2 Robert [1]^1 was born January 21, 1795. He entered the British

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[4] *Glasghu Facies*, pp. 779-82.

[5] J. B. McNair, *McNair, McNear and McNeir Genealogies, Supplement 1928*. Chicago, 1929, p. 25. There was also a son, Lt. Col. Robert McNair (1803-57) of the Bengal Army who in turn had a son Lt. Col. Alfred Lionel McNair (1843-1925) of the Bombay Army.

Army as an ensign in 1812 and served throughout the second American War [War of 1812]. While holding a blockhouse in an engagement near Buffalo, New York, he was overwhelmed by a large force of the enemy and taken prisoner. He was for many years a staff officer in London, holding the rank of major. He died April 12, 1862. In 1827 he married an English lady, Catherine Eliza ———, who was born in 1788, and died January 10, 1872.[6] They had the following children:

18. John Frederick Adolphus McNair
19. George Augustus McNair was born 1830, died in Peshawar, India, July 26, 1862
20. Alice McNair married Colonel Pigott
21. Eliza McNair married John Collier
22. Robert French McNair lived in London and was adjutant of the Horse Guards for some years. He was the author of *The colours of the British Army: comprising the standards, guidons, and flags, of every regiment in Her Majesty's service* (London: Day and Son, Ltd. 1869).

FIFTH GENERATION

18. JOHN FREDERICK ADOLPHUS MCNAIR (Robert [15]^4 John [10]^3 Robert [2]^2 Robert [1]^1). For a sketch of his biography see *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies,* pp. 34-35. Children:

24. Elizabeth Alcock McNair was born at sea August 2, 1850; married Thomas Scott in Singapore, 1869
25. Robert Frederick McNair was born in London, October 23, 1851, and died in Singapore, March 15, 1857
26. James William Augustus McNair was born in London, January 23, 1853. He married Caroline Hodgson in London in 1881 and died at Bexhall, Sussex, England in 1940.
27. George McNair was born in Singapore July 15, 1857, and died in Singapore, October 5, 1857

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[6] *The Celtic Monthly,* May 1904, Vol. 12, pp. 141-142.

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Mc. Nair.

28. Grace McNair was born in Singapore, February 20, 1859, and died August 15, 1902. She was twice married, first to E. Stanley Smith, M.D.

29. Anne Frederica McNair was born in Singapore, July 15, 1863, and died in Penang, January 24, 1884. She was married to Charles Sturges.

30. Arthur Wyndham McNair

23. JAMES MCNAIR (a descendant of Robert [1]^1) was born in Glasgow in 1850 and died in Sunderland in 1917. For his descendants see *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies, Supplement 1928,* pp. 45-46 (Chicago, 1929).

SIXTH GENERATION

30. ARTHUR WYNDHAM MCNAIR (J. F. A. [18]^5 Robert [15]^4 John [10]^3 Robert [2]^2 Robert [1]^1) was born in London, August 23, 1872. He was educated at St. Paul's School and Balliol College, Oxford. In 1891 he entered the Indian Civil Service; Joint Magistrate, 1902; assistant commissioner, 1904; commissioner, 1921; member Board of Revenue, 1927-28; retired 1928. In 1924 he was made Companion of the Order of the Star of India and in 1919, Officer of the Order of the British Empire. His club is the East India United Service.[7]

On January 3, 1903, he was married in Bombay to Elizabeth Dawn Griffith, daughter of David Charles Ballinger Griffith, of Huntworth, Bedford, England. Their address is Lewdown, Devonshire, England. Children:

31. Arthur John Griffith McNair, born March 8 1904, in Bareilley, United Provinces, India; married, November 20, 1937, in Priestbury, Cheshire, England, to Daphne Whitworth, daughter of Alexander Whitworth. They had issue: Ian Alexander McNair born in 1940 and Flora Mary Rose McNair born in 1942.

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[7] Data obtained by James B. McNair from *Who's Who, 1937.*

32. Jean Dawn Madalena McNair, born May 6, 1906, in Brighton, England; married April 18, 1934, in Gibraltar, Spain, to David Russell, son of Commander Walter Russell. Children: Jane Russell born in 1936; Susan Russell born in 1939; David O'Reilly Russell born in 1945.

33. Douglas Fenn Wyndham McNair, born January 29, 1914, in London; married April 15, 1944, in Brentor, Devonshire, England, to Rosemary Monburn, daughter of Captain Monburn, retired. Children: Duncan John Michael McNair born in 1945 and Bruce Wyndham McNair born in 1946.

34. David McNair, born December 16, 1916, in London; married November 15, 1945, in London to Cyane Cecile Hawksby daughter of John Leonard Hawksby. Children: Robert Sheridan Hawksby McNair, born 1946, and Marilyn McNair, born 1947.

35. Elizabeth Primrose McNair, born April 20, 1919, in London

DESCENDANTS OF WALTER McNAIR AND SUSANNA STEVENS[1]

6. James McNair (1759-1798) is matriculant number 3091.

7. Robert McNair (1790-1851) is matriculant number 6405.

9. James McNair (1794-1823) is matriculant number 7135.

SIXTH GENERATION

15. Robert MacNair (1827-96) is matriculant number 14230.

16. Alexander Hill Macnair (1830——), M.I.C.E., is matriculant number 14638. His eldest son was:

24. Robert Hill Macnair

SEVENTH GENERATION

24. Robert Hill Macnair was born December 3, 1877. He was educated at George Watson's College, Edinburgh, and Edinburgh University. He was called to the Bar, Middle Temple, in 1921. He was in the Indian Civil Service, 1899; Central Province Commission, 1900; Acting Additional Judicial Commission in 1920 and again in 1927; Acting Judicial Commission, C. P. and Berar, in 1929; Judicial Commission, 1923-35; and retired in 1935. In 1932 he was created knight.

In 1918 he married Marion Aitken, daughter of James Wylie, M.D., of Glasgow. There are no children. His clubs are East India United Services; Royal and Ancient, St. Andrews. His address is Coulgreany, St. Andrews.

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[1] Additional information to that in *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies* (1928), pp. 63-65, obtained by James B. McNair from *Who's Who, 1937,* and from *The Matriculant Albums of the University of Glasgow from 1728 to 1858.* Compiled by W. I. Addison, Glasgow, 1913.

17. JAMES MACNAIR (1821-88) is matriculant number 13353.

McNAIRS OF CANADA

"Kind hearts are more than coronets, and simple faith than Norman blood."

—TENNYSON, "Lady Clara V. de V."

"A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches."—PROVERBS 22:1.

"The purest treasure mortal times afford,
Is spotless reputation; that away,
Men are but gilded loam, or painted clay."

—SHAKESPEARE,
Richard II, Act I, Scene i.

DESCENDANTS OF DOUGALD McNAIR AND CATHERINE BLACK[1]

1. **Douglas McNair** was born about 1790 in Argylshire, Scotland. He learned the trade of clothmaker there. He lived to be 80 or 85 years old; he was still alive in 1871. He came to Canada and located in Nassagawey, Halton County, Ontario. He married Catherine Black. Issue:

2. James McNair
3. Angus McNair
4. Catherine McNair
5. John McNair
6. Hugh McNair
7. Janet McNair
8. Donald McNair

SECOND GENERATION

2. **James McNair** (Dougald [1][1]) married Margaret McLeod. Children:

9. Mattie McNair
10. Jessie McNair is now dead.
11. Mary McNair
12. Elizabeth McNair is now dead.
13. Lou McNair is now dead.
14. Margaret McNair is now dead.
15. Katie McNair is now dead.
16. Dougald McNair is now dead.
17. Hugh McNair

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[1] Data obtained from Russell A. McNair through the courtesy of Dr. Rush McNair, of Kalamazoo, Michigan.

THIRD GENERATION

17. **Hugh McNair** (James [2]² Dougald [1]¹ married Nancy McCaren. He is now dead. Children:

18. Lawrence North McNair was born in Carsonville, Michigan, January 18, 1887. He is now a physician at Albion, Michigan.

19. Russell Arthur McNair was born in Carsonville, Michigan, January 27, 1889. He is now an attorney with the firm of Goodenough, Voorhies, Long and Ryan, Detroit, Michigan.

DESCENDANTS OF DUNCAN McNAIR AND MARY McNAIR[1]

1. **Duncan McNair** married his cousin Mary McNair. They lived to be quite old. Issue:

    2. James McNair

SECOND GENERATION

2. **James McNair** (Duncan [1][1]) was born in the Parish of Inverary, Argyleshire, Scotland, on March 17, 1772, and died at his residence in Godmanchester, Huntington Co., Quebec, Canada, on November 15, 1879, at the age of 107 years, 7 months, and 28 days.

He married Elizabeth Crawford (the daughter of Donald Crawford and Christina McNicol) in the early part of the nineteenth century, a Reverend McGibbon of Inverary officiating at the ceremony. Elizabeth Crawford was born in the Parish of Kilmichall, near Loch Fyne, Inverary, Argyleshire, Scotland, on November 3, 1782, and died in Godmanchester, Huntington Co., Quebec, Canada, September 3, 1893, aged 110 years and 10 months.

James McNair and his family left Scotland in a sailing ship on May 15, 1822, and settled a little later in Godmanchester, Huntington Co., Quebec, where they resided until their deaths.

When in Scotland they lived near Inverary Castle and knew the owner very well (the Duke of Argyle). This Duke of Argyle was either father or grandfather of the Marquis of Lorne, who was appointed governor general of Canada.

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[1] Additional data to that found in *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies* (1923), pp. 44-45, and (1928), pp. 91-92, supplied by Rear Admiral James Duncan MacNair.

The committee in charge of the reception of the Marquis of Lorne and his wife on their arrival in Montreal specially requested that James McNair be present to greet them but he was found too frail to undertake the journey, he then being a few years over the century mark.

James McNair and Elizabeth Crawford had twelve children two of whom died in infancy. The others are:

3. Christina McNair
4. Mary MacNair was born in Scotland in 1811. She died unmarried in Canada.
5. Duncan MacNair
6. Donald MacNair was born in Scotland. He was unmarried. He lived to be quite old and died either in Canada or the United States.
7. Catherine MacNair
8. Alexander MacNair
9. Archibald MacNair
10. James MacNair
11. John MacNair
12. Elizabeth MacNair

THIRD GENERATION

3. CHRISTINA MCNAIR (James [2]² Duncan [1]¹) was born in Scotland in 1809. She was married to John Stirling in Huntingdon County, Quebec(?). Their children:

13. Christina Stirling was born in Canada. She was married to James Warden and they had several children.
14. James Stirling was born in Canada in 1852. He is living in LaGuerre, Huntingdon County, Quebec.
15. Alexander Stirling was born in Canada in 1854. He married Janet Leslie and they had four or five children. The family address is La Guerre, Huntingdon, Quebec. He died in 1936.
16. Mary Stirling was born in Canada and died unmarried.
17. Elizabeth Stirling was born in Canada and died unmarried.
18. John Stirling was born in Canada and died unmarried.

5. Duncan McNair (James [2]^2 Duncan [1]^1) was born in Scotland in 1813. He married Margaret Millar in 1844, who was born in Scotland and died in Ontario, Canada, in October, 1872. Duncan MacNair died in Ontario, Canada, in 1851. Their children:

19. James MacNair
20. William MacNair
21. Donald MacNair
22. Duncan MacNair

7. Catherine MacNair (James [2]^2 Duncan [1]^1) was married to Jonas Spencer in Huntingdon County, Quebec(?). She died in Huntingdon County, Quebec(?). Issue:

23. Hannah Spencer was born in Huntingdon County, Quebec. She was married to William MacNair (20).
24. Talmage Spencer
25. Mary Spencer was born in Canada (?). She was married to ——— Buchanan in Athelstan, Quebec, and now lives in Minneapolis, Minnesota.
26. Elizabeth Spencer was married to Alexander Smellie. Until her death her home was in Maxville, Ontario.
27. Christina Spencer is unmarried.

8. Alexander MacNair (James [2]^2 Duncan [1]^1) was born in Huntingdon County, Quebec. He married in Fort Covington, New York, Catherine McDonald. They are both dead, Alexander in Huntingdon County. Their children:

28. Mary MacNair was married to Perry Orcutt in New York State.
29. Christina MacNair died unmarried.
30. Catherine MacNair

9. Archibald MacNair (James [2]^2 Duncan [1]^1) was born in Canada (?). He married ——— Crinklaw. They had one daughter:

31. Frances MacNair died unmarried.

10. JAMES MACNAIR II (James [2]² Duncan [1]¹) was born in Huntingdon, Quebec. He married in Huntingdon Elizabeth Warden who was born in Canada and died in Huntingdon. The dates of death of both are unknown. Children:

32. Margaret MacNair was born in Canada. She was married to Thomas Smith in Huntingdon. The dates of death of both are unknown. They had four or five children.
33. Mary MacNair was born in Huntingdon. She was married to David Anderson in Huntingdon County. They are still living—Trout River Road, Huntingdon. They had two sons and one daughter.
34. James MacNair was born in Huntingdon County and died, unmarried, in 1936.
35. Elizabeth MacNair was born in Huntingdon County and was married there to John Barrie who is now dead. They have one son. Address, R.R. No. 1, Huntingdon.
36. Donald MacNair was born in Huntingdon County. He married Jennie McGibbon who died in 1936. There are two sons. Address: Huntingdon.
37. Thomas MacNair was born in Huntingdon County. He lives, unmarried, in Huntingdon (R.R. No. 1).
38. Jean MacNair was born in Huntingdon County. She was maried to ——— Pepper.
39. Wilhelmina MacNair

11. JOHN MACNAIR (James [2]² Duncan [1]¹) was born in Huntingdon County on October 23, 1833. He married in Huntingdon County on March 31, 1859, Christina Caldwell who was born in Huntingdon County, July 3, 1838. He died May 5, 1902, and his wife died February 3, 1898. Children:

40. James MacNair was born in Huntingdon, March 23, 1860. He married February 5, 1903, Maria Caldwell who was born in Huntingdon County. She is now dead. His address was Malone, New York.

41. Janet MacNair was born January 23, 1862. She was married on May 21, 1890, in Huntington County, to William Calwell. They have six sons (two dead and four living) and three daughters (two living).

42. Elizabeth C. MacNair was born in Huntingdon County, July 14, 1863, and died unmarried there January 20, 1887.

43. William A. MacNair was born in Huntingdon County, October 4, 1865, and died in Minneapolis, Minnesota, April 25, 1923. He married in Minnesota August 15, 1888, Elizabeth Smythe. They had one son and one daughter. Last address: Prairie Mills, Minnesota.

44. Edith Christina MacNair was born in Huntingdon County, April 18, 1867. On October 26, 1892, she was married to Herbert Langdon who was born in East Constable, New York. She died in East Constable. There was one daughter who was born in East Constable and is married.

45. John A. MacNair was born in Huntingdon County, August 17, 1869. He married February 2, 1894, Mamie McFearn. He died in Canada, December 2, 1918.

46. Mary E. MacNair was born in Huntingdon County, August 21, 1871, and died there unmarried July 9, 1898.

47. Donald G. MacNair was born in Huntingdon County, August 31, 1873, and died there, unmarried, July 21, 1887.

48. Annie J. MacNair was born in Huntingdon County, February 13, 1876. She was married December 20, 1899, to Samuel Irvine. They have children.

49. Margaret Ruth MacNair

50. Catherine A. MacNair

51. ——— MacNair, daughter, who died at birth May 18, 1884.

12. **ELIZABETH MACNAIR** (James [2]^2 Duncan [1]^1) was born in Huntingdon County. She was married to John Warden in Huntingdon County. They are both dead. Children:

52. Archibald H. McNair
53. James Warden died of tuberculosis.
54. Elizabeth Warden died of tuberculosis.
55. John Warden died of tuberculosis.

56. Donald Warden died of tuberculosis.
57. Margaret Warden died of tuberculosis.
58. Christina Warden is living at Fort Covington, New York.

FOURTH GENERATION

19. JAMES MACNAIR (Duncan [5]^3 James [2]^2 Duncan [1]^1) was born in Russell, Ontario, December 16, 1844. He married at Huntingdon County, Christina Mitchell who was born in Glengarry, Ontario, November 3, 1855. He was a Civil War veteran, enlisting at the age of eighteen in a New York regiment. He was mustered out as a sergeant in 1865. He afterward lived in Fort Covington, New York, where he attended the Fort Covington Academy. He then entered business at Trout River, where he first resided on the Canadian side and later moved into Franklin County, New York, where in the early nineties he held various small elective and appointive offices in the local and county governments. James died in Sunnyvale, California, in August, 1918. His wife died in Sunnyvale June 12, 1914. Children:

59. James Duncan MacNair was born May 26, 1874, at Trout River, Huntingdon County. James Duncan MacNair received his early education in the local public schools and in Huntingdon Academy. At the age of twenty he taught the public school of Burke, Franklin County, New York. In 1895 he went to Hartford, Connecticut, where he first engaged in the insurance business and later was with E. P. Charlton Company Syndicate. In November, 1897, he was made manager of the E. A. Bardol store in Biddeford, Maine. He remained at this store until it closed in May, 1898. In May, 1898, he was made a local preacher by the Official Board of the Asylum Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Hartford, Connecticut.

In September, 1898, he entered the School of Theology of Boston University (Boston, Massachusetts) from which he graduated in 1901. Continuing his studies in the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University he graduated from it in 1905, receiving the degrees of A.B. and S.T.B. In June, 1905, he took charge of the Methodist and Baptist churches on Swans Island, Maine, where he remained until July, 1906, when he was appointed chaplain of Craig Colony, Sonyea, New York, a state institution. He remained at Craig Colony until July, 1909. He was appointed a chaplain in the United States Navy on May 20, 1909, and took the oath of office on June 18, 1909. He reported at the Receiving Ship, Norfolk, Virginia, early in July, 1909. He was commissioned a junior lieutenant May 20, 1909; lieutenant, May 20, 1916; lieutenant commander, June 30, 1919; commander, July 1, 1919; and captain, July 14, 1920.

On January 16, 1936, in accordance with an Act of Congress advancing all officers one rank in grade who had been commended by their commanding officers for performance of duty in actual combat with the enemy during the World War, he was advanced to the rank of rear admiral, Chaplain Corps, U.S. Navy, Retired. He was one of two chaplains to have been given this rank and is, because of his seniority, the ranking chaplain of the military and naval forces of the United States. Chaplains on the active list can attain only the captain's rank.

Chaplain MacNair's citation reads: "For extraordinary heroism in the operations against the enemy from June 6th to June 14th, 1918, in performing his services in daily risk of death from enemy fire, when his labors in locating and burying the dead and giving comfort to the wounded were given with fidelity to duty under all conditions." And Major Joseph Tribot-Laspiere, a French officer, in sending an official communication to the Commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard said of this officer: "I have known in the course of that period [December, 1917-June 6, 1918] so glorious for the American Army and in particular for the U.S. Marine Corps, Captain Chaplain J. D. MacNair of whom I have had repeatedly occasions to appreciate his high valor. Rarely has it been given me in the tragical hours of the last war of seeing an officer fill with such calm simplicity and grandeur a duty so important and delicate. I have been notably the eye witness in the course of the battle in Belleau Woods, which the Marines have inscribed in history of the untiring activity, admirable courage and inexhaustible devotion to duty of Captain Chaplain J. D.

MacNair, who during these hours accomplished his ministry under the most murderous fire."

Chaplain MacNair was decorated with the Navy Cross.

During his active service in the Navy he served on the following ships and stations: Norfolk, Virginia, 1909; U.S.S. "Georgia" and U.S.S. "Virginia," 1909 to 1912; Mare Island Navy Yard, 1912-14; U.S.S. "Maryland" and U.S.S. "Pittsburg," 1914-16; U.S.S. "Arizona," 1916-17; 6th Regiment, U.S. Marines in France, 1917-18; Boston Navy Yard, 1918-19; Newport Naval Training Station, 1919-21; Philadelphia Navy Yard, 1921-23; Scouting Fleet Chaplain on U.S.S. "Wyoming," 1923-25; Naval Home, Philadelphia, 1926; Philadelphia Navy Yard, 1926-30; and retired on account of physical disability in line of duty, September 1, 1930.

He was married to Grace Eunice Tibbetts, daughter of Chauncey C. Tibbetts and Luella E. Tibbetts, on June 12, 1907, at Biddeford, Maine. The Tibbetts family is one of the original Maine settlers.

Since retirement Rear Admiral MacNair has made his home at 329 Brookline Boulevard, Upper Darby, Delaware County, Pennsylvania. Although retired he is constantly called upon in line of his profession for lectures and along civic lines.

He is a member of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Military Order of the World War, Legion of Honor and other organizations, of many of which he is chaplain, and he is also a Sojourner. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, a Knight Templar, Thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner and is a member of the Odd Fellows.

He belongs to the Wardroom Club of Boston, the Manufacturers and Bankers Club of Philadelphia, and the Chamber of Commerce of Haverford Township.

He joined the East Maine Conference (later consolidated with the Maine Conference) in 1905, was ordained a local deacon by Bishop Walden in Boston in 1902 and elder by Bishop Moore in Vinalhaven, Maine, in 1906.

On June 14, 1937, his Alma Mater conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. The president's citation was as follows: James Duncan MacNair, graduated with the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Sacred Theology, minister of the gospel, chaplain in the United States Navy, where the usual service performed in an unusual way has brought unusual promotion, even to a rear-admiralty, now the highest ranking chaplain officer in the entire military and naval forces of the United States.

60. Janet Houston MacNair was born in 1876 and died in 1881.
61. Margaret Millar MacNair
62. John Mitchell MacNair was born in 1880 and died in 1881.
63. Herbert MacNair was born in 1882 and died in 1887.
64. Alexander MacNair was born in 1884 and died in 1887.
65. Christina Mitchell MacNair was born in 1886 and died in 1897.
66. Donald Rowat MacNair was born January 18, 1890 at Trout River, Huntingdon, County. On January 20, 1922, he married in San Francisco Pearl Houston who was born in California. There are no children. Address: 416 Arques Street, Sunnyvale, California.

20. WILLIAM MACNAIR (Duncan [5]³ James [2]² Duncan [1]¹) was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1846, and died in 1907. In 1876 he married Hannah Spencer who also is dead. Children:

67. Alexander MacNair was born in Canada. He is unmarried and lives in Hilliardton, Ontario, Canada.
68. Catherine MacNair was born in Canada. She is married and has one son. Address: Hilliardton.
69. Mary MacNair was born in Canada. She is married to William Sutton. There are no children. Address: Hilliardton.
70. Margaret MacNair

21. DONALD MACNAIR (Duncan [5]³ James [2]² Duncan [1]¹) was born January 27, 1848, in Russell, Ontario. He married in Russell on September 15, 1875, Elizabeth Curry who was born in Russell, April 9, 1857. He died in Thornloe, Ontario, November 26, 1922. Children:

71. Duncan MacNair
72. Annie MacNair

22. Duncan MacNair (Duncan [5]^3 James [2]^2 Duncan [1]^1) was born March 8, 1850, in Russell, Ontario, Canada. He married in Sabin, Minnesota, on December 29, 1886, Mary Anne Edwards who was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, July 13, 1861. Duncan died in April, 1935, in Glyndon, Minnesota, and his wife died December 23, 1925, in Sabin, Minnesota. Children:

73. Archibald Edwards MacNair
74. Helen MacNair
75. Margaret Emma MacNair
76. Katherine Irene MacNair was born April 15, 1898, in Sabin, Minnesota. She is unmarried and lives at 6001 South Green Street, Chicago.

30. Catherine MacNair (Alexander [8]^3 James [2]^2 Duncan [1]^1) is living at 97 Beacon Street, Holyoke, Massachusetts. She was married to William Jameson in Huntingdon County. Children:

77. Alexander Jameson was born in Holyoke (?) and is now dead.
78. Reath Jameson was married to Joseph Fitzgerald who was born in Holyoke. They have one boy and two girls. They live at 97 Beacon Street, Holyoke, Massachusetts.

39. Wilhelmina MacNair (James [10]^3 James [2]^2 Duncan [1]^1) was born in Huntingdon County. She was married in Huntingdon County to William Shearer who was born in the same county. They live on Trout River Road, Huntingdon. Children:

79. Mary Shearer is married.
80. ——— Shearer, a son.
81. ——— Shearer, a son.

49. Margaret Ruth MacNair (John [11]^3 James [2]^2 Duncan [1]^1) was born in Huntingdon County, June 12,

1878. She was married June 25, 1902, to William S. Alexander who was born in Quebec. Their address is 1622 Avondale Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. Children:

82. Ruth Alexander is married and has one daughter.
83. Cecil Alexander is married.

50. CATHERINE A. MACNAIR (John [11][3] James [2][2] Duncan [1][1]) was born in Huntingdon County, March 10, 1881. She was married on September 25, 1907, to John Frances Smellie who was born in Huntingdon County. Issue:

84. Ruth Smellie is married.
85. ——— Smellie, a son
86. ——— Smellie, a son

52. ARCHIBALD H. MACNAIR (Elizabeth MacNair [12][3] James [2][2] Duncan [1][1]) was born in Huntingdon, in 1855. He lived with and was adopted by his maternal grandparents as a child and took the name of MacNair. He is now living in Fort Covington, New York. He married in Burk, New York, May 3, 1887, Ida Howard who is now dead. Children:

87. Albert MacNair
88. Merton MacNair was born in New York State. He is married. Former address is Malone, New York.
89. Howard MacNair was born in New York State and is now dead.
90. Bernice MacNair
91. Mabel MacNair

FIFTH GENERATION

61. MARGARET MILLAR MACNAIR (James [19][4] Duncan [5][3] James [2][2] Duncan [1][1]) was born at Trout River on November 14, 1878. She was married to Claude Adelbert Porter at East Hartford, Connecticut, September 2, 1903. He was born June 10, 1878, at Hebron, Connecticut. Their address is R.F.D. Box 750 Sunnyvale, California. Children:

92. Claude Adelbert Porter, Jr. was born August 19, 1906, at San Francisco. He married Mildred Andrada May 23, 1931. They have one daughter, Janet, who was born in San Jose, California, December, 1933. Address: R.F.D. Box 750, Sunnyvale, California.

93. James Duncan MacNair Porter was born August 13, 1912, in Sunnyvale. He married at Palo Alto, California, September 9, 1936, Dorothy Swender, who was born in California in 1916. Address: P.O. Box 11, Kelseyville, Lake County, California.

94. Donald Roe Porter was born March 30, 1914, at Sunnyvale. He is unmarried and lives at home.

95. Christina Mitchell Porter was born February 27, 1916, at Sunnyvale. She is unmarried and lives at home.

70. MARGARET MACNAIR (William [20]^4 Duncan [5]^3 James [2]^2 Duncan [1]^1) was born in Canada, and is now dead. She was married to ——— Coates and they have one son:

96. W. T. Coates lives in Uxbridge, Ontario.

71. DUNCAN MACNAIR (Donald [21]^4 Duncan [5]^3 James [2]^2 Duncan [1]^1) was born in Ontario, September 23, 1876. He married in Ottawa, Ontario, on October 2, 1901, Eliza Cochrane who was born in Russell, Ontario, on June 16, 1877. Their address is Whitewood Grove, Ontario, Canada. There is one child:

97. Ray Donald MacNair was born December 31, 1916, at Thornloe, Ontario.

72. ANNIE MACNAIR (Donald [21]^4 Duncan [5]^3 James [2]^2 Duncan [1]^1) was born July 1, 1879, in Russell, Ontario. She was married on March 28, 1900 in Russell, to Alexander Shelp, who was born February 11, 1881, in Russell. Their address is Cold Brook, Herkimer County, New York. There is one daughter:

98. Beatrice Mabel Rebecca Shelp was born November 28, 1908, in Hilliardton, Ontario. On September 2, 1931, she

was married in Cold Brook, New York, to Gary Lloyd Farber, who was born in New York State.

73. ARCHIBALD EDWARDS MACNAIR (Duncan [22]^4 Duncan [5]^3 James [2]^2 Duncan [1]^1) was born May 5, 1888, in Sabin, Minnesota. He married December 29, 1910, in Minnesota Elma Anette Knudson who was born in November, 1889, in Minnesota. Their address is Coronach, Saskatchewan, Canada. Children:

99. Donald Vincent McNair was born August 27, 1911.
100. Dorothy Vernon McNair was born December 8, 1913.
101. Eva Elizabeth MacNair was born November 22, 1915.
102. Virgil LeRoy MacNair was born May 25, 1918.
103. Ellsworth Morris MacNair was born March 20, 1920.
104. Robert Marion MacNair was born September 9, 1923.

74. HELEN MACNAIR (Duncan [22]^4 Duncan [5]^3 James [2]^2 Duncan [1]^1) was born January 25, 1890, in Sabin, Minnesota. On June 24, 1916, in Sabin, she was married to Charles William Warren, born May 12, 1885. Their address is Glyndon, Minnesota. Children:

105. George William Warren was born April 1, 1917, in Minnesota.
106. Duncan Russell Warren was born January 17, 1922, in Minnesota.

75. MARGARET EMMA MACNAIR (Duncan [22]^4 Duncan [5]^3 James [2]^2 Duncan [1]^1) was born June 8, 1892, in Sabin, Minnesota. She was married in Sabin on June 23, 1917, to Cyrus William Austin. Their address is Barnesville, Minnesota. Children:

107. William Wallace Austin was born August 2, 1918, in Minnesota.
108. James Robert Austin was born November 27, 1918, in Minnesota.

87. ALBERT MACNAIR (Archibald [52]^4 Elizabeth [12]^3 James [2]^2 Duncan [1]^1) was born in New York State. His

address is Fort Covington, New York. He is married and has two daughters:

109. Marjorie MacNair
110. Bernice MacNair

90. BERNICE MACNAIR (Archibald [52]^4 Elizabeth [12]^3 James [2]^2 Duncan [1]^1) was born in New York State. She was married to Arthur Barlow. Their address is Bombay, New York. Children:

111. Howard Barlow
112. Phyllis Barlow
113. Arthur Barlow

91. MABEL MACNAIR (Archibald [52]^4 Elizabeth [12]^3 James [2]^2 Duncan[1]^1) was born in New York State. She was married to Joseph Dingle III. They live in Fort Covington New York. There is one child:

114. Joseph Dingle IV

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN McNAIR AND AND JANE ELLIOTT[1]

1. JOHN McNAIR was born and raised in Donegal, Ireland. He married there Jane Elliott who was born and raised in the same place. In 1840 or 1848 this family of McNairs along with families of Lockharts, Elliotts, McFees, and Moores left Ireland to land at St. John, New Brunswick, Canada. They then started walking and did not stop until they had reached a particularly fine growth of timber and it was here that they settled. They named their village, Mechanic Settlement, because almost all of them were skilled in carpentry, blacksmithing, and various types of milling. Children:

2. Francis McNair
3. Ellen McNair
4. Alicia McNair
5. Thomas McNair
6. John McNair left no children.
7. James McNair
8. Charles McNair
9. Margaret McNair
10. Hamilton McNair left no children.

SECOND GENERATION

2. FRANCIS McNAIR (John [1][1]) was born in Donegal, Ireland. He was married to Belle McFee who was also born in Donegal. Both died in Mechanic Settlement, Kings County, New Brunswick, Canada. Children:

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[1] Information in regard to this family was supplied by Andrew H. McNair (61), Arthur C. McNair (55), George T. McNair (55), John Babbitt McNair (23), Mrs. Marjorie McNair Ingram (83), and Mrs. Mary McNair Digney (48).

11. Francis F. McNair
12. Isabelle McNair was born in New Brunswick. She was married to ——— Bacon and later to ——— Jamieson. She died at St. John, New Brunswick.
13. George McNair was born in New Brunswick. He married ——— Hanlon and died at St. John.

5. THOMAS MCNAIR (John [1]^1) was born in Donegal, Ireland, in 1819 and emigrated from there in 1848. On December 18, 1894, he was married in St. John, New Brunswick, to Sarah Ann Hill who was born in 1823. Both died at Alma, Albert County, New Brunswick, he on December 18, 1894, and she on January 29, 1903. They are buried in Churchill Cemetery, now known as Fundy National Park. Children:

14. Francis Hill McNair
15. Bessie Anne McNair was born at Mechanic Settlement, May 25, 1853, and died at Alma, New Brunswick, May 19, 1935.
16. George McNair
17. Ellen McNair was born at Mechanic Settlement in 1866. She married in Sussex, New Brunswick, in 1883 and died in Vancouver, British Columbia, June 23, 1933.
18. Thomas Edward McNair
19. Catherine Jane McNair was born at Mechanic Settlement and died at St. John, New Brunswick
20. Elisha McNair was born at Mechanic Settlement and died at Hampton, New Brunswick

7. JAMES MCNAIR (John [1]^1) was born at Mechanic Settlement, May 17, 1852. On June 11, 1885, he married Frances Anne Lewis who was born at Digby, Nova Scotia, on May 16, 1859. He died at Fredericton, New Brunswick, January 15, 1937, and she died at Fredericton on August 24, 1939. Children:

21. Bessie Enid McNair was born at Andover, New Brunswick, March 21, 1887, and died at Vancouver, British Columbia, February, 1916, unmarried.

22. Ada Gwendolyn McNair was born at Andover, New Brunswick, August 15, 1888. In September, 1911, at Arthurette, New Brunswick, she married Hector F. MacRae, now deceased.

23. John Babbitt McNair

24. Marie McNair was born at Arthurette, New Brunswick, September 2, 1894, and is unmarried

25. Kathleen McNair was born at Arthurette, New Brunswick, November 23, 1895, and died at Seattle, Washington, March 20, 1931, unmarried

26. Marguerite McNair was born at Arthurette, New Brunswick, August 21, 1898, and is unmarried

27. Madeline Manuel McNair was born at Arthurette, New Brunswick, August 24, 1900. She was married at Fredericton, New Brunswick, August 29, 1930 to Harry W. Wilson.

8. CHARLES MCNAIR (John [1]^1) was twice married, the name of his first wife is unknown. Child:

28. Maggie Georgia McNair was born June 3, 1888, and died at Mechanic Settlement, March 29, 1892.

Charles McNair married at Elgin, September 4, 1889, Elizabeth Wortman as his second wife. Their children:

29. Ira Hamilton McNair was born May 11, 1891. He died at Andover, New Brunswick, unmarried.

30. Ina May McNair was born August 21, 1892. She died at Mechanic Settlement, unmarried.

31. Edmund Ramsey McNair was born June 13, 1894. He died at Medford, Massachusetts, married.

32. Samuel Martin McNair was born December 19, 1896. He was married to Ethel McMaster from Folly Lake, Nova Scotia. He died at Medford, Massachusetts.

33. John Young McNair was born June 20, 1898. He was married to Muriel Dunn of Bear River, Nova Scotia. They reside at Medford, Massachusetts.

34. Annie Elizabeth (Bessie) McNair was born August 19, 1903. On July 12, 1922, she was married to Gordon Elliott.

THIRD GENERATION

11. **Francis F. McNair** (Francis [2]^2 John [1]^1) was born in New Brunswick, Canada. In 1880 he was married in Mechanic Settlement, New Brunswick, to Hester Ann Lockhart. She was born in New Brunswick and died at Apohaqui, New Brunswick, September 16, 1917. Her husband died at St. John, New Brunswick, April 2, 1919. Children:

35. Andrew Hamilton McNair
36. Annie Jane McNair was born at Mechanic Settlement, September 1, 1886. She was married to Herbert Samuel Buchanan and died April 29, 1935, at Apohaqui, New Brunswick.
37. William Orlando McNair
38. Arthur Francis McNair was born July 10, 1890, at Mechanic Settlement. He died October, 1918, at London, England.
39. Margaret Ethel McNair was born August 2, 1892, at Mechanic Settlement. On November 12, 1924, she was married to James Arthur Rouse. They live at Sussex, New Brunswick.
40. Isabella Alberta McNair was born June 10, 1894, at Mechanic Settlement
41. Mary Harriett Irene McNair was born May 31, 1900, at Mechanic Settlement. In May 1921 she was married to John James Reidle. They live at Watertown, Massachusetts.
42. Roy Thomas McNair was born December 22, 1905 at Mechanic Settlement and died November 12, 1931 at Sussex, New Brunswick, unmarried
43. Victor Lorenzo McNair was born April 4, 1907, at Millstream, New Brunswick. On September 24, 1934 he married Laura Hildred Anderson. They live at Sussex, New Brunswick.

14. **Francis Hill McNair** (Thomas [5]^2 John [1]^1) was born at Mechanic Settlement, December 4, 1849. In June, 1878, at St. John, New Brunswick he married Sarah

Elizabeth Adams, who was born May 29, 1848, in Springfield, New Brunswick. He died at St. John, June 25, 1928, and she died at Norton, New Brunswick, August 30, 1914. Children:

44. William Joseph McNair
45. Annie Jane McNair
46. Thomas Knox McNair
47. Jemima Myrtle McNair
48. Mary Ella McNair

16. **George W. McNair** (Thomas [5]² John [1]¹) was born at Sussex, New Brunswick, January 1, 1855. On April 6, 1881, he married at Sussex Mary Jane Patton who was born at Sussex, May 19, 1864. He died at Houlton, Maine, May 31, 1943, and she died at Houlton, March 24, 1935. Children:

49. Margaret Lucinda McNair was born at Sussex, June 19, 1882. She was married to Fred A. Gates. They live at Dover-Foxcroft, Maine. There are no children.
50. George Edgar McNair was born November 11, 1883, and died January 21, 1884
51. John Edward McNair
52. Charles Thomas McNair
53. Frank Edward McNair was born at Houlton, January 19, 1888, and died there November 2, 1929, unmarried
54. Leonard Eugene McNair was born at Houlton, April 28, 1897. He is married and lives at Houlton. There are two children, daughters, both married.

18. **Thomas Edward McNair** (Thomas [5]² John [1]¹) was born at New Brunswick, May 8, 1869, and died at Los Angeles, California, September 21, 1942. He married Ella M. Brown. Children:

55. George Thomas McNair was born at Cape Elizabeth, Maine, August 11, 1889
56. Arthur Clifton McNair was born at Cape Elizabeth, May 12, 1891

23. JOHN BABBITT MCNAIR (James [7]² John [1]¹) was born at Andover, New Brunswick, November 20, 1889. He was educated at the Andover Grammar School, the University of New Brunswick (B.A. and Rhodes Scholar, 1911), University College, Oxford, England (B.A., 1913; B.C.L., 1914), LL.D. University of New Brunswick, 1938, D.C.L., Mount Allison University, 1951. He was called to the bar of New Brunswick in 1919, became King's Counsel in 1935, practiced as barrister and solicitor in Fredericton, New Brunswick, and was a member of the firm of Winslow and McNair. He was first elected to the New Brunswick legislature in the general election of 1935, and was appointed attorney-general of the province of New Brunswick July, 1935, which he held until 1940. On March 13, 1940, he assumed the premiership of the province of New Brunswick. He was returned to this office in the general elections of 1944 and 1948. In 1952 he retired as premier. He served in the Canadian Army as a lieutenant in World War I and in World War II was a captain of artillery in the Canadian Reserve Army. He is a member of the Liberal Party and of the Union Club (St. John) and a Presbyterian.[2] On May 17, 1921, he married Marian MacGregor Crocket who was born in Fredericton, New Brunswick, September 19, 1893. Children (all born in Fredericton):

57. John Caldwell McNair
58. Nancy MacGregor McNair was born December 19, 1925 and was married in Fredericton December 30, 1950.
59. Marion MacGregor McNair was born July 19, 1928 and was married in Fredericton, October 4, 1952.
60. Janet Elizabeth McNair was born February 17, 1937, and is unmarried

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[2] *Who's Who in America,* Vol. XXIV (1946-47), and *Who's Who in Canada* (1951-52).

FOURTH GENERATION

35. ANDREW HAMILTON MCNAIR (Francis F. [11]^3 Francis [2]^2 John [1]^1) was born in Sussex, New Brunswick, on May 13, 1884. On June 2, 1908, he married in Hamilton, Montana, May Rohrbach who was born in Galeton, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1889, and died in April, 1942, at Libby, Montana. Children:

61. Andrew Hamilton McNair
62. Earl Robert McNair was born March 8, 1911, at Sun River, Montana, and married in Los Angeles, California, Naoma Howard. They live in Glendale, California, with their two adopted boys.
63. Michael Shirley McNair was born at Fort Shaw, Montana, March 15, 1913. In 1938 he married in Kalispell, Montana, Louise Deshaser. They are living in Libby, Montana, with their children.

37. WILLIAM ORLANDO MCNAIR (Francis F. [11]^3 Francis [2]^2 John [1]^1) was born March 1, 1889, at Mechanic Settlement, New Brunswick, and died May 21, 1924, at St. John, New Brunswick. He was married to Clara Lucelia Long who was born at Snider Mountain, New Brunswick, and died April 29, 1924 at Apohaqui, New Brunswick. Children (all born at Apohaqui):

64. Walter Myles McNair was born March 6, 1925, married Marjorie Dunfield on June 18, 1945 at Millstream, New Brunswick. They are living at Bathurst, New Brunswick.
65. Luella Maple McNair was born September 2, 1927, and was married on July 18, 1951, at Sussex, New Brunswick, to Russell Kilfillen. They are living at Apohaqui.
66. Harvey De Verne McNair was born April 16, 1930, and married Mary Price on September 20, 1950, at Sussex, New Brunswick. They are living at Harvey Station, New Brunswick.
67. Eva Ruth McNair was born January 30, 1933, and is living at Apohaqui

44. WILLIAM JOSEPH MCNAIR (Francis H. [14]³ Thomas [5]² John [1]¹) was born at Mechanic Settlement, New Brunswick, July 11, 1879. He married Edith Johnson at Amherst, Nova Scotia. He died December 6, 1942 at Amherst. She died at Amherst, December 27, 1935. Children:

68. Robert McNair was born at Amherst and lives at Sherbrooke, Quebec
69. Donald McNair was born at Amherst and lives at Sherbrooke, Quebec

45. ANNIE JANE MCNAIR (Francis H. [14]³ Thomas [5]² John [1]¹) was born at Mechanic Settlement, New Brunswick, October 19, 1881, and was married at St. John, New Brunswick, on August 15, 1917 to James Williamson. Children (all born at St. John):

70. Frances Williamson was born June 10, 1918
71. Muriel Williamson was born August 8, 1920
72. Mary Williamson was born January 26, 1926

46. THOMAS KNOX MCNAIR (Francis H. [14]³ Thomas [5]² John [1]¹) was born October 8, 1883, at Mechanic Settlement, New Brunswick. On October 17, 1906, he married at Joggins, Nova Scotia, Ada Blanche Webb who was born at Joggins on December 31, 1883. He died at Houlton, Maine, December 17, 1924. Child:

73. Jean Webb McNair

47. JEMIMA MYRTLE MCNAIR (Francis H. [14]³ Thomas [5²] John [1]¹) was born September 26, 1886, at Mechanic Settlement, New Brunswick, and was married November 21, 1906, in Norton, New Brunswick, to Nathaniel L. Huggard who was born at Norton. She died at St. John, New Brunswick, on November 1, 1949. Children (all born at Norton):

74. Myles M. Huggard was born October 3, 1907
75. Louise V. Huggard was born December 31, 1908

76. Ruth M. Huggard was born September 15, 1911
77. Olive F. Huggard was born November 12, 1914
78. Hyla P. Huggard was born December 17, 1915
79. Nathaniel L. Huggard was born March 3, 1917
80. Albert L Huggard was born October 17, 1920

48. MARY ELLA McNAIR (Francis H. [14]^3 Thomas [5]^2 John [1]^1) was born at Norton, New Brunswick, April 14, 1889, and was married at Calgary, Alberta, December 26, 1917, to Clement Digney. He was born at Hollywell Green, Stainland, England, on September 25, 1886. Children (born at Edmonton, Alberta):

81. Roderick Joseph Digney was born July 24, 1914. He graduated from the University of Alberta in 1936 (B.Sc.) and was a chemical engineer. As a flight lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Air Force he was killed in action at Nuremburg, Germany, March 30, 1944.
82. John Gordon Digney

51. JOHN EDWARD McNAIR (George W. [16]^3 Thomas [5]^2 John [1]^1) was born at Sussex, New Brunswick, November 27, 1884, and married at Woodstock, New Brunswick, June 8, 1908, Myrtle Anne Kelly. She was born at Bridgewater, Maine, August 4, 1885. The following letter was sent to Mrs. McNair:

The Secretary of the Navy
Washington
December 13, 1945.

MRS. JOHN E. MACNAIR
15 Watson Avenue,
Houlton, Maine

Dear Mrs. MacNair:

I have noted that during World War II you have had a daughter and three sons serving in the Armed Forces of the United States:

Marjorie Y. MacNair	Navy
John E. MacNair, Jr.	Navy
Robert E. MacNair	Navy
George E. MacNair	Army

A grateful nation shares your pride in your family's contribution to the cause of freedom.

In recognition of your courage and sacrifice I extend to you the commendation of the Navy Department and my personal congratulations.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES FORRESTAL *(signed)*.

Children:

83. Marjorie Young MacNair
84. Dorothy Lois MacNair
85. Jo Wanetta MacNair
86. George Edward MacNair
87. Ruth Frances MacNair
88. John Edward MacNair II
89. Robert Earl MacNair

52. CHARLES THOMAS MCNAIR (George W. [16]^3 Thomas [5]^2 John [1]^1) was born at Sussex, King County, Nova Scotia, January 2, 1886. On July 2, 1907, he married at Woodstock, New Brunswick, Mary Jane White who was born May 15, 1886, at Presque Isle, Maine. They live at Salem, Massachusetts. Children:

90. George Arnold McNair
91. Charles Donald McNair
92. Pauline Elizabeth McNair

57. JOHN CALDWELL MCNAIR (John B. [23]^3 James [7]^2 John [1]^1) was born January 24, 1923, at Fredericton, New Brunswick, and married August 1, 1951, at Hamilton, Ontario, Marion Morrison. Child:

93. Jean Caldwell McNair was born May 10, 1953 at Fredericton

FIFTH GENERATION

61. ANDREW HAMILTON MCNAIR (Andrew H. [35]^4 Francis F. [11]^3 Francis [2]^2 John [1]^1) was born May 29,

1909, at Victor, Montana. He grew up in ranching, lumbering, and mining communities in Montana, graduated from Libby High School in 1926, and then attended the University of Montana at Missoula. After a false start in journalism he found that geology was the field of greatest interest to him. He received the Dunniway Prize in geology in 1931 when he received his A.B. He was assistant to Charles Deiss and Charles H. Clapp, the latter president of the University and a top-ranking geologist. With these men he spent three summers in the Montana Rocky Mountains doing geologic mapping in country that could be gotten into only with pack horses. He continued his training at the University of Michigan, was a University Fellow there in 1934-35 when he received his Ph.D. He went to Dartmouth College as an instructor in 1935 and except for a short time during World War II (geologist, United States geological survey, strategic minerals investigations, 1942-45, consulting geologist industrial minerals since 1946) has been connected with the college ever since. He received an honorary Master's degree from Dartmouth College in 1945 and has been chairman of the geology department most of the time since 1939. He does consultation work for mining companies in the Canadian and Appalachian regions and in summer vacations he is employed as a geologic consultant for oil companies (Phillips Petroleum Company, 1949-1950; Gulf Oil Company, 1952). He is a Fellow of the Geological Society of America; Paleontological Society; member of the New Hampshire Academy of Sciences; Dartmouth Science Association (president 1950-51); American Association of Petroleum Geologists; Sigma Xi; Phi Sigma; Gamma Alpha. He is the author of articles on paleontology, stratigraphy and economic geology.[3] On January 28, 1939 at Hardwick, Vermont, he married Evelyn Lyford who was born at Peacham, Vermont, April 10, 1910. Children (all born at Hanover, New Hampshire):

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[3] *Who's Who in America, 1954-55.*

91. Ann McNair was born October 25, 1940
92. Jane McNair was born May 22, 1944
93. Peter Harvey McNair was born December 12, 1946

73. JEAN WEBB MCNAIR (Thomas K. [46]4 Francis H. [14]3 Thomas [5]2 John [1]1) was born October 28, 1916, at Amherst, Nova Scotia and was married August 18, 1942, at Montreal, Canada, to Dr. Norman Miller Brown. Children (born in Montreal):

94. Pamela Jean Brown was born October 25, 1944
95. Andrea Charlotte Brown was born September 24, 1952
96. Cynthia Margaret Brown, twin of above

82. JOHN GORDON DIGNEY (Mary E. McNair [48]4 Francis H. [14]3 Thomas [5]2 John [1]1) was born February 18, 1921, at Edmonton, Alberta. During World War II he served as a corporal in the Royal Canadian Air Force. On December 23, 1942, he married at St. Thomas, Ontario, Phyllis Jean Fizzell who was born at Edmonton on March 29, 1923. Children:

97. John Roderick Digney was born March 2, 1944, at Kingston, Ontario.
98. Gregory McNair Digney was born January 28, 1948, at Calgary, Alberta.

83. MARJORIE YVONNE MACNAIR (John E. [51]4 George W. [16]3 Thomas [5]2 John [1]1) was born October 24, 1908, at Presque Isle, Maine. She graduated from Hamilton High School in 1926. In 1927 she entered the law firm of R. W. Shaw, former attorney general of Maine. Later his son Herschel Shaw became a partner and she worked as secretary for both until September, 1941, when she began working as audit clerk for the Panama Canal in Washington,

D.C., under United States Civil Service. Later she was payroll clerk. During World War II she was in active service (NS No. 449-41-92) from August 26, 1943, to November 19, 1946. She graduated from the storekeepers school for women and attended the supply corps school at Harvard University where she was fiscal clerk. On September 13, 1946, she was married at Nashua, New Hampshire, to Edward Francis Ingram who was born April 24, 1909, at Somerville, Massachusetts. He was a sergeant in the United States Army. Children:

99. Jean Ingram was born March 30, 1947 at Newton, Massachusetts.
100. Lynne Ingram was born March 30, 1950 at Albany, California.

84. Dorothy Lois MacNair (John E. [51]^4 George W. [16]^3 Thomas [5]^2 John [1]^1) was born August 27, 1911, at Houlton, Massachusetts. She was graduated from Hamilton High School in 1928 and was employed as accounting clerk in the office of the telephone company in Houlton. Later she entered nursing training at Newton, Massachusetts, and became a registered nurse. On June 15, 1938, she was married at Newton to Charles Lawrence Murphy who was born April 7, 1912 at Newton. In World War II he was an army corporal. Child:

101. Charles Richard Murphy was born March 4, 1941 at Newton.

85. Jo Wanetta MacNair (John E. [51]^4 George W. [16]^3 Thomas [5]^2 John [1]^1) was born September 15, 1913, at Houlton, Massachusetts. She was graduated from Hamilton High School in 1930. She was employed in the county probate office in Houlton and later became payroll clerk in the National Archives, Washington, D.C. On September 10, 1941, she was married at Houlton to John Andrew Mayol (former army warrant officer) who was born

January 18, 1917, at Springfield, Illinois. Children (born in Washington, D.C.):

102. Nancy Jo Mayol was born June 10, 1943
103. John Robert Mayol was born December 5, 1948

86. GEORGE EDWARD MACNAIR (John E. [51]^4 George W. [16]^3 Thomas [5]^2 John [1]^1) was born August 20, 1915, at Houlton, Maine. He was graduated from Hamilton High School in 1931, attended Ricker Junior College at Houlton and Colby College at Waterville, Maine. He advanced from clerk to assistant manager in several J. C. Penny Stores. Later he was assistant manager and manager in a newspaper delivery office in Newtonville, Massachusetts. He enlisted in the army (ASN 31436115) after having been classified three times as a 4-F. He served from September 24, 1944, to July 29, 1946, with ratings from private to sergeant. He was in action in the European, African, and Middle Eastern campaigns.

On September 6, 1943, at Leominster, Massachusetts he married Mary Elizabeth Paul who was born April 24, 1920, at Leominster. Children (born at Newton, Massachusetts):

104. David George MacNair was born January 19, 1951
105. Lois Jean MacNair was born February 6, 1953

87. RUTH FRANCES MACNAIR (John E. [51]^4 George W. [16]^3 Thomas [5]^2 John [1]^1) was born October 5, 1919, at Houlton, Massachusetts. She was graduated from Hamilton High School in 1936, has held several positions as clerk in Houlton and in Washington, D.C. She was married on March 10, 1948, in Oakland, Maryland, to Robert Theodore Beckman who was born April 3, 1923 at Deer Park, Maryland. Children (born in Washington, D.C.):

106. Robert Theodore Beckman, Jr., was born January 20, 1949
107. Frank Osborne Beckman was born September 18, 1950

88. JOHN EDWARD MACNAIR II (John E. [51][4] George W. [16][3] Thomas [5][2] John [1][1]) was born January 15, 1926, at Houlton, Maine. He graduated from Hamilton High School in 1946. On January 13, 1944, he enlisted in the United States Navy (NSN 209-20-46) and became a signalman. He saw service in the South Pacific, the Philippines, and Japan and was honorably discharged June 27, 1946. Since then he enlisted in the Maine National Guard (ASN 099-84-99) on March 16, 1950, and is now a second lieutenant. On August 28, 1947, at Houlton he married Muriel Harmon Burnham who was born February 26, 1931, at Halifax, Nova Scotia. Children (born at Houlton):

108. Lynne Burnham MacNair was born March 30, 1948
109. John Edward MacNair III was born February 4, 1950

89. ROBERT EARL MACNAIR (John E. [51][4] George W. [16][3] Thomas [5][2] John [1][1]) was born July 11, 1927, at Houlton, Maine, and graduated from Hamilton High School in 1945. He enlisted in the United States Navy, August 17, 1945 (NSN 209-57-97), and received an honorable discharge June 27, 1946. He later entered active duty in the Naval Reserve from May 5, 1948, to May 12, 1951. He is now employed by the Bell Telephone Company in Houlton. On July 24, 1950, at Houlton he married June Tracy who was born June 2, 1932, at Winchester, Massachusetts. Child:

110. Roberta Ann MacNair was born September 13, 1952 at Houlton.

90. GEORGE ARNOLD MCNAIR (Charles T. [52][4] George W. [16][3] Thomas [5][2] John [1][1]) was born September 6, 1911, at Houlton, Maine. In May, 1940, he married in East Lynn, Massachusetts, Rose Marie Mastromarino who was born September 10, 1919, at Swampscott, Massachusetts. Children (born at Lynn, Massachusetts):

111. George Arnold McNair, Jr., was born May 12, 1942

112. Daniel James McNair was born April 24, 1946

91. CHARLES DONALD MCNAIR (Charles T. [52]^4 George W. [16]^3 Thomas [5]^2 John [1]^1) was born January 12, 1916, at Salem, Massachusetts. On November 24, 1937, he married at Peabody, Massachusetts, Stacia Zaleski who was born October 2, 1916, at Raritan, New Jersey. Children (born at Salem):

113. Barbara Helen McNair was born December 29, 1946
114. Susan Ann McNair was born May 16, 1949

92. PAULINE ELIZABETH MCNAIR (Charles T. [52]^4 George W. [16]^3 Thomas [5]^2 John [1]^1) was born March 10, 1919, at Salem, Massachusetts. On June 2, 1940, she was married at Salem to Alexander John Hineman who was born at Salem on May 18, 1918. Children (born at Salem):

115. Charles John Hineman was born March 16, 1941
116. Janice Marie Hineman was born November 29, 1945
117. Alexander John Hineman was born August 7, 1953

McNAIRS OF NEW ZEALAND

"The man who has nothing to boast of but his ancestors is like a potato, the better part of which is under ground." — SIR THOMAS OVERBURY (1581-1613) "Characters."

"The steps of time are hollowed by the wooden sabot going up and the velvet slipper coming down."—MONTAIGNE.

"If there be no nobility of descent, there should be nobility of ascent."

—BISHOP POTTER.

DESCENDANTS OF PETER McNAIR AND JANE VALLANCE[1]

1. Peter McNair and Jane Vallance, his wife, were residents of Paisley, Scotland. They had had least one child:

2. Archibald McNair

SECOND GENERATION

2. Archibald McNair (Peter [1]^1) was born in Paisley, Scotland, about 1780. He had a cousin, James McNair. Archibald McNair married Jane Barr and they had the following children:

3. Peter McNair
4. James McNair migrated to Canada, but may have returned to Scotland
5. John McNair migrated to Canada, but may have returned to Scotland
6. Margaret McNair never married
7. Jessie McNair never married
8. Ann McNair never married
9. Mary McNair never married

THIRD GENERATION

3. Peter McNair (Archibald [2]^2 Peter [1]^1) was born in Paisley, Scotland, about 1810 and died in New Zealand in 1896. About 1837 he was married in Paisley to Jane Russell. Jane Russell was born in England about 1808 and died in New Zealand in 1855 or 1856. Children:

10. Archibald McNair
11. Mary Ann McNair, born February 11, 1843, in Auckland, New Zealand, married ——— Davies

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[1] Information contributed by William Allan McNair and Miss Martha McNair, 13 Faulders Avenue, Grey Lynn, Auckland, New Zealand.

12. James McNair was born in 1845 and died in 1909
13. Jessie McNair was born about 1847 and married ——— Limes
13. Peter McNair was born March 31 about 1852, and died March 31, about 1867

FOURTH GENERATION

10. ARCHIBALD MCNAIR (Peter [3]³ Archibald [2]² Peter [1]¹) was born in Paisley, Scotland, in 1838 and died in New Zealand, May, 1921. He was one of the earliest settlers in New Zealand as he came in 1842 in the immigrant ship "Duchess of Argule" with his parents. About 1868 he married in Auckland, Elizabeth Weadson. Children:

15. Archibald Weadson McNair was born about 1870, married about 1901, and died about 1929
16. William Peter McNair
17. James Swift McNair was born about 1874, married about 1903, and died about 1936
18. Isaac Howarth McNair was born April 9, 1877, married about 1898, and died July 8, 1939

FIFTH GENERATION

16. WILLIAM PETER MCNAIR (Archibald [10]⁴ Peter [3]³ Archibald [2]² Peter [1]¹) was born, October 9, 1872, in Auckland, New Zealand, and died December 5, 1934, in Auckland. He was married in Auckland on January 27, 1901, to Laura Mitcham. Laura Mitcham was born September 14, 1870, in Auckland. Children:

10. William Allan McNair
20. Leslie John McNair was born June 8, 1905 in Auckland and was married in 1931 in the same place. He resides at Rotorna Road, Tiran, Auckland.
21. Clarice E. McNair was born December 15, 1906 in Dairy Flat, New Zealand and was married in 1939 in Auckland. She married ——— Parlane and resides in Waimamaku, Hokianga, New Zealand

22. Audrey H. McNair was born September 13, 1909, in Dairy Flat, New Zealand, and resides at 138 Selwyn Street, Onehunga, New Zealand.
23. Harold Wallace McNair was born April 23, 1911, in Dairy Flat, New Zealand, and was married in 1941 in Auckland. He resides at 79 St. Johns Road, Remuera, Auckland.
24. Mabel L. McNair was born October 27, 1912, in Dairy Flat, New Zealand and married ——— Austin in 1948 in Hamilton, New Zealand.

SIXTH GENERATION

19. WILLIAM ALLAN MCNAIR (William [16]^5 Archibald [10]^4 Peter [3]^3 Archibald [2]^2 Peter [1]^1) was born January 10, 1902, at Auckland, New Zealand. He was educated at Auckland Grammar School and Auckland University College, obtaining the degree of Master of Commerce and Diploma of Social Science. He engaged in business, teaching, and advertising in New Zealand; then moved to Australia to take up the position of director of J. Walter Thompson Aust. Pty. Ltd., Advertising Agents. In 1944 he founded The McNair Survey, a public opinion research service, converted in 1952 to a company called The McNair Survey Pty. Ltd. He is the author of two books, *Radio Advertising in Australia,* a textbook on radio audience research, and later *Starland of the South,* a children's book on astronomy and star myths. In 1929 he was married to Elizabeth Wilson Teeney, and they have a family of three sons. Their address is: 21 Byora Crescent, Northbridge, Sydney, Australia.

McNEIRS OF MARYLAND

"Suppose therefore a gentleman, full of his illustrious family should, in the same manner as Virgil makes Aeneas look over his descendants, see the whole line of his progenitors pass in review before his eyes, with how many varying passions would he behold shepherds and soldiers, statesmen and artificers, princes and beggars, walk in the procession of five thousand years! How would his heart sink or flutter at the several sports of fortune in a scene so diversified with rags and purple, handicraft and tools and scepters, ensigns of dignity and emblems of disgrace; and how would his fears and apprehensions, his transports and mortifications, succeed one another, as the line of his genealogy appeared bright or obscure."

—ADDISON'S SPECTATOR.

DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS McNEIR AND NANCY BURGESS[1]

1. THOMAS McNEIR went to America in 1755 with the troops of General Edward Braddock, under whom he served at the Battle of Fort Duquesne. He settled first at Sewell's Point, Virginia, afterward moving to Annapolis, Maryland, in 1765.[2]

According to John F. McEnnis, a great grandson of Thomas McNeir, Thomas McNeir came from Belfast or some city in the far north of Ireland. Thomas McNeir remained somewhere about the old settlements but his brother traveled west and was never heard from afterward.[3]

The parish register of All Hallow's Church, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, lists the births of the children of Thomas McNeir and Ann (Nancy) Burgess as follows:[4]

2. Thomas McNeir, born August 3, 1766
3. William Burgess McNeir, born November 18, 1767
4. Sarah McNeir, born April 22, 1769
5. Jane McNeir, born July 22, 1770
6. Ann McNeir, born January 4, 1773 was married to William Green, June 22, 1793
7. George McNeir, born July 9, 1774

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[1] Additional information to that in *McNair, McNear and McNeir Genealogies* (Chicago, 1923), pp. 83-85, and in the *Supplement 1928* (Chicago, 1929), pp. 106-110.

[2] *Burke's Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry including American Families of British Ancestry* (London, 1939), p. 2814.

[3] Letter from John Francis McEnnis to his son John Treacy McEnnis, dated St. Louis, Missouri, June 28, 1893. From Miss Nancy Ring, daughter of Agnes McEnnis Ring.

[4] Reverend L. O. Forqueran, Maryland Diocesan Library, Baltimore, Maryland, March 4, 1954. See also G. M. Brumbaugh, *Maryland Records,* I, 413. Baltimore, Maryland; II, 439, 454, 469, 521. Lancaster, Pennsylvania, 1928.

8. Sarah McNeir, born September 5, 1775
9. John Burgess McNeir, born January 2, 1777
10. Mary Knox McNeir, born November 24, 1779, died September 28, 1780

FOURTH GENERATION

13. William Thomas McNeir (William [5]^3 Thomas [3]^2 Thomas [1]^1) was born in Annapolis, Maryland, July 4, 1836. He was a soldier in the Confederate Army and served four years in Pelham's Battery, J. E. B. Stuart's Horse Artillery. He was also a real estate dealer, justice of the peace, and school teacher. In politics he was a Democrat. On October 5, 1871, he married Emily Agnes Paschal. She was born at Van Buren, Arkansas, on September 23, 1847. She was a lawyer's assistant, housewife, club woman, and poetess. She was a member of the Presbyterian church.

Emily Agnes Paschal had three brothers and two sisters. One of her brothers, George Walter Paschal, was a member of Terry's Texas Rangers at sixteen. He received an arrow in his chest in a fight with Comanche Indians and carried the arrowhead there until his death, sixty years later. In the Civil War he was a colonel in the United States Army at twenty-two. After the war he became a lawyer and practiced with his father in Texas. Another brother, Ridge Watie Paschal, was collector of customs at Corpus Christi, Texas. He practiced law in Texas and Oklahoma. He was mayor of Talequah for several terms.

Emily Agnes Paschal was the daughter of Lorenzo Columbus George Washington Paschal, who was born at Skull Shoals, Greene County, Georgia, November 23, 1812. He was a lieutenant in the United States Army, lawyer, editor, writer, author, and a member of the Supreme Court of the state of Arkansas in 1842. On a ride to Texas he studied Spanish and could read, write, and speak it in six weeks. He was author of *Paschal's Digest of the Laws of Texas.* He was editor of the *Southern Intelligencer* in 1860 in Austin, Texas. He was a Republican in politics and a Baptist. On February 27, 1837, he married Sarah Ridge, and died February 16, 1878.

Lorenzo Columbus George Washington Paschal had three sisters and four brothers. One of his brothers was Isaiah Addison Paschal (1807-1868) who was a lawyer, district judge in Tennessee, and later district judge at San Antonio, Texas. He was a railroad builder before the Civil War in Texas. His son Thomas M. Paschal was a district judge in western Texas and a member of Congress in 1893. Another brother, Franklin Lafayette Paschal (1810—) was an early settler in Texas and was with Travis at the Alamo, but was out to secure beef for the garrison at the time of the attack and thus escaped massacre.

Lorenzo C. G. W. Paschal's father, George Paschal (1760-1832) served in the Revolutionary War under Washington, in Captain White's Company of Cavalry, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Later he was a merchant and tavern keeper at Lexington, Georgia, cotton ginner, school teacher, and paper manufacturer. He was a Republican. His father William Paschal was a partisan volunteer in the Revolutionary War.

Sarah Ridge, wife of Lorenzo C. G. W. Paschal (1812-1878), was born near Rome in the old Cherokee Nation in Georgia in 1814 and died January 9, 1891. She was a Presbyterian. She was the daughter of "Major" Ridge (1760-1839) "Ca-nun-tah-cla-gee" or "Lion who walks the mountain tops." He owned a plantation, ferries, and many slaves in the old Cherokee Nation. As a youth of sixteen he served as a teamster with the British forces during the American Revolution. Later he was breveted a "major" in the United

States Army for valor with his Cherokees at the Battle of the Horseshoe in the United States war with the Creek Indians. Major Ridge was assassinated by the Ross faction, June 22, 1839, near Van Buren, Arkansas. A son, John Rollin Ridge went to California in 1849 and became a leading editor there. He was known as "The poet of the Sierras" from his many poems written at Grass Valley, California.

William McNeir and Emily A. Paschal had three children:

18. John Forest McNeir, born at Smith's Point, Texas, October 27, 1872 and died the same day
19. Forest Waldemar McNeir
20. George Paschal McNeir

FIFTH GENERATION

19. FOREST WALDEMAR MCNEIR (William T. [13]^4 William [5]^3 Thomas [3]^2 Thomas [1]^1) was born in Washington, D.C., August 16, 1875. He is an architect and building contractor at Houston, Texas. He is also a trapshooter and was a member of the American team to Antwerp in 1920 where he became winner of the British "Queen Anne" gold cup for one hundred straight targets. He is winner of several state championships in trapshooting. He is also the only living man ever to receive the Carnegie Gold Medal for lifesaving, and the only living man to receive this medal twice. He is a Democrat. He was married on February 24, 1905, in San Antonio, Texas.

20. GEORGE PASCHAL MCNEIR (William T. [13]^4 William [5]^3 Thomas [3]^2 Thomas [1]^1) was born at Smith's Point, Texas, on September 9, 1877. He has been a farmer, writer, carpenter, and is at present an owner anad operator of a shrimp boat. In politics he is a Democrat. From 1912 to 1929 he was a member of the Woodmen of the World, from

1914 to 1930 a member of the Carpenter's local No. 526 American Federation of Labor, in Galveston, a member of the Texas Fishermens Association since itst formation in 1944, and a Cub Scout official. On November 1, 1905, he married Sarah Edith Hogan who was born in Bennett, Nebraska; July 25, 1877. She was a school teacher and a Democrat and a Methodist. Her father was Daniel Boone Hogan (1839-1926) of Martinsville, Ohio, who was a wheelwright, farmer, and soldier in the United States Army. Mr. and Mrs. McNeir have the following children:

21. Kathryn Agnes Paschal McNeir was born at Smith's Point, Texas, October 18, 1906, and married June 8, 1925.
22. Margaret Celeste McNeir was born at Wallisville, Texas, on April 26, 1910, and died July 11, 1910.
23. Edith Lenore McNeir was born at Wallisville, Texas, on April 26, 1910, and was married November 7, 1930
24. George Watie McNeir was born at Galveston, Texas on September 23, 1914, and was married on June 21, 1934. George Watie McNeir was named after Stand Watie, his great grandmother's first cousin. Stand Watie was a brigadier general in the Civil War and the only North American Indian ever to be acquitted of killing a white man by a white jury in the history of the United States. The book, *Trial of Stand Watie* written by George W. Paschal and published in 1843 is of interest in this connection.[5]

[5] Information supplied by George P. McNeir, 58D Island City Homes, Galveston, Texas, to James B. McNair.

McNAIRS OF NEW YORK

"The sap which at the root is bred
In trees, through all the boughs is spread;
But virtues which in parents shine
Make not like progress through the line."
—WALLER. To Zelinda.

"I know no great men except those who have rendered great services to the human race."—VOLTAIRE.

"We are in the world to do good in it."
—VOLTAIRE.

DESCENDANTS OF JAMES McNAIR AND AGNES GOODALL[1]

1. James McNair was born in Glasgow (?), Scotland, January 25, 1811. Sometime prior to 1837 he migrated to America. On November 17, 1837, in New York City, he married Agnes Goodall who was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1819. James McNair spent forty-four years at sea and was master and part owner of a schooner. During the Civil War he and his family were apparently Southern sympathizers although they lived in Brooklyn, New York. One of his descendants has an ebony, silver-headed cane which was presented to him by the city of New Orleans for running in several cargoes of food and other supplies through the federal blockade. Evidently he was engaged in privateering or blockade running. James McNair died in New York City, November 17, 1891, and his wife died in Scotch Plains, New Jersey, April 18, 1897. Their children are:

2. Flora Goodall McNair
3. William McNair was born May 7, 1843, in New York City. He married first Sarah Bradford and second, Nellie Foster. He died April 14, 1928, in Plainfield, New Jersey.
4. John Goodall MacNair[2]
5. James McNair was born April 27, 1855, in New York City. He died August 27, 1859, in New York City.
6. Duncan McNair was born September 30, 1857, in New York City and died at sea December 16, 1874.

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[1] Data from Ira P. MacNair.

[2] This branch of the family changed the spelling from McNair to MacNair.

SECOND GENERATION

2. FLORA GOODALL MCNAIR (James [1]^1) was born November 22, 1839, in New York City. On June 27, 1862, she was married to William Cooper. Their children are:

7. Frederic Waldemar Cooper was born June 7, 1864.
8. Agnes McNair Cooper was born March 12, 1866, and died October 11, 1911.
9. Frank Coe Cooper was born December 30, 1867.
10. Charles Phillips Cooper was born September 7, 1869.
11. Flora Alexandrea Cooper was born April 10, 1872, and died April 26, 1911.
12. Robert J. Cooper was born September 12, 1874.
13. Harry Pickard Cooper was born December 18, 1879.
14. Daisy Alicia Cooper was born March 30, 1881.

4. JOHN GOODALL MACNAIR (James [1]^1) was born July 10, 1851, in New York City. In 1873, in Brooklyn, New York, he married Mary Elizabeth Smith who was born in Brooklyn December 28, 1854. He died September 20, 1899, in Brooklyn. Their children are:

15. Agnes E. MacNair
16. James Duncan MacNair was born September 12, 1875, in Scotch Plains, New Jersey. In 1905 he married Mamie Meta Schnibbe in Brooklyn.
17. Gertrude P. MacNair was born December 6, 1877, in Scotch Plains, New Jersey.
18. Ira Preston MacNair

THIRD GENERATION

15. AGNES E. MACNAIR (John [4]^2 James [1]^1) was born December 2, 1873, in Scotch Plains, New Jersey. In 1903 she was married in Brooklyn, to William D. Hecht. They have one daughter:

19. Madeline Payne Hecht was born in 1905. In September, 1930, she was married to Kenneth M. Smith.

18. IRA PRESTON MACNAIR (John [4][2] James [1][1]) was born May 26, 1893, in Brooklyn, New York. He was graduated from Columbia University with the degree of B.S. in 1915. From 1916 to 1917 he was employed by the New York Quinine and Chemical Works; in 1917, D. O. Haynes and Company; from 1910 to 1926 he was with *Drug and Chemical Markets*—as secretary from 1920 to 1923 and as vice-president 1924-25. From 1926 to date he has been a member of the firm of McNair-Dorland Company. He was in the United States Army Air Service from 1917 to 1918. He is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity.[3] On October 22, 1919, in Brooklyn, he married Alice Virginia Whelpley who was born August 15, 1894, in Brooklyn.

Their children are:

20. James Duncan MacNair II was born September 12, 1924, in Brooklyn, New York.
21. John Preston MacNair was born April 23, 1929, in Brooklyn, New York.

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[3] Information obtained from *Who's Who in Chemical and Drug Industries* (New York: Williams Haynes, 1928), by James B. McNair.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN McNAIR AND JEAN RALPH[1]

1. John McNair and his wife Jean Ralph lived in Scotland. There was at least one son,

2. Matthew McNair

SECOND GENERATION

2. Matthew McNair (John [1][1]) was born in Paisley, Scotland, March 8, 1774. In 1796 he came to America, settling for a short time in Utica, New York. It was there that he married in 1804 Linda Reed. She was born in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, January 17, 1788. Descendants of Matthew McNair and Linda Reed are eligible to membership in the Revolutionary Societies through Samuel Hayden, who was Linda Reed's maternal grandfather. He was born July 1, 1748. He was second lieutenant in Captain Walter McFarland's Third Company, Colonel Perry's Fifteenth Middlesex County Regiment of Massachusetts.[2] After his marriage he was a resident of Hopkinton, Massachusetts.[3] Matthew McNair settled in Oswego, New York, in 1800 where he spent the remainder of his life.

"Lake commerce at Oswego was given its inception in 1803 by Matthew McNair, who bought a sloop named Jane, rechristened it Peggy, and began the forwarding business.

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[1] The following is more complete data than that in *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies, Supplement* (1928), p. 117. Chicago, 1929. Data from Mrs. Jean McNair Whitbeck, Arthur S. Whitbeck, George H. Whitcomb, Mrs. Edna McNair Thickell Teetor, James B. McNair (footnotes 4 to 14).

[2] "List of Officers Commissioned November 3, 1779," *Massachusetts' Soldiers in the Revolution,* VII, 491; *Landmarks of Oswego County, New York,* p. 132.

[3] See D.A.R. record of Mrs. Edna McNair Thickell Teetor.

In the same year the custom house was established. . . . In the following year facilities for commerce were increased by the building of two schooners, one, the Linda, of fifty tons, by Mr. McNair. . . . Mr. McNair further added to his fleet about this time by the purchase of some small Canadian vessels. According to Captain W. S. Malcom the vessels owned in Oswego in 1826 were as follows: Schooners, 'Hunter,' Captain Aaron Bush; 'Traveler,' Captain John Larrabee; 'Betsey,' Captain Tyler—all owned by Matthew McNair.[4]

"Early in the season of 1812 Matthew McNair received the appointment of commissary of subsistence at Oswego . . .

"The government early adopted measures for providing a naval squadron on Lake Ontario, in view of the facility with which the British forces could operate against us upon its waters. At each end was an important military gateway, through which the enemy could send expeditions, to act on the offensive by water or land. At the beginning of the conflict the only armed American vessel on the lake was the Oneida, but all available craft were promptly purchased by the government and armed, among the first being Mr. McNair's schooner, Julia, aboard which was placed a long 32 pounder and two long 6 pounders.

"When news of the declaration of war reached Ogdensburg, 8 American trading vessels were lying on or near that harbor. For their protection the Julia, manned with 60 volunteers, and escorted by a company of riflemen in an open boat, went down the river. A short distance above Ogdensburg she encountered 2 of the enemy's vessels and a sharp cannonade followed, in which the Julia was somewhat damaged. This was the inauguration of hostilities on the northern frontier.

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[4] John C. Churchill (ed.), *Landmarks of Oswego County, New York,* pp. 294, 365. Syracuse, New York: D. Mason and Co., 1895.

"Lieut. Melancthon T. Woolsey, of the U.S. Navy, was first in command on the lake, but was soon placed under Commodore Isaac Chauncey, who arrived in the fall of 1812 and made his headquarters at Sackett's Harbor. Early in November he began offensive operations on the lake with his small fleet, including the Oswego vessels before named. Cruising off Kingston, he had an encounter with land batteries in that harbor, following which the 2 Oswego vessels, before mentioned, and another chased the Simcoe, a British armed vessel of 12 guns, upon the rocks and riddled her. A part of the fleet then blockaded the fort until the ice closed in, when they returned to Sackett's Harbor."[5]

Matthew McNair did a great deal for the city of Oswego. The first school house in Oswego was built in 1805 or 1806. The cost of the building was met by private subscriptions to which Matthew McNair liberally contributed.[6] The First Presbyterian Church of Oswego was organized in 1816. In 1824 it was legally incorporated with Matthew on the first board of trustees.[7] In 1817 the Oswego Bridge Company was incorporated by Matthew McNair and others.[8] In 1822 the legislature passed an act incorporating the Oswego Bridge Company with Matthew one of the incorporators. The bridge was completed in December, 1822, and was situated on Bridge Street on the site of the present (1895) bridge.[9] At the first town meeting of Oswego in 1818 he was elected commissioner of highways and overseer of the poor. He was supervisor in 1821, 1825, 1830, and 1840.[10]

[5] *Ibid.*, pp. 127, 132-33.

[6] *Ibid.*, p. 436.

[7] *Ibid.*, p. 413.

[8] *Ibid.*, p. 304.

[9] *Ibid.*, p. 306.

[10] *Ibid.*, p. 639; *History of Oswego County, New York*, p. 202. Philadelphia: L. H. Everts and Co., 1877.

In 1830 he was a trustee of Oswego village and in 1832 president of the city.[11]

He was a charter member of the first Masonic Lodge in Oswego and was the first Worshipful Master. This lodge is still active as Oswego Lodge F. and A. M.

In the town of Mexico, a suburb of Oswego, Matthew McNair and T. S. Morgan of Oswego built a store, ashery, and distillery as early as 1818.[12]

Matthew McNair died on March 31, 1862, in Oswego. His wife died on March 23, 1851, in Oswego. Children:

3. John McNair
4. Matthew McNair was born in Oswego and was a graduate of Hamilton College. In 1849 he went to California where he spent the rest of his life. He died in San Francisco October 19, 1880,[13] unmarried.
5. James McNair
6. Sarah McNair was born in Oswego. She moved to California in 1868 with her sisters Mary and Helen to make their home with Matthew, Jr. She died in San Francisco unmarried.
7. Mary McNair was born in Oswego and died in San Francisco, unmarried.
8. Helen McNair was born in Oswego and died in San Francisco, unmarried.

THIRD GENERATION

3. JOHN MCNAIR (Matthew [2]^2 John [1]^1) was born in Oswego, August 26, 1805. He held various positions in the city of Oswego. In 1839 and 1840 he was a fire warden, in 1848 and 1849 he was supervisor, first ward, in 1850 he was chief engineer of the fire department and also was chief of the fire department, and 1867 he was resident engineer of

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[11] *Landmarks of Oswego County, New York,* pp. 333-34.

[12] *Ibid.,* p. 591.

[13] *Ibid.,* p. 292.

the Oswego Water Co.[14] He was a graduate of Hamilton College as a civil engineer. His first work was for the government, assisting on a coast survey of the state of Florida. He was also one of the engineers of the first suspension bridge built over the Niagara River. He was city engineer of Oswego. He married November 26, 1837, in New York City, Elvira Seabury. John McNair died in Oswego August 26, 1868, and his wife died in 1855. Children:

9. Julia McNair
10. John Sidney McNair
11. Alice McNair
12. Jessie McNair died in early childhood
13. Jean McNair

5. JAMES MCNAIR (Matthew [2]^2 John [1]^1) was educated at Nazareth Hall, a boy's school at Nazareth, Pennsylvania. He moved early in life to Chicago where he engaged in various enterprises. He was prominent in Masonic affairs. He married Sarah Runyon of Chicago. She died in Chicago in July, 1865, and he died in Chicago May 30, 1906. There were two children:

14. Mary McNair died in Chicago unmarried
15. Flora McNair died in Chicago unmarried

FOURTH GENERATION

9. JULIA MCNAIR (John [3]^3 Matthew [2]^2 John [1]^1) was born in Oswego, New York, May 1, 1840. She was educated in private schools and academies. On March 21, 1859, she was married to William James Wright who was born in Weybridge, Vermont, August 3, 1831. He was graduated from Union College in 1857, and studied at the Union and Princeton Theological seminaries. He was ordained a Presbyterian minister in 1863. He served as chaplain in the National Army in 1863-65. He was professor of mathematics at

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[14] *Ibid.*, pp. 334, 335, 399, 400, 403.

Wilson College, Pennsylvania, 1876-77, professor of metaphysics at Westminster College, Missouri, from 1888 until his death February 26, 1903. He received the degree of Ph.D., Union College, 1876, and L.L.D., Westminster College, 1882. He wrote *Tracts on Higher Mathematics* (London, 1875-79).

"After Julia McNair's marriage[15] and the completion of his theological studies at Princeton and New York, she shared with him the duties of his pastorates at Ringoes, New Jersey, Pomeroy, Ohio, Wellsburg, West Virginia. Later they resided in New Jersey and Burlington, Vermont. Twice they made lengthy sojourns in Europe—in 1874-75, during which time they studied together in the British Museum, and Edinburgh, and travelled on the continent and later, in 1887, they lived for some time in Italy, from which last trip Dr. Wright was called to his work in Westminster College. From that time on Fulton was their home, their summers being passed for the most part at their cottage at Hyannisport, Massachusetts. Shortly after the death of her husband last February Mrs. Wright had a stroke of paralysis, which, while not severe, was sufficient to compel rest during the summer. About three weeks before her death she became seriously ill, and on Wednesday, September 2, 1903, died gently and peacefully. Her remains were laid to rest in the cemetery at Fulton.

"This is the bare outline of what was a busy, strong, and many-sided, widely useful life. From whatever side she was considered her character was unique. Of strong, vigorous mind, of the highest and widest culture, with wide range of sympathies and interests, she impressed herself deeply and strongly on all her surroundings. The first impression she gave was of a spirit fine and high, attractive and winning, earnest and forceful. Her home was, to the end, the center of her life. With all her wide range of outside duties and interests she was essentially a homekeeper, a true wife and mother. Devoted to her husband, children, and grandchildren, the best of her fine talents and the ripest fruits of her knowledge were consecrated to making her home happy, refined, healthy, beautiful and spiritual. Her individuality was peculiarly shown here. Rarely would one find a home more wisely ordered or where life ran on higher planes.

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[15] This account is by Dr. D. S. Gage, of Westminster College, written for a Fulton, Missouri, newspaper.

"But wherever she lived her interest in society was always keen, and she was constantly active with and for others in good deeds. Fond of society, she entertained often and attractively and from the noted men and women she met in her travels and often had in her home to the students to whom she opened her doors she was always a tactful, charming, thoughtful hostess. In every good work of her home church she was foremost. Every one of its organized enterprises for women felt the help of her wisdom and experience. And she interested herself in many and did many helpful deeds of which the world never heard. She was constantly in correspondence with missionaries of the Home and Foreign fields, from New Mexico to Alaska and in India and China, seeking to cheer and hearten them by remembrances in many ways.

"But her influence reached still wider and through her books and writings she aided more than one movement of national importance. In the organization of the powerful and widely useful Women's Home Mission Boards of the Northern Presbyterian Church, she and Mrs. Haines were the foremost workers and the famous Home Missionary of that Church, Dr. Sheldon Jackson, says that in the inception of this movement they were the ones on whom he relied for its success. And in the cause of Temperance, opposition to the schemes of the papacy, the higher education of women, her influence was strong and widespread.

"The vigor of her intellect and the extent of her learning were remarkable. Her general culture was unusually broad and deep. She read fluently French, Italian, Spanish and Latin. To the last she kept her knowledge of them all fresh and rarely permitted a day to pass without reading some in each. She translated several books for publication from French and Italian; Horace and Virgil she knew almost by heart, and she had read her Bible through in Latin and in Spanish nine times. And in general her range of accurate information and real learning was extraordinary. Especially on art, history, archaeology and natural history she was widely and thoroughly informed. She studied in the British Museum two years in 1874-5 while her husband was also at work there and became known to its authorities as a pioneer among women for the extent and depth of her investigations.

"Her range of acquaintance was notable. Jowett, the great Platonist, Clifford the marvellous physician, Smeaton, the great linguist, Alexander Duff, Sir William Dawson, among the foremost of scientists, Piazzi Smythe, Horatius Bonar, the saintly singer of Scotland, Emily Faithful, Joseph Cook, Samuel Scudder, D. L. Moody, Charles C. Abbott, J. P. Mahaffy, one of the greatest Greek scholars living, J. R. Miller Stearns, of the National Temperance Society, Wilbur Crafts, Bernardo, of the famous work for waifs in England, Sheldon Jackson, Theodore Cuyler, Frances Willard, James L. Connor, of the 'Converted Catholic,' W. G. T. Shedd, John G. Paton, John Hall, Father Pierre Chiniquy, Taylor Lewis, Tourgee, Aydelotte,—all of these it is known that she knew or had correspondence with, and they are doubtless but a small part of the complete list of able, famous men and women whom she knew and ranked with.

"But her greatest work, that by which she was most widely known and useful was the work of her pen. Here the extent and high quality of her productions was remarkable. She wrote books in large numbers and articles of widely varying character were constantly printed from her desk. Twenty-seven books and tracts were published by the Presbyterian Publishing House alone and probably an equal number were put out by the National Temperance Society, the National Tract Society, the American Tract Society and other publishers, especially Lippincott's. She was a frequent and valued contributor to the *New York Observer* and of late years to the *Christian Observer.* Her works include books on temperance, and among her earlier ones several exposing the practices of the Catholic Church, of which *Priest and Nun* and *Almost a Nun* are the best known. Also several ethnological works, the best known being *Bricks from Babel.* Others, as *The Early Church in Britain, Saints and Sinners, Jug-or-Not,* are of various character. The largest class was her widely read and wholly charming stories for Sunday-school libraries, and similar ones for the Temperance and Tract Societies. These include *Rag Fair and May Fair, Wife Hard Won, Hero of Athole, Fru Dagmar's Son,* a story of Denmark which brought her a letter of appreciation from the Queen of Denmark, and many others. Through these she reached perhaps her largest audience. Their fine tone, natural, charming style, optimistic, hopeful spirit, and noble aspirations have helped and stimulated many and many a reader.

"Here it is not possible to measure her influence but there is sufficient testimony to know that it reached far and wide. Her three most notable single books, however, were first, *Among the Alaskans,* which, issued at a time of great distress in the Home Missions there, aroused public interest, stimulated the zeal and contributions of the Church and powerfully aided the reestablishment of this work on an enduring basis. Next, her *Nature Readers,* a series of books on Natural Science, for schools, which have been widely used and have been translated into several languages and are widely used in Europe, and are now being translated into Arabic and printed in this country for the use of the blind. They brought her honorable mention and medal from the World's Fair at Chicago. And lastly her famous book *The Complete Home,* the pioneer, almost, of books of its class, dealing with the wise, scientific, hygienic, Christian home, the forerunner of countless books which have followed in its path. And it still remains one of the best. Of this 100,000 copies were sold.

"Her work was held in high esteem by able and wise men. In her letters which have come to the writer of this sketch she is spoken of in high terms. One calls her a 'great and successful worker' and speaks of the 'grand fruit of her labors.' Another says 'Thousands will meet her in the other life to thank her for the cheer and encouragement and inspiration she gave them to make them more fit for life's tasks, stronger for its struggles and duties'."

Julia McNair and William James Wright had two children:

16. John McNair Wright died in San Francisco. He had one son, John McNair Wright, Jr.
17. Jessie Wright

10. JOHN SIDNEY MCNAIR (John [3]³ Matthew [2]² John [1]¹) was born in October, 1842, in Oswego, New York. He attended Hamilton College, but left in his junior year to enter the army. He enlisted in the Twenty-fourth New York Regiment, served four years, and was discharged

as captain of his company. He married in Utica, New York, in October 1868, Agnes Stevens who was born in Utica in March 1845. Mr. McNair went west after the Civil War and became a civil engineer. He died in Carmi, Illinois, in 1908. Mrs. McNair is living in St. Petersburg, Florida. There was one child:

18. Maurice McNair was born in December, 1870, in Alton, Illinois. He is now living in Australia.

11. ALICE MCNAIR (John [3]³ Matthew [2]² John [1]¹) was born in Oswego, New York, August 26, 1845. She was married to William G. Thirkell, M.D., who practiced in Oswego and died in 1902. She died in Rochester in 1923. There are two children:

19. ——— Thirkell, a son, who lives in Chicago.
20. Edna McNair Thirkell was married to David F. Teetor, and now lives in Rochester, New York.

13. JEAN MCNAIR (John [3]³ Matthew [2]² John [1]¹) was born December 17, 1853, in Oswego. She was married to J. Du Fay Whitbeck in Rochester, June 23, 1871. He was born in Sodus, New York, August 23, 1849, and died in Los Angeles. She died in Rochester, December 25, 1933. Children:

21. Ernest C. Whitbeck is an attorney and lives at 7 Portsmouth Terrace, Rochester.
22. Arthur S. Whitbeck is a civil engineer and lives at 433 Rockingham Street, Rochester.
23. William T. Whitbeck is in business and lives at 346 Woodbridge Avenue, Buffalo.

FIFTH GENERATION

17. JESSIE WRIGHT (Julia McNair [9]⁴ John [3]³ Matthew [2]² John [1]¹) was born in Princeton, New Jersey, September 24, 1864. She was graduated from the University of Vermont with high honors, receiving from that institution

the degrees of A.B. and A.M. She was also a graduate of the Boston University School of Law with the degree of LL.B. She was married to her classmate in Boston University School of Law, George H. Whitcomb, at Fulton, Missouri, on November 15, 1888. Admitted to the Topeka Bar in 1889, she practiced law at the bar of this court for several years, in partnership with her husband, under the firm name of Whitcomb and Whitcomb.

"Jessie Wright Whitcomb was a woman of unusual personality and ability. Darwin Kingsley, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, who was her fellow student in the University of Vermont, said of her: 'It seems to me that the two great women in the University of Vermont have been Mrs. Whitcomb and Mrs. Coolidge.'

"Dr. S. S. Estey, minister of the Presbyterian Church of Topeka, of which church she was communicant, said of her: 'Always her fine mentality has given me a distinct pleasure. Her thinking was as clean cut as a die, and as logical as a syllogism. She came from a family of scholars, a family of culture, and she carried on nobly its traditions of scholarship. From her father, a college professor, and her mother, an author of distinction, in a day when women writers were not common, she inherited the instincts and the tastes of the scholar. Rarely does one find a woman with mind so keen and alert, so trained and logical in its processes, as was hers.'

"She was a housewife; she was a lawyer; she was an author; she contributed to the *Youth's Companion* and *St. Nicholas;* she won first prize in a story contest conducted by the *New York Observer;* she excelled in short stories, especially children's stories; she wrote and published a number of books."[16]

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[16] Quoted from *In Memoriam: Jessie Wright Whitcomb.* Topeka, Kansas: Topeka Bar Association, 1931.

Mrs. Whitcomb died in Topeka April 22, 1930. Children:

24. Philip Wright Whitcomb
25. Richard Seabury Whitcomb
26. Robert Wright Whitcomb
27. William Harvey Whitcomb
28. George Austin Whitcomb
29. Isabel Whitcomb

McNAIRS OF NORTH CAROLINA

"All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players:
They have their exits and their entrances;
And one man in his time plays many parts,
His acts being seven ages. At first the infant,
Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms:
Then the whining school-boy, with his satchel
And shining morning face, creeping like a snail
Unwillingly to school: and then the lover,
Sighing like furnace, with a woeful ballad
Made to his mistress' eyebrow: then a soldier,
Full of strange oaths and bearded like the pard,
Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble reputation
Even in the cannon's mouth: and then the justice,
In fair round belly with good capon lin'd,
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances;
And so he plays his part: the sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon,
With spectacles on nose and pouch on side,
His youthful hose well sav'd, a world too wide
For his shrunk shank; and his big manly voice,
Turning again toward childish treble, pipes
And whistles in his sound: last scene of all,
That ends this strange eventful history,
Is second childishness and mere oblivion,
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything."

—SHAKESPEARE,
As You Like It. Act II, Scene vii.

DESCENDANTS OF DUNCAN McNAIR AND KATHERINE McCALLUM[1]

1. **Duncan McNair** came to North Carolina in September, 1788. He and his wife are buried in the McAlpin Graveyard, near Rennert, North Carolina.

"Most of the McNair descendants have engaged in agricultural and mercantile pursuits, but there have been several outstanding ministers of the gospel among them, with a liberal sprinkling of doctors, lawyers, teachers, and professors. Many have held civic offices of public trust. Records show that twenty-seven served in the Confederate ranks, four making the supreme sacrifice. Several were volunteers in the Spanish-American War. Again, in the World War, service was rendered and again McNair blood was sacrificed in the person of Duncan Calvin Shaw who fell at Belleau Wood in France just before the signing of the armistice."[2]

SECOND GENERATION

2. **Malcolm McNair** married Margaret Dalrymple of Moore County (North Carolina). Among their descendants are McIvers, Knoxes, Kriders, and McKinnons of North and South Carolina and Georgia. Their two sons died in early manhood, unmarried. John Calvin McNair, whose name is perpetuated in the McNair Foundation of the Greater University of North Carolina was one of their sons.[3]

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[1] Additional information from that in James B. McNair, *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies Supplement 1928* (Chicago, 1929), p. 124, obtained from Harley Farnsworth MacNair and Miss Ettie Brown.

[2] "McNair Monument," *The Robesonian* (newspaper), Lumberton, North Carolina, May 1, 1933.

[3] *Ibid.*

3. JOHN MCNAIR "married Polly Graham, aunt of Dr. Alexander Graham, of Charlotte, North Carolina. Their descendants include Bethunes, McGoogans, McNeills, McCormacs of Robeson County, Buies of Scotland County, and McNairs residing in both Carolinas."[4] Issue:

34. Duncan MacNair
35. Nathaniel McNair married Mary McCallum
36. Malcolm McNair married Downey McNeill
37. John Graham McNair was killed in the Civil War
38. Margaret McNair was married to John McGoogan
39. Flora McNair was married to John McNeill
40. Katherine McNair was married to John McCormack
41. Mary McNair was married to Duncan Bethune
42. Isabel McNair was married to Archie Buie
43. Sarah McNair died young, unmarried

4. ROBERT MCNAIR married Betsey Patterson. Their five sons served in the Confederate Army, one, Reverend Evander McNair, as chaplain. The eldest, Daniel, unmarried, died in prison at Elmira, New York, after the fall of Fort Fisher. Descendants of this branch of the family live in the Carolinas, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas.[5] Issue:

44. Robert McNair married Lizzie Ansley
45. Evander McNair
46. Dougald McNair married Clarkee Alford
47. John McNair (a doctor) married Lucy Hill
48. Daniel McNair died in prison at Elmira, New York, after the fall of Fort Fisher in the Civil War

5. DUNCAN MCNAIR married Elizabeth McNair.[6]

6. KATHERINE MCNAIR (Duncan [1][1]) was "married to Neill McGeachy in 1818. Their home, four miles from

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[4] *Ibid.*

[5] *Ibid.*

[6] See "Descendants of John McNair and Jennet Smylie and Catherine Buie, *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies* (1923), pp. 113-14 and pp. 173-82 of this volume.

St. Pauls, built a full century ago, spacious and comfortable for those days and long noted for its hospitality to friend and stranger, was destroyed by fire November 10, 1925. The twelve children born of this union are today represented by McNatts, Wilkinsons, Browns, Buies, McKinnons, McGeachys, in North Carolina and other states south."[7] Issue:

49. Janet McGeachy was married to James McNatt
50. Margaret McGeachy was married to Duncan Wilkinson
51. Katherine McGeachy was married to Peter Brown
52. Mary McGeachy was married to Duncan McKinnon
53. Annabella McGeachy was married to William Buie
54. Mathew McGeachy married ——— Buie
55. Sallie McGeachy[9] was married to John Brown
56. Henrietta McGeachy, unmarried
57. John McGeachy married Flora Shaw
58. Robert McGeachy
59. Alexander McGeachy married Ann McNeil
60. Daniel McGeachy

7. "POLLY (MARY) MCNAIR (Duncan [1][1]) was married to Neill McArthur. The McArthurs have long been prominent residents of Seventy-First in Cumberland County, North Carolina. Judge Ernest McArthur Currie of Charlotte is a great-grandson. Some of the third generation emigrated to distant Texas in recent decades."[8] Issue:

61. John McArthur married ——— Johnson (?)
62. Nathaniel McArthur
63. Joseph McArthur
64. Rebecca McArthur
65. Katherine McArthur
66. Janet McArthur

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[7] "McNair Monument," *The Robesonian,* May 1, 1933.

[8] *Ibid.*

[9] Old number 12 (see *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies)* (1928), p. 144.

THIRD GENERATION

34. DUNCAN MCNAIR (John [3]^2 Duncan [1]^1) and Bertha Alford had at least one son:

67. James Preston McNair[10]

45. EVANDER MCNAIR[11] (Robert [4]^2 Duncan[1]^1) was born in Robeson County, North Carolina, February 3, 1833. He there received his early school training. In 1855 he entered Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, and two years later graduated with the A.B. degree. Later the A.M. degree was conferred on him. From here he went to the Danville Theological Seminary from which he was graduated in 1860, and was licensed to preach by the Transylvania Presbytery. In May, 1860, he went to Louisiana and took charge of the churches at Marganza and Williamsport, remaining there about eighteen months; he then went into the army as chaplain of the 24th North Carolina State Troops, continuing in the service until the close of the war.

He married in Danville, Kentucky, in October 1865, Jenny Stodgill of Danville. In January, 1866, he was called to the church at Jackson, Tennessee, remaining at that place until July, 1879; in 1880 he took charge of the church at Liberty, Clay County, Missouri, remaining there eight years; later he was in charge of the church at Lathrop, Missouri, for two years; and in 1890 he came to the church at Richmond, the pulpit of which he occupied in 1893. He was elected president of the Upper Missouri Presbyterian College at Lawson, Missouri, April, 1892.[12]

He was a Master Mason of the chapter and the temple, and an Odd Fellow, having taken both the Encampment and the Lodge degrees. He died in Denver, Colorado, April 3, 1918. Children:

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[10] See *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies* (1928), p. 146.

[11] Data obtained by James B. McNair from the sources cited.

[12] Data from *Portrait and Biographical Record of Clay, Ray, Carroll, Charlton, and Linn Counties, Missouri* (Chicago: Chapman Bros., 1893), p. 397.

68. Nannie McNair was married to Herbert Corbin, of the Blaker and Corbin Grain Company, Kansas City
69. Jenny McNair was a teacher of English and Science in the Upper Missouri Presbyterian College
70. John McNair is in the mercantile business, traveling for a Kansas City firm
71. Lindsay Evander McNair

FOURTH GENERATION

71. Lindsay Evander McNair (Evander [45]^3 Robert [4]^2 Duncan [1]^1) was born November 17, 1871, in Jackson, Tennessee. "His early education was acquired at William Jewell College, Liberty, Missouri, and Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia. He received his theological training at Union Seminary, Virginia, and the Kentucky Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Louisville, Kentucky. He was ordained by the Upper Missouri Presbytery, June 15, 1895, and his first charge was at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, where he remained from 1895 to 1897. He was called to Cripple Creek, Colorado, in 1898, remaining there until 1901, when he became pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, St. Joseph, Missouri. There he remained until 1908, his next charge being the Alabama Street Church, Memphis, Tennessee, where he continued until 1910. He was then called to the Moore Memorial Church, Nashville, Tennessee, where he continued his pastorate until and including the year 1917.

"Doctor McNair came to the First Presbyterian Church of Jacksonville, Florida, in 1918, and since that time he has gone in and out among the people, administering alike in the spirit of brotherly love and in the name of Christianity. He has carried on a vigorous campaign against the forces of unrighteousness, and through his efforts much which has resulted in the progress of his church has been accomplished.

Possessed of a vigorous and active physical constitution and an exceptionally attractive personality, of a hopeful and ardent disposition, with a determined and persistent purpose, he is admirably fitted to direct the work of any church. During his pastorate the church has prospered. Its finances are in excellent condition and the outlook exceedingly bright; all of the branches of the organization have worked well together and there has been an unanimity of effort which has proven decidedly effective.

"During the period from 1917 until the signing of the armistice, Doctor McNair devoted his services to World War work, serving in the Liberty Loan, Red Cross, and War Work financial drives; he was religious work secretary at Camp Jackson, Young Men's Christian Association Camp secretary at Camp Johnston, and recruiting secretary for the Young Men's Christian Association in the state of Florida. Doctor McNair is connected with many civic and social organizations, holding membership, among others, in the Florida Country Club and the Kiwanis Club, of which latter he was president at Jacksonville. He is prominent in Masonry, being a member of the Blue Lodge, Knights Templars, Scottish Rite (K.C.C.H.), and Shriners."[13]

In 1926 he became pastor of the Westlake First Presbyterian Church, Los Angeles. He left there in 1929 to become pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Long Beach, California. Since 1930 he has been with the First Presbyterian Church at Orlando, Florida.[14]

He has held the following offices: president, Missouri State C.E. Society, 1904; Florida State Social Service Convention, 1924; vice-chairman, General Assembly's Executive

[13] Data from *History of Florida Past and Present,* Vol. II, pp. 334 f. Chicago and New York: The Lewis Publishing Co., 1923.

[14] Data from *Who's Who in the Clergy,* Vol. I (New York: J. C. Schwartz, 1935-36).

Committee Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church, 1911-17; chaplain, Supreme Scottish Rite Masons (33°), Washington, D.C., 1924-25; member, board of trustees, Thornwell Orphanage, Clinton, South Carolina; General Assembly's Executive Committee, Home Missions, Presbyterian Church of the United States, Atlanta, Georgia; S.A.E.; Orlando Chamber of Comerce.[15]

On December 31, 1895, Dr. McNair married Emma Penton Wilson. Children:

72. Wilson E. McNair, deceased
73. Jack S. McNair
74. Nancy Jane McNair

[15] *Ibid.*

DESCENDANTS OF DUNCAN McNAIR AND JANE McFATHER[1]

1. DUNCAN McNAIR and his wife Jane McFather were emigrants from Scotland about 1800. They moved from Bladen County, North Carolina, to Robeson County, North Carolina. Later they went to Giles County, Tennessee, about twelve miles from Indian Creek Presbyterian Church to which they belonged. Mr. and Mrs. McNair had five children all of whom lived to have families.

2. Daniel McNair
3. Archibald McNair
4. Malcolm McNair
5. Mary McNair
6. Margaret McNair

SECOND GENERATION

2. DANIEL McNAIR (Duncan [1][1]) was born in Bladen County, North Carolina, in 1806, the eldest of five children. His father moved to Robeson County, North Carolina, where Daniel was reared on a farm. Daniel attended Wurtenburg Academy, taught school, and visited relatives in the eastern part of Claiborne County, Mississippi, in 1831 and in 1833 entered Oakland College in Mississippi, graduating valedictorian of his class. In 1837 he pursued ministerial studies in Oakland College and was licensed by the Presbytery of Mississippi in 1839.

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[1] Contributed by Miss Nina McNair Winder, Houma, Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana, including a biography of Rev. Daniel McNair from *The Southwestern Presbyterian,* New Orleans, Louisiana, 1883. Additional information to that in *McNair, McNear and McNeir Genealogies, Supplement 1928,* p. 123.

He carried on ministerial work in Mississippi, Texas, Missouri, and Louisiana. He married in 1845 Olivia Moseley of Wahalak, Kemper County, Mississippi. She died in 1847 and their only child, a son, a few months later. In 1848 he married Martha Ann Goode in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana. Children:

7. Louisa Jane McNair
8. Carrie Goode McNair
9. Martha Ann (Nina) McNair died in 1885
10. Margaret Olivia McNair

THIRD GENERATION

7. LOUISA JANE MCNAIR (Daniel [2]^2 Duncan [1]^1) was born in 1849, and died in 1882. She married John B. Winder (born in 1847, died in 1889), a lawyer and a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland. Of this union there were:

11. Infant son died in 1873
12. Fay Goode Winder, born in 1877, married Birdie Celestin. Children: Fay Goode Winder, born 1916, first lieutenant, married Margaret Fannon. Charles P. Winder, born 1919, second lieutenant, married Grace Jean Glenn. John B. Winder, born 1924, in the Armed Forces.
13. Louise Campbell Winder was born 1879
14. Nina McNair Winder was born 1882
15. Sarah Guion Winder was born 1882, a twin. These last two conducted a college preparatory school at Houma, Louisiana, for many years. Now retired.

8. CARRIE GOODE MCNAIR (Daniel [2]^2 Duncan [1]^1) deceased, married Henry C. Arthur of New Orleans, Louisiana.

10. MARGARET OLIVIA MCNAIR was born in 1856 and died in 1936. She married Nathaniel Perry of Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana. Child:

16. John Nelson Perry was born in 1882, and lives in New Orleans.

Margaret Olivia McNair Perry married William T. Logan of New Orleans. Child:

17. Margaret Rose Logan, born 1899, lives in New Orleans.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN MACNAIR AND JENNET SMYLIE AND CATHERINE BUIE[1]

SECOND GENERATION

2. **Roderick MacNair** was born October, 1764, and died April 6, 1839. He married Mary McGill, a native of Robeson County, North Carolina. She died in April 1856.

6. **Malcolm MacNair**[2] (not —— MacNair) was born August 24, 1776. He married Jennet (Janet) Little, born 1789 and died in 1879. Issue:

34. Anna Bella McNair
35. Elizabeth J. McNair

9. **Margaret McNair** was married to John Smith
11. **Mary McNair** was married to Neill McDonald
12. **Sarah Ann McNair** died September 18, 1879
13. **John McNair** married Anna Bella McNair (34)

THIRD GENERATION

14. **Evander McNair** was born in Robeson County, North Carolina, April 7, 1811, died January 11, 1886, and was buried in Lebanon Church Cemetery, Robeson County, North Carolina.

A nephew of Reverend Malcolm McNair [6] one of the nine clerical members set off by the synod of the Carolinas to form the presbytery of Fayetteville, preliminary to the formation of the synod of North Carolina. Licensed to preach, March 27, 1801, at old Barbecue Church, by the presbytery of Orange, made missionary tours in "the far West," even to the Natchez country, on the banks of the Mississippi. Buried at Laurel Hill, North Carolina, the Head of the church dissolved his pastoral relations with Centre, Ashpole, and Laurel Hill churches August 4, 1822, in the forty-sixth year of his age.

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[1] Additional information from that in James B. McNair, *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies* (1923), pp. 112 ff., given to James B. McNair by Harley Farnsworth MacNair (37) unless otherwise specified.

[2] This is the Malcolm McNair given on page 155 (1928) of *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies*. This information is confirmed by Elizabeth MacNair Patterson, a descendant of John McNair (13) and Anna Bella McNair (34), of Maxton, North Carolina, in a letter to James B. McNair dated January 5, 1937, also by a postcard from Mrs. E. B. Miller, West Point, Mississippi, to James B. McNair dated October 11, 1937.

If his [Rev. Malcolm McNair's] mantle did not fall directly upon his nephew, sure it is that he inherited much of the spirit and professional cast of his gifted uncle. With such a model before him, and home training, it is not surprising that in early life his mind and heart were turned to the ministry, and his education directed accordingly. At the house of the Rev. John McIntyre, November 6, 1829, Evander McNair and two others were received under the care of the presbytery of Fayetteville as candidates for the gospel ministry. On November 6, 1832, McNair was licensed to preach, and on the succeeding month was ordained and installed pastor of Bethesda, Long Street, and Cypress churches. His professional life covered more than half a century, by three years and two months. Thirty-one years were spent in the service of the church in his native state. Twenty-two years in the states of Texas, Alabama, and Arkansas.

A sketch of the life and labors of Dr. McNair would be simply a narration of his ministerial work. The pulpit was his throne, and when out of it all his powers and resources were under tribute in preparation for it. His study and reading were eminently sermonic. While he was always fully abreast with the work of the church in all her aggressive movements and benevolent enterprises, he never had time for close study and general reading. No one could feel this sacrifice more keenly than himself. He thus writes: "Would that I could hide in your study, with your valuable library, commune with the sleeping fathers, and gather strength, power, and wisdom from the mighty dead. But I cannot do the work Providence has set before me, and gratify this lawful desire; yet I do not complain. I love to preach, and though I have often been weary in my work, I have never been weary of it."

While it has been truly stated that "the whole field of what is now Fayetteville presbytery knew his labors, and several of the churches of that presbytery owe wholly, or in larger part, their organization to his zeal and energy;" yet, as he himself often said, "The flower of his days, the prime of life and his best services were given to central North Carolina." His field of labor covered a large scope of country in the counties of Cumberland, Moore and Harnett, extending from the sources of Lower and Upper Little Rivers to their confluence with the Cape Fear, and east of the same to Black River, including Bethesda, Long Street, Cypress, China Grove, Mount Pisgah, Tirza, Sardis, and Bluff churches, all of which he served statedly, either as pastor or supply. And he was looked for at the semi-annual communions of adjacent churches, especially at Buffalo, Euphronia, and Union, with almost as much certainty as the regular ministers of the same. Referring to this field, he writes: "I shall never again be so happily associated in my labors, riding from point to point with the single aim and desire to do the Master's work. I remember the old State and land with tender emotions, and the reminiscence fills the brightest page of my past life."

In Texas, Alabama, and Arkansas, Dr. McNair's labors were signally blessed. His commanding presence, physical and moral courage and gentlemanly bearing, coupled with his gifts and graces as a preacher, gave him a decided and conceded advantage in a new and frontier country. Few, even of his brethren in the ministry, have any adequate conception of his exhaustive and generous sacrifices in and out of his special field. I have known him to spend hundreds of dollars in a single year, from his private means, mainly in work not connected with his immediate charge. He could thus write: "I can now say honestly, after a review of all my labors in the different fields I have occupied that, however my people may have regarded me, I have never sought the emoluments of the world any further than to minister to my wants and augment my means of usefulness."

His stay in Galveston, though short, was longer than that of the two brethren who preceded him combined. The congregation was greatly increased, the membership of the church more than doubled, and the house of worship remodeled and so improved as to be the neatest looking, and the most comfortable church in the city. We mention only one of his missionary tours while in Texas, of one month, during which time he preached twenty-five sermons, organized a new church, ordained officers and received members into the communion of the church.

In less than two years after taking charge of the church in Eufaula, Alabama, the membership more than quadrupled. We allude only to one or two of his missionary tours in that state—one of two weeks' preaching twice every day.

The war between the States virtually terminated Dr. McNair's labors in Eufaula. He held the first appointment, under President

Davis, of the chaplaincy to the First Regiment of Alabama Volunteers, the first mustered into the confederate service. Writing from Fort Barrancas, Florida: "I am acting as best I can in the double capacity of chaplain and soldier, the latter not obligatory, but I do it for the encouragement of our men." Later, his presbytery urged him to continue in the army. Then, by a public meeting of the citizens of Eufaula, he was sent to Tennessee to look after the sick, the wounded, and the slain, just after the battle of Chickamauga. Thus, by the appointment of the military, the civil, and ecclesiastical authorities, Dr. McNair did his full duty in our late struggle; in reference to which he writes. "All the fatigue, exposure, trouble, and expense is a small matter compared with the issue at stake." In Arkansas, Dr. McNair found a field of labor suited to his tastes, and demanding his best efforts. "When I look upon the broad field before me ready for the sickle, I am almost tempted to wish myself young again, and with my favorite black horse 'Nigger,' ready to enter for the harvest." After a short trial, he writes: "I have just completed one year of hard and laborious service in Arkansas, and I can honestly and truthfully say, that I have never before in my ministry witnessed such immediate and encouraging results." These arduous labors continued unabated eleven more consecutive years. One or two extracts from his letters will give some idea of their extent and results. In reference to a trip of sixty miles to an adjacent county, where he preached day and night for eight days, he writes: "I don't think I ever witnessed a deeper and more thorough work of the Divine Spirit. Many were converted, the whole community were moved and melted. The doors and windows were all filled with the anxious countenances of those who could not secure seats." Again, "I am just home from a rough and rugged trip to a pleasant and harmonious meeting of presbytery, in the county of Union, as you know, the Saline, the Moro, the Ouachita, and Smackover, all difficult streams to cross, were in my track, and all swollen to high-water mark. I will not trouble you with a rehearsal of difficulties and dangers. I swam and ferried alternately. One ferriage was two miles, and one swimming one mile, with occasional rest for my horse of deep-wading for 50 or a 100 yards at a stretch."

He was often urged by brethren and friends east and west of the Mississippi to rest, as a duty which he owed to the Church no less than to himself. His uniform reply was, "There is no vacation for a man in ordinary health, with such abundant work before him."

When the city of Pine Bluff was almost depopulated by a terrible epidemic, and the flight of citizens from the desolation of the same, in reply to friends and brethren urging him to seek rest, as the storm had passed, and the ravages of the plague had been staved, his reply was, "I will share the fate of the few that remain; I have no fears of sickness, and but little fear of death, as it will all come wisely ordered by a Father who does all things well, and I am persuaded will care for me, while he has work for me to do."

In the autumn of 1882 (October), Dr. McNair just escaped death by a fall from the platform of the depot at Hamlet, from the effects of which he never recovered. Two and a half months after this sad providence, and referring to the same, he writes: "I had just finished my half century in trying to preach, and even now I feel more anxious to labor in the Master's cause than I ever did. I must, however, be satisfied; if my work is done, it has been poorly, poorly done. Yet I have done my best!" Subsequently he writes: "I will serve some little, neglected congregations adjacent, the balance of my working days. I know I have but little time; it is my purpose as God will give me strength, to spend it in trying to do good." Finally he writes: "I am trying to serve three weak churches, and point their path to heaven and eternal life."

Dr. McNair was one of the manliest of men, generous, sincere, true and noble in all his intercourse in all the relations of life. A pure patriot as well, and an unchanging friend. More, he was a genuine Christian man, not demonstrative.

Dr. McNair was not an author; he leaves no profound treatise on theology, or ethics, or philosophy, or Church history; in this respect his work was supplemental—deriving power and strength from existing authorities, converting truth which had been more finely and elaborately wrought to general use, and presenting it with warmth and life to the understandings, hearts, and consciences of his hearers. He did not know, or care to know, much about any other theology than that which he found in the Bible, and its great fundamental truths no man honored more in his heart, in his life, and in his ministry than Dr. McNair. As a preacher, he felt the dignity of his profession, recognized his responsibility as a messenger of God, and wrought with all his might to make his ministry worthy of the truth he inculcated, and worthy of the Master whom he served. His preaching was direct, earnest, and awakening, flowing from a sense of responsibility, and a conviction of duty too deep to be much concerned about the forms of speech. Those who have heard him only at our ecclesiastical convocations, e.g., at Presbytery, Synod and the General Assembly, have no adequate conception of the power and effect of his preaching at home, especially in times of religious interest and spiritual awakening, or of trial, sorrow, sickness, and death. His tender sympathy and fervent intercession can never be forgotten by those in whose behalf he plead for mercy, relief, deliverance, and salvation.

He calmly and peacefully breathed his last, about 10 o'clock the eleventh of January, 1886, and is buried in the cemetery of Lebanon Church.[3]

15. Neill McNair died April 9, 1914. His wife, Elizabeth Harlee, was born September 13, 1825, and died April 18, 1907. Their issue was not that given on page 114 of *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies* (1923), namely Margaret (20), Mary (21) John (22). These are numbers 9, 11, 13, children of Roderick McNair and Mary McGill.[5] Their child was:

36. David Harlee McNair was born July 5, 1847, and died July 28, 1864,

17. Rory (not Roy) McNair married Sally Blanks.

18. Robert Morrison MacNair was employed at Fort Fisher during the Civil War. He was a Freemason. He died August 11, 1902. His wife, Rebecca Jane McCallum, was born November 17, 1836, and died January 31, 1904.

19. Duncan Elizabeth McNair married in Raleigh, North Carolina. In the *War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies,* by Brigadier General F. C. Ainsworth (Series I, Vol. XIX, p. 1028), Brigadier General Doles "speaks in the most complimentary terms of [Lieutenant D. E.] McNair."

23. Lizzie Neill MacNair's husband, Dougald Leech, died in 1932

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[3] *Memorial Addresses on the Life and Character of Rev. Evander McNair, D.D., Delivered at Sardis Church, Cumberland County, North Carolina, May 28, 1886* (Richmond, Virginia: Whittet and Shepperson, 1886).

Alfred Nevin, *Encyclopaedia of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. of A.* (Philadelphia, 1884).

[5] From letter to James B. McNair from Elizabeth McNair Patterson, dated January 5, 1937.

24. There is no NEILL MACNAIR

25. DUNCAN MACNAIR died in 1932, and his wife died in 1932

26. MARY ALFORD MACNAIR died in 1937

30. EMILY MACNAIR died March 4, 1872

32. MALCOLM JOHN MACNAIR died in 1927

35. ELIZABETH J. MCNAIR was born in 1816. She was married to Hugh McDonald who was born February 13, 1813, and died May 3, 1899. She died July 15, 1869. Issue:

38. Hugh W. McDonald was born December 15, 1844. He married December 29, 1870, Anna D. Finch who was born January 20, 1846, and died November 13, 1898. He died May 8, 1891. Issue: Lena Lotta McDonald was born March 7, 1873. She married William Jasper Brantley. She died January 2, 1910. They had at least one child: Jewel Anita Brantley who was born in Neshoba County, Mississippi, October 7, 1907, and was married to Paul George Brewster, on September 6, 1931.

37. HARLEY FARNSWORTH MACNAIR[6] died in Chicago June 22, 1947. His societies were: Alpha Pi Zeta, Pi Kappa Delta, Pi Sigma Alpha, American Oriental Society, American Political Science Association, Royal Asiatic Society, North China Branch. He belonged to the Quadrangle Club of the University of Chicago. His address was 5533 Woodlawn Avenue.

The following is from *Town and Country Review* for April, 1936:

In reviewing the activities of Professor Harley Farnsworth MacNair, who spent the academic year of 1934-35 in travelling in China and Japan for the purpose of continuing his research and preparing a work on the 20th Century Far East, it is pleasing to recall that Great Britain can claim more than a passing interest in this noted author, lecturer and a descendant of the Farnsworth family which formed part of the Historic Migration to America in the latter part of the seventeenth century, settling in Massachusetts. A collateral line of this family traces its descent from Edward I, and connects with several of the Barons of Runnymede of Magna Carta fame. Of another ancestor of Dr. MacNair, Major Simon Willard, a tablet in memory has a place in Canterbury Cathedral. The MacNair family settled in North Carolina prior to the Revolutionary War. A "plantation" which was given to the MacNairs by Royal Grant is still in the possession of the descendants, the present owner being an uncle of the subject of this sketch. The MacNairs were slave owners until the abolition of slavery during the Civil War of 1861-65. One former slave yet survives as an honoured retainer of the family.

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[6] Additional information from that in *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies,* obtained by James B. McNair from *Who's Who Among North American Authors,* Vol. V, 1931-32 (edited by Alberta Lawrence), and from Harley Farnsworth MacNair.

Of Harley Farnsworth MacNair, it is interesting to note that his personal reputation rests upon his individual work, rather than upon the illustrious memory of his ancestors. Dr. MacNair has a connection with China which dates back to 1912; in that year he became an instructor in St. John's University, Shanghai, a connection which he maintained until 1932, meanwhile holding the progressive positions of Professor of History and Government, 1916-32, and Head of Department, 1919-32. In 1924 he was also Dean of the East China Summer School. During 1926-27, he was a member of the editorial staff of *The Chinese Recorder,* as well as a Contributing Editor of *The China Weekly Review,* and of *The Chinese Social and Political Science Review,* (1926-29). This is in addition to being the author of a number of books dealing with various Chinese subjects.

Among the various writings of Dr. MacNair are several which have gained for him an international reputation. These include, *Christian Work Among Chinese Abroad,* 1922; *Introduction to Western History,* 1922 (in collaboration); *Modern Chinese History—Selected Readings,* 1923, 1927; *The Chinese Abroad,* 1924 and 1933; *China's New Nationalism and Other Essays,* 1925 and 1932; *China's International Relations and Other Essays,* 1926; and *China in Revolution,* 1931. Perhaps his best known work is his collaboration with the late Dr. H. B. Morse, of Camberley, Surrey, entitled *Far Eastern International Relations,* 1928, 1931. In connection with his writings it is interesting to recall that Dr. MacNair, happening to be in Shanghai during the Sino-Japanese hostilites of 1932, watched the bombardment and burning of Chapei, and aided in the refugee work. Subsequently he travelled in Manchuria.

On the night of September 21, 1932, Dr. MacNair, by invitation lectured before the Royal Central Asian Society in the Hall of the Royal Society at Burlington House, London, on American Far Eastern Policy. He recalls, with mingled surprise and gratitude, that his address was reported accurately by the *Times* a day or two later.

Although Dr. MacNair has been an extensive traveller in the United States, Canada, Japan, Korea, and China, and less widely in the Philippines, French Indo-China, Siam, India, Iraq, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, and Europe, he has had settled periods during recent years in the United States. The year 1927-28 found him holding the position of Associate Professor of Far Eastern Government and Diplomacy at the University of Washington; the summer of 1938, that of Professorial Lecturer at the University of Chicago. Since October, 1928, he has been Professor of Far Eastern History and Institutions at the University of Chicago, with leave of absence for the academic years, 1931-32 and 1934-35, the result of which will be seen in the work which he is now preparing.

On Septemmber 7th of last year Dr. MacNair was married to Florence W. Ayscough, Litt.D., of 22, Hauntsville, Guernsey, in the beautiful Church of Ste. Marie du Castro, Guernsey. [She is the daughter of Thomas Reed Wheelock and Edith H. Clarke. She was first married to Francis Ayscough who died in 1933.][7] Mrs. MacNair, a British subject born in Shanghai, of Canadian-American parentage, who is listed in the English *Who's Who,* is noted for her brilliant, scholarly translations of Chinese classic literature. It is an important part of her life work to interpret China to the Occident, the literature and the psychology of the people. Her departure from Guernsey on her marriage was a source of great regret to her large circle of friends and of La Société Guernesiase, of which she was a valued member.

Records show that Dr. MacNair was born in Greenfield, Pa., U.S.A., on July 22nd, 1891, and graduated from the University of Redlands in 1912 with the degree of Ph.B. His subsequent degrees are M.A. of Columbia University, 1916; Ph.D. University of California, 1922; and Litt.D. (honorary), University of Redlands, 1935. He is an Honorary Corresponding Member of the Institut Litteraire et Artistique de France; also a member of other learned societies, the majority of which are directly or indirectly connected with his interest in Oriental matters upon which he has come to be recognized as an outstanding authority.

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[7] From *Who's Who* (British).

Dr. MacNair succumbed to a heart attack, June 22, 1947. He was found dead in a chair in his home by friends who had expected him as a dinner guest. Three obituary notices are known to the writer. They occur in the *American Historical Review,* 53:222 (October, 1947); *School and Society,* 66:9 (July 5, 1947); and in the *Wilson Library Bulletin,* 22:10 (September, 1947). The following is extracted from the *American Historical Review.*

> His numerous articles and books . . . treat of China's domestic history and especially of her international relations during the last two hundred years. His was one of the earliest Western authorities on the history of China to base his published works in considerable degree upon official documents, from which he quoted generously in his writings. His influence as a scholar was the wider because of his membership on the boards of editors of several scholarly periodicals, including the *Far Eastern Quarterly,* and because of his active participation in the work of a half-dozen societies seeking to promote better understanding and closer ties between the Far East and the Western world. During the recent war he was a staff member of the Civil Affairs Training School of the University of Chicago and a consultant to the Far Eastern section of the Office of Strategic Services in Washington. Urged by the State Department to accept much more important assignments, he was obliged to decline because of his poor health. At the time of his death he had nearly completed his portion of a manuscript, with Professor Donald F. Latch of Elmira College as co-author, to be published in the near future as *The Twentieth Century Far East.*

DESCENDANTS OF NEILL McNAIR AND MARGARET PATTERSON AND ALEXANDER McNAIR AND EFFIE LITTLE[1]

2. Alexander Cornelius McNair, Sr., was born in Scotland, from whence his parents came to America and settled in North Carolina when Alexander was but six years of age. In the Old North State Alexander McNair was reared to manhood, then he moved to Mississippi and located in Simpson County. He became a successful planter and was prominent in local affairs of a public nature. Alexander McNair died in Simpson County at the age of eighty-four, and his wife, Effie Little, died a few years before her husband.[2]

Effie Little was a sister of Neill Little and aunt of Malcolm McNair's (6) (*McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies* [1923], p. 112, and p. 155 [1928]), wife Jannett (Janet) Little (see p. 173). She was born in 1789 and died in 1879.

SECOND GENERATION

10. John Evander McNair was born in Richmond County (or Roberson County), North Carolina, August 8, 1808. He was but a youth when his parents moved to Mississippi, having been accorded excellent educational advantages in his native state.

After coming to Mississippi he taught school for a time and finally studied law and was admitted to the bar. He was several times elected district attorney of his county, and afterward popular vote placed him upon the circuit bench, a position which he filled with marked ability for twenty years. He was finally deposed under the odious "Carpet-Bag" regime after the close of the Civil War.

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[1] Additional information to that in *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies, Supplement 1928,* pp. 156-61, supplied by E. Hervey Evans, Laurinburg, North Carolina, and Mrs. Marian McNair Carraway, Jackson, Mississippi.

[2] From *Mississippi,* Vol. III, *Contemporary Biography,* by Dunbar Rowland, director of Mississippi Department of Archives and History, 1909.

In 1870 Judge McNair located in Brookhaven, where he was at the head of the Peabody School for some time. He was elected mayor of the town and held that office at the time of his death. He led a very active life, was an able lawyer, and was regarded as one of the leading jurists on the circuit bench of the state. He was a staunch Union Democrat and was always well fortified in his opinions in regard to matters of public polity.

Judge McNair was for many years an elder in the Presbyterian church and was a man of the most exalted integrity and honor in all relations of life.

His wife was the daughter of Reuben Watts, who came to Mississippi from Georgia about 1830. From Lexington, Mississippi, Mr. Watts moved his family to Covington County, where he became one of its prominent and influential citizens.

13. KATIE (KATHERINE) MCNAIR was born in North Carolina in 1795 (?). She was married to Henry Leonard. This is the Katherine McNair given as number 1 on page 113 of *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies, Supplement 1928.*

17. JANE MCNAIR was married to Reverend A. R. Graves, a Presbyterian minister who came to Mississippi from Saratoga Springs, New York, in 1832. He organized Zion Seminary, and Judge John Evander McNair was one of the original trustees. This was a theological seminary, but law, premedical, and higher mathematics were also taught. The school was chartered in 1846.

Although born a "Yankee," A. R. Graves joined the Confederate army as a chaplain and his two sons also enlisted. While away in the army the seminary was burned to the ground by the Union forces.

22. JULIA MARGARET MCNAIR was born December 15, 1836, and died November 20, 1908. She was married to Jeptha Adams Peele on February 22, 1870. Their children:

59. William Patterson Peele was born November 3, 1870, and died April 7, 1925. He married Roberta McLean in 1902. Children: Robert McNair Peele, Jr., William Glenn Peele, Margaret Peele, Mildred Peele.
60. Victoria McNair (Mackey) Peele was born May 31, 1873, and died August 29, 1901, unmarried
61. Martha Beulah (Mattie) Peele was born September 21, 1875; unmarried
62. Edmond Lawrence Peele was born July 17, 1877. He married Catherine Currie on November 22, 1911. Children: Flora Catherine Peele, Edmond Lawrence Peele, Jr., Nancy McNair Peele, Jeptha Franklin Peele, Mary Heflin Peele.
63. Neil Peele died at birth, 1878.
64. Julian Archibald Peele was born August 23, 1880, and died November 25, 1906, unmarried.

24. MARTHA JANE MCNAIR never married

27. ARCHIBALD MCNAIR married Bertha Timm on January 7, 1886. He died April 18, 1889. She was born March 1, 1863.

28. THOMAS LUTTERLOH MCNAIR never married

29. LAWRENCE MCNAIR never married

30. EDMOND LILLY HENRY MCNAIR was born November 11, 1854, and died May 8, 1942. He carried on large farming operations in Scotland, Hoke, and Cumberland counties in North Carolina and had extensive holdings of real estate in the city of Atlanta, Georgia. For many years he served as an elder in the Laurel Hill Presbyterian Church.

He served also as a member of the Scotland County Board of Education. McNair was a much respected man in this community. He married Lula Belle Lisenby. Children:

65. Edna Lilly McNair was born February 15, 1922. She was married to John Anderson Williams II. Their children: John Anderson Williams III, born September 20, 1948; Deborah Belle Williams, born December 23, 1950; Edmond McNair Williams, born May 17, 1952. They live in St. Louis, Missouri.
66. Lula Jeanette McNair was born January 23, 1924. She was married to Morgan Gregory. Children: Barbara Ellen Gregory, born January 28, 1943; Robert Morgan Gregory, Jr., born May 4, 1945; Edmond McNair Gregory, born January 30, 1947; Mildred Elizabeth Gregory, born February 12, 1951. They live in Atlanta, Georgia.

31. ALEXANDER CORNELIUS MCNAIR was a great criminal lawyer and a member of the old Ku Klux Klan. In the Old South this was an accolade, not a stigma.

32. REUBEN WATTS MCNAIR completed his education in Zion Seminary and then became actively engaged in agricultural pursuits until he entered official service. He was a stalwart Democrat and for many years was active in the political affairs of Lincoln County. In 1879 he was elected county assessor, in 1882-83 he was a member of the county board of supervisors, and in 1883 was elected sheriff. McNair served in this office twelve years. In 1898 he filled the unexpired term of Walter McLaurin as warden of the state penitentiary. In the autumn of 1899 he was elected chancery clerk of his county, which office he held until his death.

He was a Freemason, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Woodmen of the World. He was also a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church.

On October 29, 1869, he married Emma Pierce, daughter of Levi Pierce. Children:

67. Adeline McNair Woodward

68. Kate McNair Hardy
69. Mary McNair Price
70. Stephen Bertram McNair

36. STEPHEN DUNCAN MCNAIR was born near Saratoga, Simpson County, Mississippi, September 22, 1859. He secured his early education in the schools of Simpson, Covington, and Lincoln counties. He also learned telegraphy and became an operator on the Illinois Central Railroad. He continued in the railroad business until he became superintendent of the N. R. E. and T. Railroad. He resigned this position when he entered politics and became chancery clerk of Jefferson County. On August 27, 1903, he was elected by popular vote to the State Railroad Commission, of which body he became president.

He was a Democrat and an active worker in its causes as a member of the state executive committee. He was also a member of the Presbyterian church, the Masonic fraternity, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Mystic Shrine.

On March 2, 1882, he married Elizabeth Bell Patton, daughter of John William and Virginia Gordon Patton, and a granddaughter of Hon. Matthew D. Patton, attorney general of Mississippi from 1834 to 1837.

38. WILLIAM GEORGE MCNAIR was born in Covington County, Mississippi, June 1, 1863, and was educated in Brookhaven and then entered the railroad business. In 1900 he assumed the management of the Centerville Cotton Oil Company and was a member of the board of directors of the company. In 1907 he moved to Jackson, Mississippi, to become manager of the Buckeye Cotton Oil Company. In the capitol of the state he became prominent in business and religious circles.

He was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias. In politics he was a Democrat. For many years he was a deacon in the First Presbyterian Church of Jackson. Before his death in Friar Point, Mississippi, on January 19, 1929, he became an elder.

On January 19, 1893, he married Mary Jane McNair, daughter of Dr. Angus Kelly McNair[3] and Frances Marion Warren. Dr. A. K. McNair was a distinguished physician and surgeon of Fayette, Mississippi. He served in the Confederate Army and participated in the siege of Vicksburg, where he fought with Wither's Artillery and also ministered to the wounded and dying.

W. G. McNair and Mary Jane McNair were the parents of:

71. Marian McNair
72. Adrienne McNair, born March 17, 1900 and resides in Chicago, Illinois
73. Stephan Duncan McNair II
74. Anne McNair, born September 18, 1908 in Jackson, Mississippi. She graduated from Millsap College in 1928, is a Democrat and a Presbyterian and resides in Chicago.

40. **Sallie McNair** was born in 1855 and died in 1888. She was married to John K. McNeill, who was born in 1851 and died in 1907. Children:

75. Flora K. McNeill, born in 1878, died in 1928. She was married to Tom Conoly. Children: Sarah E. Conoly, born 1916; Tom Conoly, born 1918.
76. Sally McNeill, born in 1880, died in 1935. She was married to Jim McDuffie. No children.
77. Christian McNeill, born in 1882, died in 1928, unmarried.
78. Neill A. McNeill, born in 1884. Not married.
79. Margaret McNeill, born in 1886. She was married to Cary L. Stephenson. Children: Cecil Stephenson, born 1908; John Lee Stephenson, born 1910; Sarah Neill Stephenson,

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[3] See *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies* (1923), p. 104.

born 1912; Ollie Stephenson, born 1914, was married to Charles Augustoni; Margaret Stephenson, born 1918; James Stephenson, born 1920, married Imogene Baucom.

80. John K. McNeill, born 1888. He married Beulah Burns-Lentz. Children: Beulah Burns McNeill, born 1919, died 1920; John K. McNeill II, born 1920, married Ruth McMahon; Edwin L. McNeill, born in 1922, married Catherine Walker; Ken. W. McNeill, born 1925, married Betsy Ann Cole; James L. McNeill, born 1927, married Phylis Baker; Neill A. McNeill, born 1928; Bobby B. McNeill, born 1931.

41. MARGARET VIRGINIA MCNAIR never married

42. FLORA LEE MCNAIR never married

43. SARAH PATTERSON MCNAIR was born May 22, 1869, and died June 4, 1934. She was married to Zebulon Vance Pate. Children:

81. John McNair Pate was born June 20, 1896, and died March 14, 1924, unmarried.

82. Edwin Pate was born April 16, 1898. He married Marie Fiquet Whitaker. They live in Laurinburg, North Carolina. Children: Marie Fiquet Pate, born September 9, 1923, was married to James H. Pou Bailey; Edwin Pate, Jr., born November 27, 1926.

83. Sarah Pate was born June 21, 1900. She was married to William Bartell Townsend. He was born July 23, 1893, and died March 6, 1942. Children: Sally McNair Townsend, born November 14, 1930 was married to Waller Straley Brown, and they live in Laurinburg, North Carolina; Mary Jane Townsend, born September 9 1932.

84 Mary Pate was born September 4, 1903. She was married to John Duncan Currie. Children: John Duncan Currie, Jr., born August 5, 1936; Mary McNair Currie, born October 28, 1941; Virginia Vance Pate Currie, born December 11, 1943. They live in Fayetteville, North Carolina.

44. MARTHA VIRGINIA MCNAIR was born November 6, 1870, and died July 3, 1912. She was married to Erasmus Hervey Evans on June 30, 1899. He was born on July 27,

1861, and died on June 24, 1900. She then was married to Gilbert Brown Patterson on January 23, 1907. Children:

85. Erasmus Hervey Evans was born August 22, 1900. He married Anne Livingston Borden. She was born February 17, 1903. Children: Erasmus Hervey Evans, Jr., born October 7, 1925, married Carolyn Cannady, and live in Arlington, Virginia; Ann Borden Evans, born May 28, 1927, was married to John Jones McIver, and live in Greensboro, North Carolina; John Borden Evans, born May 12, 1929; McNair Evans, born July 3, 1930; Murphy Evans, born May 27, 1932.

86. Mary McNair Patterson, born November 11, 1909, was married to James Evans Johnson. Children: James Evans Johnson, Jr., born October 1, 1936; Gilbert Patterson Johnson, born January 23, 1938; Hervey McNair Johnson, born February 17, 1941.

45. JOHN WILLIAM McNAIR was born September 3, 1872, and died January 2, 1898, unmarried.

46. MARY McNAIR was born July 16, 1875, and died October 17, 1941. She was married to James Archibald Jones. Children:

87. Halbert McNair Jones, born August 13, 1909, married Elizabeth Tims Munroe. Children: Elizabeth Munroe Jones, born December 14, 1944; Mary Ellen Jones, born June 16, 1946; Halbert McNair Jones, Jr., born April 18, 1949; James Munroe Jones, born September 3, 1952.

88. James Archibald Jones, born October 3, 1911, married Mary McAfee Boyd. Children: Mary McNair Jones, born April 6, 1935; James Archibald Jones, III, born May 21, 1936; Robert Boyd Jones, born November 10, 1938; Ina McAfee Jones, born February 4, 1941; Ann Herndon Jones, born May 16, 1947. They live in Charlotte, North Carolina.

89. Mary Franklin Jones, born November 10, 1915, was married to Reginald Frederick McCoy. Children: Mary Jane McCoy, born June 18, 1946; Ina Ann Walker McCoy, born July 7, 1948; Susan Clare McCoy, born May 31, 1950; Martha Eleanor McCoy, born June 20, 1952.

47. **James Lytch McNair** was born October 1, 1878, at Laurel Hill, North Carolina, which is in Scotland County and a short distance from Laurinburg. He attended the local schools and then went to the University of North Carolina in 1895, but spent only two years there and did not graduate, but returned home and went to work.

Most of his life he has been connected with the mercantile firm of John F. McNair, Inc., and for a number of years has been president of this concern, also president of the State Bank at Laurinburg and president and general manager of the Laurinburg and Southern Railroad Company. He served for several years as a member of the State Board of Conservation and Development of North Carolina, and also as a member of the State Highway Commission of North Carolina.

He served for about ten years as a director of the Carolina Power and Light Company of Raleigh, North Carolina, and of the Carolina Motor Club of Charlotte, North Carolina. He was also president of several cotton mills in Laurinburg for a good many years. He is vice-president of McNair Investment Company, Laurinburg, and a member of the Board of Directors of Laurinburg and Southern Railroad Company, the State Bank, John F. McNair, Inc., McNair Investment Company, Dixie Guano Company, and McNair Insurance Agency, Laurinburg. He is a member of the Laurinburg Presbyterian Church.

On January 16, 1902, he married Gertrude McIntosh and they lived in West Virginia for three or four years. Soon after they were married their oldest son was born in West Virginia. They then returned to Laurinburg. His wife died in October, 1935. Children:

90. John Franklin McNair, Jr.
91. Elizabeth McNair
92. James Lytch McNair, Jr.

93. Gertrude McIntosh McNair
94. Martha Jane McNair

48. Ina McNair was born June 12, 1884. She was married to George Francis Avinger. He was born January 22, 1878, and died February 25, 1920. No children.

49. John Arthur McNair was born October 3, 1886, and married Clyde Bass May in 1915. Children:

95. Gene Harold McNair, born September 18, 1916
96. Katherine McNair, born January 5, 1923, and was married to Irving Day September 15, 1950
97. Mary Jane McNair, born January 4, 1925, and was married to Denis Rene Tanguy. Child: Nicol Rene Tanguy, born June 16, 1950.

49. John Arthur McNair married Lolita Rice in September, 1927. No children.

50. Sada Iona McNair was born September 30, 1888, and was married to Claude Leon Barnes. Children:

98. Leon McNair Barnes, born September 13, 1925, married Doris Nell Dolezal, April 2 1950. Child: Cheryl Lynn Barnes, born April 23, 1952.

54. John Franklin McNair, Jr., was born at Clarksburg, West Virginia, November 9, 1902. He was educated in Laurinburg High School, University of North Carolina, and North Carolina State College. He is a member of the Laurinburg Presbyterian Church, president of the Laurinburg Plywood Corporation, vice-president of the State Bank, Laurinburg, and former president of North Carolina Bankers' Association. On March 20, 1924, he married Martha Coffield Fairley of Laurinburg. Children:

99. John Franklin McNair III, born April 12, 1927, at Laurinberg, married Martha Adams Fowler of Durham, North Carolina, June 16, 1951. She was born December 16, 1928. Child: John Franklin McNair IV, born April 8, 1952.

100. Martha Jane McNair, born July 1, 1930, was married to Victor Eros Bell, Jr., of Raleigh, North Carolina, November 29, 1952.
101. James Alexander McNair, born December 11, 1936, at Laurinburg.

55. ELIZABETH MCNAIR was born September 12, 1906. She was married to Maynardie Nelson on March 10, 1928. He died in August, 1933. On January 26, 1939, she was married to William Evans Timberlake. Child:

102. Gertie Nelson, born March 5, 1931

55. JAMES LYTCH MCNAIR, JR., was born May 29, 1909, at Laurinburg. He graduated from Laurinburg High School in 1926 and from the University of North Carolina in 1930. He was in active service with the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve 1942-45. He is a member of the Board of Deacons, Laurinburg Presbyterian Church; member of Laurinburg Rotary Club; member, Board of Trustees, Presbyterian Junior College; president, Maxton Supply Company, Maxton, North Carolina; member of Board of Directors, State Bank, Dixie Guano Company, John F. McNair, Inc., all of Laurinburg. He is also actively engaged in farming, principally tobacco, cotton, and grain. On March 31, 1937, he married Mabel McInnes of Gibson, North Carolina. Children:

103. Mary Helen McNair, born September 6, 1948
104. James Lytch McNair, III, born October 6, 1951

57. GERTRUDE MCINTOSH MCNAIR was born October 23, 1913, and was married to John Rhodes Barnes. Children:

105. Gertie McNair Barnes, born March 4, 1939
106. John Rhodes Barnes, born December 30, 1942

58. MARTHA JANE MCNAIR was born August 9, 1918, and was married to Dr. Winston Henry Tornow. Children:

107. Winston McNair Tornow, born October 1, 1944
108. Jane Ellen Tornow, born January 9, 1948

THIRD GENERATION

71. **Marian McNair** (William G. [38]^3 John E. [10]^2 Alexander [2]^1) was born February 6, 1896. She is a graduate of Belhaven College, a Presbyterian college. She is also a Daughter of the American Revolution and a member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. She was married to Thomas Luther Carraway, December 26, 1918. He is the son of a successful farmer and cattle buyer who was also the president of the Board of Supervisors of Jefferson Davis County, Mississippi. He is connected with the Sinclair Refining Company. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, a Kappa Sigma, and a graduate of Millsap College. Children:

109. Mary Carraway was married to John T. Mitchell of Glasgow, Kentucky. Two children.
110. Thomas Luther Carraway, Jr., married Barbara Wooter.
111. William Cameron Carraway

73. **Stephen Duncan McNair II** (William G. [38]^3 John E. [10]^2 Alexander [2]^1) was born May 10, 1902. He was a planter and a ginner and was a successful business man until his death. He was a member of the Mystic Shrine, affiliated with the Kappa Alpha fraternity, and a member of the Presbyterian church. He married Sallie Williams Butler, a great-niece of U.S. Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi. Residence in Clarksdale, Mississippi. Child:

112. Stephen Duncan McNair III

DESCENDANTS OF ROBERT McNAIR AND MARY RANDOLPH[1]

1. Robert McNair came with his father and mother from Ireland. The crossing took six months (weeks?). Family tradition says that three McNair brothers came to this country years ago, before the Revolutionary War. One brother settled in Pennsylvania, another in Virginia and thence to South Carolina, and nothing is known of the third. This particular line of McNairs were all Presbyterians. Robert McNair spent his early years in North Carolina. He married Mary (Polly) Randolph of Virginia. She is reputed to be the daughter of Peyton Randolph and the granddaughter of Edmund Randolph. From North Carolina Robert McNair and his wife first moved to Georgia and then to Abbeville District, South Carolina. In 1854 the family moved to Mississippi and "settled in Hinds County about 1852. They first settled near where Tom Collins home is now (1941) and built a home near Lebanon School about 1856. This home is now owned by Miss Ellie E. Brady, of Jackson, Mississippi, a granddaughter." Children:

2. Lorenzo Dow McNair
3. Louisa McNair
4. Lucinda McNair
5. Jeff McNair was born in Abbeville, South Carolina. He stayed in South Carolina when the family moved to Mississippi. He died there unmarried.
6. Alfred Randolph McNair was born in Abbeville, South Carolina. He was a doctor. He died in South Carolina while a young man.
7. Sarah McNair

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[1] Data supplied to James B. McNair by Alice Noble Loftin (172); and E. Alden McNair, Sr.

8. Liza McNair
9. Gustava McNair
10. James Berry McNair
11. Bettie McNair

SECOND GENERAT8ON

2. Lorenzo Dow McNair (Robert [1][1]) was born in 1807 in Abbeville District, South Carolina. He married Eliza E. Russell in South Carolina. She was born in 1817 in Abbeville District. He was one of the founders of the old Lebanon Presbyterian Church. He died of yellow fever in Learned, Mississippi, in 1878. She died there in 1907.

L. D. McNair was a successful farmer. He owned and operated a large tract of land and owned several families of slaves. After slavery was abolished most of these colored people spent the rest of their lives with him or some of his children. Most of them were loyal to their white folks.

L. D. McNair was considered a kind master to his servants all along through the years, as long as these colored people lived.

[He] was a great worker, and he believed it the duty of every able-bodied person to work. Everyone around him did their part or else! He was a great Christian character, member of Lebanon Presbyterian Church. He was loyal to his community, his church, and loyal to his Maker.

You can find recorded in Chancery Clerk's offce in Raymond, Mississippi, where Mr. Sam Noble and wife deeded Lebanon church grounds and cemetery ground to trustees of Lebanon Presbyterian Church in 1854. Also you can find old church records bearing this out.

These records show that in 1854 L. D. McNair, Harrells, Gibbes, Dicksons and others met and organized Lebanon Presbyterian Church. . . . Youngsters rode behind their Dads, on horseback, going to church.

L. D. McNair had the old time horsepower cotton gin. He ginned all cotton grown on his farms, then ginned some for neighbors.

He was peacemaker for his community. Not often did white or colored have a case in court; nearly everyone came to him with differences, and very seldom did he fail to satisfy them.

During reconstruction days, after war between the States was over, both L. D. McNair and Joseph Jacob were very active in helping restore peace between white and colored people. There was plenty of trouble, but finally peace was restored and white and colored have been on good terms all through these years.

The first trouble broke out at Drygrove in 1868. Several white men were wounded and a number of colored killed.

In 1875, trouble broke out at Clinton, Mississippi. This was a serious affair. Several white men were killed and it will probably never be known how many colored were killed.

After the war between the States was over, L. D. McNair and Joseph Jacobs went to work, trying to bring order out of chaos caused by the ravages of war. By hard work and good judgment, they were soon in good financial shape again.

L. D. McNair owned a large tract of land, 1,800 acres, more or less. On this land he settled all his married children. He didn't give them the land, but sold it to them on easy terms, and we are glad to say that most of them "made good."

Children:

12. Manlius McNair
13. Mary McNair
14. Robert McNair
15. John McNair
16. Jane McNair
17. David R. McNair was born in 1844. He married Letitia Goodwin who was born in 1849. They both died of yellow fever in Learned, Mississippi, in 1878.
18. Henry McNair
19. Louisa McNair
20. Bettie McNair was born in 1854 and died in 1878 in Learned, Mississippi, of yellow fever.
21. Edward McNair was born in 1857 and died in 1878 in Learned, Mississippi, of yellow fever.
22. Lorenzo Dow McNair, Jr., was born in 180 and died in 1878 of yellow fever in Learned, Mississippi.

3. LOUISA MCNAIR (Robert [1]^1) was born in 1809 in Abbeville District, South Carolina. She was married first to

——— Prince, who died in Abbeville. There was one child:

23. Sara W. Prince

Her second husband was Wash Osborne. She died in Learned in 1887.

4. LUCINDA MCNAIR (Robert [1][1]) was born in Abbeville District. She was married to ——— Allen. Issue:

24. Lucy Allen
25. Bill Allen moved to Texas
26. Joe Allen moved to Texas
27. John Allen moved to Texas

7. SARA MCNAIR (Robert [1][1]) was born December 12, 1817, in Abbeville District. She was married to James Hamilton who was born in 1825. She died of yellow fever in 1878 in Learned. He died in 1902. Children:

28. Mollie Hamilton
29. Mattie Hamilton
30. Jim Hamilton married Carrie Carroway
31. Bill Hamilton
32. Jack Hamilton
33. Dave Hamilton

8. LIZA MCNAIR (Robert [1][1]) was born December 17, 1818, in Abbeville District, South Carolina. She was married to Edward Smith, who was born April 23, 1817, and died November 8, 1887, in Learned, Mississippi. He was the son of Daniel Smith and Sophia Ashley. Liza McNair died March 2, 1900, in Learned. Children:

34. Bob Smith died young, unmarried
35. Nicholas Berry Smith
36. Alfred Randolph Smith
37. Jesse Winkfield Smith
38. Alice Thekla Smith was born in 1857 in Learned, Mississippi. She died there in 1924, unmarried.
39. McNair Smith died at age three

9. Gustava McNair (Robert [1]^1) was born in 1819 in Abbeville. She was married to ——— Stevens. She died in 1879 in Learned. There was one child:

40. Alice Stevens was married to William Buford

10. James Berry McNair (Robert [1]^1) was born in 1821 in Abbeville. He married Susan Slater who was born in 1834 and died in 1908. He died in 1869 in Learned. Issue:

41. Izzie McNair was married to ——— Powers.

11. Bettie McNair (Robert [1]^1) was born in 1822 in Abbeville. She was married to Booker Hammon. Children:

42. Nan Hammon
43. Rosa Hammon

THIRD GENERATION

12. Manlius McNair (Lorenzo [2]^2 Robert [1]^1) was born in Abbeville in 1833, died in camp during the War between the States in 1864. He is buried in Palistine Cemetery near Raymond, Mississippi. Children:

44. Laura McNair
45. Tiny McNair married G. M. Campbell early in life. No children. They are buried in Lebanon Cemetery.
46. Alice McNair

13. Mary McNair (Lorenzo [2]^2 Robert [1]^1) was born in 1838, in Hinck County, Mississippi; she was married to William M. Biggs who was killed in the Civil War. Issue:

47. T. C. Biggs

Mary McNair Biggs was married to Marian Ainsworth. He died about 1868. Issue:

48. M. A. Ainsworth

Mary McNair Biggs Ainsworth married George McPherson about 1872. She died in 1902 in Mississippi. Issue:

49. Mattie McPherson married a Mr. Crippen of Jackson, Mississippi

50. Bessie McPherson married a Mr. Richardson
51. O. P. McPherson of Gloster, Mississippi, who married and had several children
52. Albert McPherson of Crystal Springs, Mississippi.

14. ROBERT MCNAIR (Lorenzo [2]^2 Robert [1]^1) was born in 1839. He came to Lebanon with his parents when they settled in the old McNair home about 1856. He lived with them until the war broke out between the states in 1861, and served in the Confederate Army until the war was over.

Robert McNair finished building his home in 1868 (now [1941] owned by E. Alden McNair, Sr.). This home was made in the thick woods. Most of the "out" buildings were made of split logs, which was a big job. Some of these buildings still stand and attract a great deal of attention from strangers. By hard work and good management Mr. and Mrs. McNair soon finished paying off the land debt and owed no one a dollar.

Yellow fever broke out in the community in 1878 and Robert McNair died from it and was buried in Lebanon Cemetery. Everyone in his family had yellow fever and all recovered.

They had a very lonely time while they were recovering from the fever. Those who did not have the fever were afraid to come to them, and the ones who had the fever were not able to help them. They depended a great deal on their colored friends. It seems that the colored people were almost immune to fever.

Adonia Stevens, a cousin of Mrs. McNair, gave her whole time waiting on the sick until the last one got well. She had a cheerful disposition and spent weeks, even months in the home. She claimed that a hearty laugh did one almost as much good as the medicine the doctor gave them.

The widow was left with five children to care for. The oldest was thirteen years, rather young to take charge of a farm. This bunch of youngsters had to be fed, clothed, and sent to school.

The widow deserves the greatest credit for their bringing up. She had great faith in the Creator. Her faith never weakened, but grew stronger as the years went by. She was always ready with wise counsel and said where there was a will, there was a way. All along through the years she took great interest in the farm work, even after the children were grown and had families.

For a number of years Mrs. McNair hired a white man to live in the home, a young man who could do farm work. The first was her brother Sim Jacob.

Robert McNair married Sarah E. Jacob in 1861. She was born in 1843 and died in 1925. She was the daughter of Joseph Jacob, Sr., and Mary Ann Rollin. Children:

53. Samuel A. McNair born and died in 1862.
54. Ida J. McNair, twin, born and died in 1862.
55. E. Alden McNair
56. M. Connie McNair
57. James Berry McNair born in 1869, died unmarried in 1895. He took a business course in Jackson, Mississippi, and was interested in a drugstore in Learned, Misissippi.
58. Lena McNair
59. Annie May McNair born in 1871, died in 1874.
60. Betty McNair

15. JOHN MCNAIR (Lorenzo [2]^2 Robert [1]^1) was born in 1840. His wife was Lizzie Grafton who was born in 1853. They, together with their children, had yellow fever and all recovered. He died in 1925 and his wife died in 1927. Issue:

61. Grafton McNair
62. Mary McNair

63. Emmie McNair
64. Charlie McNair
65. Berry McNair

16. JANE MCNAIR (Lorenzo [2]^2 Robert [1]^1) was born in 1842 in Learned, Mississippi. She was married to Bob Horne. There was one child:

66. Elsie Horne

18. HENRY L. MCNAIR (Lorenzo [2]^2 Robert [1]^1) was born in 1849. He married Mollie Martin and died in 1925. Issue:

67. Nannie McNair
68. Lida McNair
69. Harry McNair lives at Raymond, Mississippi, and has a large family
70. Lola McNair

19. LOUISA MCNAIR (Lorenzo [2]^2 Robert [1]^1) was born in 1849 in Learned. She was married in Learned to William Robert Brady who was born in Abbeville District, South Carolina, in 1845, and died in Learned in 1921. She died in 1928 in Learned. Children:

71. William McNair Brady
72. Robert Edwin Brady was born in 1871 in Learned and died there in 1918.
73. Ellie Brady was born in 1875 in Learned.
74. Sarah Eddie Brady was born in 1880 in Learned, and died there in 1910. She was married to John Liddell. She was a twin of Bettie Dow Brady (75).
75. Bettie Dow Brady
76. Annie Laurie Brady was born in 1882 in Learned and married ——— Smith

23. SARA W. PRINCE (Louisa McNair [3]^2 Robert [1]^1) was married to M. W. Trawick, the minister of the Canal Presbyterian Church, New Orleans. They both died of yel-

low fever in 1878, she on October 8 and he on October 9. Issue:

77. Corrie Dow Trawick
78. Tom Trawick
79. Whitford Trawick, a doctor
80. Annie Trawick died in 1878 of yellow fever

24. **LUCY ALLEN** (Lucinda McNair [4]^2 Robert [1]^1) was married to Bob Ware. Children:

81. Lettie Ware
82. Cora Ware

28. **MOLLIE HAMILTON** (Sarah McNair [7]^2 Robert [1]^1) was married to Rev. S. R. Young. There was one child:

83. Sallie Young

29. **MATTIE HAMILTON** (Sarah McNair [7]^2 Robert [1]^1) was married to Jim Harrold. There was one child:

84. Julia Harrold

35. **NICHOLAS BERRY SMITH** (Liza McNair [8]^2 Robert [1]^1) was born in Learned, Mississippi, in 1846. He married Mollie Russell who was born in 1844 and died in 1909. He died in 1881 in Learned. Children:

85. Seth Randolph Smith was born in 1869. He married Linnie Whitaker.
86. William Calvin Smith
87. Corrie Dow Smith

36. **ALFRED RANDOLPH SMITH** (Liza McNair [8]^2 Robert [1]^1) was born in 1849 in Learned. He married Ellen Minerva Lacy in 1869 in Rankin County. She died in 1875 and he died in 1904 in Learned. Children:

88. Vivia Seabelle Smith
89. Mebrab Jesse Smith
90. Hilton Lacy Smith
91. Ellen Minerva Smith

37. **Jesse Winkfield Smith** (Liza McNair [8]^2 Robert [1]^1) was born in 1852 in Learned, Mississippi. In 1909 he married Annie Tillotson in Learned. He died in 1930 in Learned. Children:

92. J. W. Smith
93. Sylvester Smith
94. Laurie McNair Smith
95. Nicholas Randolph Smith

FOURTH GENERATION

44. **Laura McNair** (Manlius [12]^3 Lorenzo [2]^2 Robert [1]^1) was born in 1859 and died in 1924. Her first husband was Dr. S. Tillotson. Children:

96. Annie Tillotson was married to J. W. Smith and their children are: J. W. Smith, Jr., Sylvester Smith, Laura Smith, Nick Smith.
97. Nelle Tillotson was married to J. T. Liddell and their children are: Elleanor Reed Liddell, James Liddell, Lucille Liddell, Sylvester Liddell, and Annie Laurie Liddell.
98. Sylvester Tillotson was married to Thomas E. Ferguson and there is one child, Elizabeth Ferguson.

Laura McNair was married the second time to P. H. Noble. The issue of this union are:

99. Josie Noble was married to C. Jones of Jackson, Mississippi
100. Wirt Noble married Ruby Francis and lives in New Orleans, Louisiana.

46. **Alice McNair** (Manlius [12]^3 Lorenzo [2]^2 Robert [1]^1) married Jim Cain early in life. Both have passed away and are buried in Lebanon Cemetery. Children:

101. Bertha Cain married H. R. Dyche.
102. Susie Cain married a Mr. Cain and has children.
103. Tom Cain of Utica, Mississippi, is married and has children.
104. Robert Cain of Vicksburg, Mississippi, is married but has no children.

47. T. C. BIGGS (Mary McNair [13]^3 Lorenzo [2]^2 Robert [1]^1) was married and died aged 63. He was the father of:

105. Lizzie Biggs was married to Frank E. Berry and they have three children: Emma Grace Berry, of Utica, Mississippi, Celia Berry, Frank Berry (born 1925).
106. Terry Biggs of Utica, Mississippi.

48. M. A. AINSWORTH (Mary McNair [13]^3 Lorenzo [2]^2 Robert [1]^1) was married to Hattie Dyche and they had four daughters and one son.

55. E. ALDEN MCNAIR, SR. (Robert [14]^3 Lorenzo [2]^2 Robert [1]^1) was born in Hinds County, Mississippi, in the Lebanon community in 1865. E. A. McNair acquired 120 acres of land from his father. Most of it was covered with fine timber. He bought more land adjoining this until he finally owned and cultivated 480 acres. He commenced to clear the land in 1878 and, as he says, in doing so wasted fine timber.

The land was planted in corn, sugar cane, cotton, sweet potatoes, and other farm crops. In the early days there were no agricultural agents to teach better ways to farm, but he read agricultural papers.

He experimented in different ways to improve his farming and was the first in his neighborhood to use commercial fertilizer on cotton about 1892. One year he harvested 900 pounds of lint cotton per acre and the following year 1000 pounds.

With sugar cane his best yield was 500 gallons per acre and always found a ready market for it.

Sweet potatoes were grown for home use all through the years. For a number of years, around 1920, they were grown for market. One year he got $900 from two acres.

After corn-club work became the order of the day, the community boys, with the help of their dads, organized the first boys' club in Hinds County (about 1905). These boys soon taught their dads how to grow more corn per acre.

In the early days winter cover-crops were not planted. Today the boys will not plant their prize acres unless vetch or Austrian-peas have been grown.

He practiced terracing in the same fashion all his life, but the younger generation taught him how to make better terraces.

The first rural telephone was put in about 1904.

In his early days they had no good roads and no machines for making roads. Each section of public road had an overseer appointed by the County Board of Supervisors for one year. He ordered all hands out to work whenever needed.

Until twenty years ago he raised all his own horses and mules.

About 1916 he began to raise tomatoes for market and has grown from 400 to 985 crates per acre. It has been fairly profitable for a number of years.

Since his children grew up, married, and had homes of their own he sold most of his land. Now he has 160 acres, of which 25 acres are in pecans. They are the large papershell variety and are in great demand at fine prices. Has sold them wholesale for 50 cents per pound and retail for 60 cents. One year he harvested 8,000 pounds which he sold for $1,000.

For the past thirteen years he has been in the nursery business and raises all kinds of fruit trees suitable for the locality.

Four years ago he set out a 20-acre peach orchard.

In 1879, at the age of fourteen, he joined the Salem Baptist Church and has been an active member ever since. Many years ago he was a deacon and served as church treasurer for forty years. He was superintendent of the Sunday school for many years and was chairman of the building committee for the church in 1905.

He has been interested in school work for many years, helped to elect teachers and took part in everything pertaining to school work.

In 1886 he married Amanda A. Brady, daughter of John and Mary Lou Brady. She died February 6, 1901. Children:

107. Robert Lester McNair
108. John Reid McNair

His second wife was his brother Connie's (56) widow Sudie Dyche McNair. Their children were:

109. Marie C. McNair
110. Lucille McNair.
111. E. Alden McNair, Jr.
112. Mary Eliza McNair

56. M. CONNIE MCNAIR (Robert [14]^3 Lorenzo [2]^2 Robert [1]^1) was born July 31, 1867, and died September 16, 1896. He married Sudie C. Dyche on May 23, 1888. Children:

113. Mable McNair born September, 1891, died July, 1893.
114. Vernon McNair
115. Ralston McNair born June, 1895, died 1900.

58. LINA MCNAIR (Robert [14]^3 Lorenzo [2]^2 Robert [1]^1) was born August 24, 1872, near Raymond, Hinds County, Mississippi. On December 7, 1893, she was married to J. H. Brock near Learned, Hinds County, Mississippi. Mr. Brock was born October 28, 1869, near Utica, Hinds County, Mississippi, and died January 28, 1928. He is buried in Salem Cemetery. Mrs. Brock was living in 1941 with Mrs. Williams, Dry Grove, Mississippi. Children (all born near Learned, Hinds County, Mississippi):

116. Roy Fenton Brock born November 23, 1894, died July 14, 1929, at Borger, Texas, and is buried there. He was a

war veteran of World War I and saw service in France in 1918. He was never married.

117. Andrew Van Brock was born July 31, 1896. He has a wife and several children, and was living in California in 1941.

118. Gladys Brock was born October 28, 1898. She is unmarried and was living in Greenville, Mississippi, in 1941.

119. Blanche Brock was born February 2, 1901, and died December 3, 1918. She never married and is buried in Salem Cemetery.

120. Jeannette Brock was born March 26, 1903, and is married to a Mr. Alexander.

121. Doris Brock was born October 2, 1909 and is married to Harvey Jordan, Greenville, Mississippi.

60. BETTIE MCNAIR (Robert [14]^3 Lorenzo [2]^2 Robert [1]^1) was born in 1876 near Learned, in Hinds County, Mississippi. She married December 19, 1895, J. C. Ferguson who was born October 21, 1874. Children (all born near Learned, Hinds County, Mississippi):

122. Connie Ferguson, born November 9, 1896, married Lloyd McNeil, September 23, 1936 at Raymond, Mississippi, and is now living there.

123. Ruth Ferguson, born November 15, 1898, married Kenneth Bacot, February 21, 1922. Kenneth died March 22, 1938. No children. Ruth married Lester Thomas, January 11, 1941 and lives (1941) in Jackson, Mississippi.

124. Jimmie Ferguson, born October 20, 1900 married Louise McKinley, April 13, 1932, and lives (1941) in Bradenton, Florida.

125. Howard Ferguson, born September 22, 1902, married Eva Pierce June 6, 1936 and lives (1941) in Utica, Mississippi. Child: daughter, born August 8, 1904 and died September 8, 1904.

126. Joe Ferguson, born February 28, 1906, married Mary Helen Collins January 8, 1938 and lives (1941) in Utica, Mississippi.

127. Herbert Ferguson, born May 11, 1908, married Isobel Taylor, July 8, 1933 and lives (1941) in Utica, Mississippi.

128. Morris Ferguson, born October 11, 1910, lives at Jackson, Mississippi.
129. Bessie Ferguson, born October 5, 1912 married Merrell Diket June 10, 1937 and lives (1941) at Jackskon, Mississippi.
130. Lois Ferguson, born December 1914, lives (1941) at Jackson, Mississippi.
131. Stuart Ferguson, born October 21, 1916, lives (1941) at Utica, Mississippi.
132. Gordon Ferguson, born March 21, 1918, married Dimple Carmichael, and lives (1941) at Utica, Mississippi.

67. NANNIE MCNAIR (Henry [18]³ Lorenzo [2]² Robert [1]¹) was married to W. T. Worrell. They lived in Lebanon Community. Issue:

133. Sadie Worrell
134. Roxie Worrell
135. Vida Worrell
136. Eula Worrell

68. LIDA MCNAIR (Henry [18]³ Lorenzo [2]² Robert [1]¹) was married to Ed. L. Allen. Children:

137. Estelle Allen
138. Maurie Allen
139. Lola Allen
140. Richard Allen
141. Elmer Allen married ——— Cockerham and they have children
142. Pat Allen

70. LOLA MCNAIR (Henry [18]³ Lorenzo [2]² Robert [1]¹) was married to John R. Worrell. Mr. Worrell died July, 1941. Children:

143. Fred Worrell
144. Jack Worrell
145. Armand Worrell
146. Nannie Worrell

71. WILLIAM MCNAIR BRADY (Louisa [19]³ Lorenzo [2]² Robert [1]¹) was born in 1868 in Learned, Mississippi. He married May Collins in 1889 in Utica, Mississippi. She was born in 1864 in Learned. Children (all born in Learned):

147. Katie Mae Brady was born in 1890, and married E. D. Persons in 1912 in Lucedale, Mississippi. Children: Brady Persons, born in 1913; Sidney Persons, born in 1921
148. Mareine Brady was born in 1892, and married Joe Harris in 1922 in Jackson, Mississippi. Children: Jorene Harris, born in 1925; Martha Collins Harris, born in 1930.
149. Bessie Nelle Brady was born in 1894 and married Hammon Gordon in 1921 in Washington. There is one child: Frances Hammon Gordon, born in 1927.
150. Hattie Louise Brady was born in 1896
151. Rupert Brady was born in 1899
152. Joe Brady was born in 1901
153. Janie Brady was born in 1903 and married Robert Fain in 1928 in Jackson, Mississippi.
154. Edith Brady was born in 1906

75. BETTIE DOW BRADY (Louisa Brady [19]³ Lorenzo [2]¹ Robert [1]¹) was born in 1880 in Learned. She was married to Bryant Coker who was born in 1880 in Mississippi. She died in 1928 in Jackson, Mississippi. Children, all born in Learned:

155. Elizabeth Coker was born in 1906 and married H. Suttle in 1928 in Jackson
156. Annie Louise Coker was born in 1913

81. LETTIE WARE (Lucy Allen [24]³ Lucinda McNair [4]² Robert [1]¹ was married to ——— Briscoe. Children:

157. Marguerite Briscoe
158. Robert Briscoe, a naval officer at Annapolis
159. Stuart Briscoe
160. Alice Briscoe

83. Sallie Young (Mollie Hamilton [28]³ Sarah McNair [7]² Robert [1]¹) was married to ——— Butler. Children:

161. Hilton Butler
162. Mary Butler

84. Julia Harrold (Mattie Hamilton [29]³ Sarah McNair [7]² Robert [1]¹) was married to ——— Husband. Children:

163. Jessie Husband was married to Olla Allen
164. Dewy Husband was married to ——— Allen
165. Lott Husband

86. William Calvin Smith (Nicholas Berry Smith [35]³ Liza McNair [8]² Robert [1]¹) was born in 1874 and died in 1909. He married Maude Evans. Issue:

166. William Calvin Smith, Jr.

87. Corrie Dow Smith (Nicholas Berry Smith [35]³ Liza McNair [8]² Robert [1]¹) was born in 1880 and died in 1915. He married Marguerite Robinson in Learned. Children:

167. Marguerite Robinson Smith
168. Jessica Smith
169. Corrie Dow Smith, Jr.

88. Vivia Seabelle Smith (Alfred Randolph Smith [36]³ Liza McNair [8]² Robert [1]¹) was born in 1870 in Rankin County, Mississippi, and died in Learned in 1899. In 1889 she was married to William Alexander Noble. Their children were:

170. Clark Randolph Noble was born in 1893 and married in 1916 Elizabeth Montgomery. His address is A. and M. College, Mississippi.
171. Bettie Noble was born in 1895 in Learned and married George Harlan Grafton in 1923. Their children are: George Harlan Grafton, Jr., born in 1926 in Memphis, Tennessee; Gordon Pickens Grafton, born in 1927 in Memphis.

172. Alice Rebecca Noble was born in 1897 in Learned and married Willard Lofton (1893-1927) in Chicago, in 1921. Issue: Willard Noble Lofton born in 1926 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Her address is 949 Harding Stret, Jackson, Mississippi.

89. MEBRAB JESSIE SMITH (Alfred Randolph Smith [36]^3 Liza McNair [8]^2 Robert [1]^1) was born in 1872 in Rankin County, Mississippi, and died in Learned in 1916. In 1900 she married William Alexander Noble (see 88) as his second wife. Their children were:

173. William Lacy Noble (20 Linwood Terrace, Kansas City, Missouri) was born in 1901 in Learned, and married Mattie Lou Howerton in 1926 in Tupelo, Mississippi
174. Pickens Alfred Noble (Houston, Mississippi) was born in 1905 in Learned
175. Mildred Jessie Noble (Learned, Mississippi) was born in 1909 in Learned

90. HILTON LACY SMITH (Alfred Randolph Smith [36]^3 Liza McNair [8]^2 Robert [1]^1) was born in 1874 in Rankin County, Mississippi. In 1897, in Learned he married Fannie Chapman. His address is Raymond, Mississippi. Issue:

176. Harvey Lacy Smith was born in 1907, and married Lucille McNair (born 1905). Children: Alice Smith and Mary Frances Smith.

92. ELLEN MINERVA SMITH (Alfred Randolph Smith [36]^3 Liza McNair [8]^2 Robert [1]^1) was born in 1875 in Rankin County, Mississippi. She was married in 1895 in Learned to Thomas E. Collins (born 1872). Children:

177. Ray P. Collins was born in 1897 and married Winnie Causey (born 1894).
178. Alice Randolph Collins was born in 1899
179. Marie Smith Collins was born in 1902
180. Neil Collins was born in 1905
181. Frances Laura Collins was born in 1906 and was married to Roy Hammond

182. Thomas E. Collins was born in 1907
183. Beatrice Riser Collins was born in 1913

FIFTH GENERATION

107. ROBERT LESTER MCNAIR (E. Alden McNair, Sr. [55]^4 Robert [14]^3 Lorenzo [2]^2 Robert [1]^1) was born July 6, 1891, near Learned, Hinds County, Mississippi. He settled at Howard, Kansas, about 1916, where he now lives. On February 16, 1916, he married Gladys Fear at Howard, Kansas, who was born there on August 6, 1896. Children:

184. Ruth McNair, born November 28, 1916 at Howard, Kansas, married James Patrick Eliott, July 23, 1935 at Howard, Kansas. Mr. Eliott was born at Grafton, Nebraska. Children: Patrick Eliott, Jr., born March 9, 1938, at Howard, Kansas. All are now living at Santa Maria, California.
185. Bessie McNair was born October 14, 1918, at Howard
186. Frances Gail McNair was born June 27, 1934, at Howard

108. JOHN REID MCNAIR (E. Alden McNair, Sr. [55]^4 Robert [14]^3 Lorenzo [2]^2 Robert [1]^1) was born June 16, 1895, at Learned and was married to Ruth Atkinson in 1925 at Howard, Kansas. She was born January 13, 1907, at Eldorado, Butler County, Kansas. J. R. McNair spent about three years in the U.S. Army service during World War I. He was in France in 1918 after the war was over and then came back to Mississippi. After a few years here, he went to Kansas to visit his brother, Lester McNair. After his marriage in Kansas in 1925, he returned to Mississippi in 1926 to spend a year before returning to Kansas where he now resides. Children:

187. Amy Eleanor McNair was born June 16, 1926, near Learned, Hinds County, Mississippi
188. Betty Joan McNair was born January 21, 1929, at Howard, Elk County, Kansas
189. Marie Louise McNair was born July 22, 1929, at Howard, Elk County, Kansas

190. Lois Ruth McNair and
191. Delores Reid McNair, twins, born May 4, 1932 at Howard, Kansas

109. MARIE C. MCNAIR (E. Alden McNair, Sr. [55]^4 Robert [14]^3 Lorenzo [2]^2 Robert [1]^1) was born January 21, 1903, near Learned, Hinds County, Mississippi. She attended Hillman College, Clinton, Mississippi. On June 15, 1924, she married O. D. Brent, at Jackson, Mississippi. O. D. Brent was born October 1894, at Raymond, Hinds County, Mississippi and saw service during World War I. He was in France in 1918. In 1925 Mr. and Mrs. Brent moved to Winona, Mississippi, where they live (1940). He is assistant postmaster at Winona. Children (all born at Winona):

192. O. D. Brent, Jr., born December 8, 1925
193. Joe Alden Brent, born July 1, 1928
194. Melvin Lester Brent, born August 4, 1933

110. LUCILLE MCNAIR (E. Alden McNair, Sr. [55]^4 Robert [14]^3 Lorenzo [2]^2 Robert [1]^1) was born July 25, 1905, near Learned, Hinds County, Mississippi. She attended Raymond Junior College, Raymond, Mississippi, and married Harvey Smith, September 12, 1925. Harvey Smith was born August 2, 1907, near Raymond, Hinds County, Mississippi, and died April 8, 1939. Harvey was the son of H. L. and Fannie Smith. Harvey's widow and children are living (1941) with Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Smith, near Raymond. Children (both born near Raymond):

195. Alice Viola Smith, born April 9, 1926
196. Mary Frances Smith, born August 12, 1927

111. E. ALDEN MCNAIR, JR. (E. Alden McNair, Sr. [55]^4 Robert [14]^3 Lorenzo [2]^2 Robert [1]^1) was born January 14, 1907, near Learned, Hinds County, Mississippi. He attended Raymond Junior College, Raymond, Mississippi, and married Marie Lord, August 18, 1929, at Raymond. Marie

Lord was born January 23, 1910, at Hermanville, Mississippi the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Lord. Children (all born near Learned):

197. Jo Rae McNair, born November 5, 1930
198. Alden McNair III, born January 18, 1932
199. Dorothy McNair, born July 1, 1936

112. MARY ELIZABETH MCNAIR (E. Alden McNair, Sr. [55]⁴ Robert [14]³ Lorenzo [2]² Robert [1]¹) was born November 17, 1908, near Learned, Hinds County, Mississippi. She was married October 21, 1926, to Clarence B. Atkinson at Jackson, Mississippi. Mr. Atkinson was born at Eldorado, Kansas, December 28, 1904. They are living (1941) at Udall, Kansas. Children:

200. Juanita Atkinson was born September 21, 1927 at Udall, Kansas
201. Sudie Atkinson was born December 25, 1929 at Howard, Kansas

McNAIRS OF PENNSYLVANIA

"Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth, while the evil days come not, nor the years draw nigh, when thou shalt say, I have no pleasure in them;

While the sun, or the light, or the moon, or the stars, be not darkened, nor the clouds return after the rain:

In the day when the keepers of the house shall tremble, and the strong men shall bow themselves, and the grinders shall cease because they are few, and those that look out of the windows be darkened,

And the doors shall be shut in the streets, when the sound of the grinding is low, and he shall rise up at the voice of the bird, and all the daughters of musick shall be brought low;

Also when they shall be afraid of that which is high, and fears shall be in the way, and the almond tree shall flourish, and the grasshopper shall be a burden, and desire shall fail: because man goeth to his long home, and the mourners go about the streets:

Or ever the silver cord be loosed, or the golden bowl be broken, or the pitcher is broken at the fountain, or the wheel broken at the cistern.

Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was: and the spirit shall return unto God who gave it."

—ECCLESIASTES, XII.

DESCENDANTS OF ALEXANDER McNAIR (McNEER) AND CATHERINE SYPOLT[1]

1. David McNeer had a so-called Scotch-Irish ancestry and lived in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. He lived in a log house, a story and a half high, with a lap shingle roof and an immense fireplace. Around this the wolves had once prowled and deer roamed in the immediate vicinity. It was in this place that his son was born:

2. Alexander McNeer

SECOND GENERATION

2. Alexander McNeer (McNair) (David [1][1]) was born May 11, 1793. Throughout his business career he carried on agricultural pursuits and met with a high degree of success in his undertakings. He was a broadminded man, charitable and liberal in his views, and, while assuming the right to think and act for himself, accorded all others the same privileges. He was a supporter of Jacksonian Democratic principles and was a consistent member of the Methodist church. His wife also belonged to the Methodist church and was a lady whose superior qualities and genuine worth won her the esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Although Alexander McNeer was born in Pennsylvania he went to West Virginia and evidently got married there. Some time in 1827 or later he and his family moved back to Fayette County, Pennsylvania, within a half mile of the Youghiogheny River, which divides Somerset County from Preston County.

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[1] Contributed by Mrs. Harriet Avanelle McNair Howell from *The Iowa Memorial Record* of 1869.

Alexander McNeer died March 18, 1872, and was buried in Fairview Cemetery in Fayette County where a monument was erected to his memory. His wife, Catharine Sypolt, was born in Preston County, West Virginia, in 1805, died September 13, 1866, and was laid to rest by his side. Children:

3. Samuel McNeer (McNair)
4. James McNeer (McNair) a successful farmer who resided on Section 35, Belmont Township, Warren County, Iowa.
5. Catharine McNeer (McNair) became the wife of Marion King of Preston County, West Virginia.
6. Lucinda McNeer (McNair) became the wife of William Reynolds, a farmer of Virginia Township, Warren County.
7. Thomas McNeer (McNair), a farmer of West Virginia died, leaving a wife and five children.
8. Drusille McNeer (McNair), wife of ——— Hitchcock. They lived in Illinois.

THIRD GENERATION

3. Samuel McNeer (McNair) (Alexander [2]^2 David [1]^1) was born in Preston County, West Virginia, April 20, 1827, and when a child moved with his parents to Fayette County, Pennsylvania.

In Fayette County, Samuel McNeer was raised to manhood, becoming familiar with all of the experiences of pioneer life. He was born in an old log cabin, acquired his education in a log schoolhouse of the neighborhood and was reared on his father's farm, where he early became familiar with all of the duties of the agriculturist. At the age of twenty-three he left the paternal roof and went to the old homestead of his grandfather, David McNeer, operating that place.

On February 8, 1851, Mr. McNeer married Jane Hinbaugh, daughter of George Hinbaugh, a native of Somerset County, Pennsylvania. They were companions from early childhood, and upon their marriage they located on the old

David McNeer place, which our subject purchased, continuing its further development for nine years. On the expiration of that period he removed his family to what was known as the Sloan farm, two miles down the river. This he purchased and continued its further development for nine years, when, in February, 1868, he sold out, preparatory to his removal to Iowa. He crossed the Mississippi River on the ice and made his way to Belmont Township, Warren County, where he purchased 80 acres of wild prairie land, building thereon a small house 14 by 20 feet. Six years later he added an ell. With characteristic energy he began the arduous task of breaking the raw prairie, which was soon transformed into rich and fertile fields. He also bought 20 acres adjoining his farm on the west and ten years later bought 40 acres on the south. Subsequently he added an 80-acre tract and thus extended his operations until a very valuable farm was yielding a handsome income. He also purchased in Milo the home of John Pennington, moved to that place in July, 1891, and retired.

On questions of national importance Mr. McNeer supported the Democrats, but at local elections voted for the man whom he thought best qualified for office, regardless of party affiliations. He cast his first presidential vote for James K. Polk, and that he was not strongly partisan was shown by the fact that he cast a ballot for Abraham Lincoln. For twelve years he served as treasurer of the school district but cared nothing for political preferment. He had always taken a commendable interest in all that pertained to the welfare of the community and for over a quarter of a century witnessed the growth of the county and aided in its progress. His business transactions were characterized by straightforward honorable dealings and those who met him socially had the highest regard for him. Mr. and Mrs. McNeer became the parents of five children. Two died in infancy. The rest are:

9. Thomas Ross McNeer died aged eleven
10. Mary McNeer married Harvey Davis who operated the old McNeer farm in Belmont township
11. Anna McNeer married Charles Ringenburg and lived on the old Chittenden farm

DESCENDANTS OF ANDREW McNEER AND CATHERINE CLUSTER[1]

1. ANDREW McNEER was a native of Pennsylvania. Throughout his life he followed the occupation of farming near Confluence, Somerset County. He married Catharine Cluster, who died in Milo, Iowa. Children:

2. Robert C. McNeer
3. Nancy Ann McNeer married R. R. McNair, a retired farmer who lived in Milo, Iowa
4. Peter McNeer who was a farmer in Clark County, Iowa.
5. Eleanor McNeer married Samuel McNair of Somerset County, Pennsylvania
6. Andrew McNeer was a farmer in Fayette County, Pennsylvania
7. Sarah McNeer married Nathaniel Silbaugh of Fayette County, Pennsylvania
8. Daniel McNeer of Fayette County, Pennsylvania.
9. Lavina McNeer, the widow of H. H. Hall, resided in southeastern Kansas
10. Charlotte McNeer married Jackson Close, a farmer of Fayette County, Pennsylvania
11. Elizabeth McNeer married Levi Show of Norfolk, Nebraska
12. Samuel McNeer died in Fayette County after 1885
13. Catharine McNeer died in Fayette County after 1885

SECOND GENERATION

2. ROBERT C. McNEER or McNAIR (Andrew [1][1]) was born June 14, 1830, at Confluence, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. He left the Keystone State on April 14, 1855, for Winnebago County, Illinois, where during the succeeding five years he was mostly engaged in farm labor. He then emi-

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[1] Contributed by Mrs. Harriet Avanelle McNair Howell.

grated to Putnam County, Missouri, where he purchased 40 acres of land. Three years later he came to Iowa, and in Dallas township, Marion County, farmed the Miller place. In the spring of 1865 he arrived in Warren County, purchased 40 acres of land in Belmont Township on which stood a small farm house, yet unplastered, and began life in earnest. He purchased 60 acres of Section 35, to which he afterward added 45 acres; later he bought 120 acres in Section 36, subsequently 123 acres in Section 1 in White Breast Township; 80 acres in Section 5, Belmont Township; 80 acres in Liberty Township; and to this he added 120 acres of Sections 14 and 15, Belmont Township. In the fall of 1892 he came to Milo, Warren County, Iowa, and purchased the homestead of Charles Hill on Second Street, then comprising an acre and a half of ground. He later purchased 7 acres adjoining on the north and south and thus had one of the valuable properties of the city. His various purchases indicate his success. He was a wide awake, energetic, and enterprising business man, and his well-directed efforts made him a substantial citizen.

Mr. McNair cast his first presidential vote for James Buchanan and was a stalwart advocate of the principles of Democracy, but with him politics was subordinate to his business interests. He was truly a self-made man, for he started out in life without a dollar, and by hard labor, good management, and tireless energy acquired a fortune that enabled him to lay aside business cares and enjoy the fruits of his former toil.

On the 26th of October, 1851, Mr. McNair married Miss Clara J. McNair who was born February 27, 1832, in Tunnelton, Preston County, West Virginia, a daughter of Alexander and Catharine Sypolt McNair. Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. McNair were both members of Rosemont Catholic Church in Belmont Township, and contributed liberally to its support and to all other interests that were calculated to advance the general welfare. Mr. McNair died in Milo, Iowa, October 17, 1899 and his widow, December, 1899. Children:

14. John R. McNair was born April 14, 1853, and was a farmer in Belmont Township, Warren County. He died February 15, 1940.
15. Cordelia C. McNair was born November 7, 1855, died January 12, 1862.
16. George McNair, born April 6, 1858, was a farmer in White Breast Township, died 1936.
17. Ellis McNair, born April 6, 1858, twin of George, was a farmer in White Breast Township, died 1938.
18. Osbin McNair, born April 12, 1860, was a farmer in Liberty Township, died April 29, 1945.
19. Martha J. McNair, born January 12, 1863, was married to Harrison K. Fortney, a farmer of Clarke County, Iowa, and died in 1922.
20. William Franklin McNair, born April 22, 1865, and lived in Belmont Township, Warren County, died August 5, 1944.
21. Charles McNair, born December 25, 1867, was a farmer on section fifteen, Belmont Township, died December 13, 1945.
22. Manuel McNair, born April 3, 1870, was a farmer on section thirty-five, Belmont Township, and died in 1947.
23. Marion McNair, born April 3, 1870, twin of Manuel, and was likewise a farmer on section thirty-five.[2]

THIRD GENERATION

18. OSBIN C. MCNAIR (Robert [2][2] Andrew [1][1]) was born April 12, 1860, in Putnam County, Missouri. He married Lilly Starr on February 55, 1883. He died April 29, 1945 and is buried at Chariton, Iowa. Children:

[2] The preceding appeared in the *Iowa Memorial Record* of 1869 published by the Lewis Publishing Company, Chicago, and copied by Mrs. Harriet Avanelle McNair Howell.

24. Evelyn Anville married Fred C. Wilson
25. Merwyn William McNair

FOURTH GENERATION

25. MERWYN WILLIAM MCNAIR (Osbin [18]^3 Robert [2]^2 Andrew [1]^1) was born July 15, 1892, in Warren County, Iowa. On February 24, 1917, he married Hallie Sugena Murphy. Issue:

26. Harriet Avanelle McNair was born June 18, 1927, at Phoenix, Arizona. She married August 23, 1947, Wayne Kenney Howell.

DESCENDANTS OF DAVID McNAIR, SR., INCLUDING THE DESCENDANTS OF DAVID McNAIR, JR., AND ANNA MARIA DUNNING[1]

The name of David McNair (Sr.) is found on the first George Stewart's will as a witness December 26, 1732.[2]

John McNair, a son of David McNair, Sr., made a will dated May 19, 1790, and probated September 28, 1790. In this will he leaves his property mostly to his brother David's children and to his stepsons, surnamed Davidson (John, William, Samuel, and Matthew).[3]

Alexander McNair, another son of David McNair, Sr., made a will dated September 23, 1791, and probated February 25, 1792. His wife, named Mary, made a will dated November 12, 1789, and probated February 25, 1799. Their children: Margaret, John, Elizabeth, Esther, David and John Garvin (probably a son-in-law).[4]

1. **David McNair, Jr.**, was born in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania. December 18, 1736. His wife, Ann Dunning, was born at Mount Rock, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and died seven miles east of Pittsburgh in 1794 and is buried

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[1] Additional data to that in *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies* (1923), pp. 123 ff; (1928), pp. 183 ff. Obtained from Mrs. Jessie McNair Mather unless otherwise stated.

[2] *Colonel George Stewart and his wife, Margaret Harris; their ancestors and descendants,* by Robert Stewart, D.D., L.L.D. (Lahore, India: The Civil and Military Press, 1907), p. 210. David McNair is listed as a resident of Derry, Pennsylvania, in 1733. (Joel N. Eno, "The Principal Lowland Scottish Families: With the Ratio of Frequent Scottish Names to Population," *Americana,* XIX (April, 1921), pp. 174-210). The McNairs were Highlanders, not Lowlanders as this article would imply (James B. McNair).

[3] *Ibid.,* p. 458.

[4] *Ibid.,* p. 458.

in the cemetery of Beulah Presbyterian Church (Wilkins Township, Allegheny County).

David McNair (6) made an affidavit of his father's (David [1][1]) service in the War of the Revolution. This was located in the Veterans Bureau, Washington, D.C., by Mrs. Jeannette McNair Bain and used by her in her application for membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution.

SECOND GENERATION

2. Mary McNair (David [1][1]) was born in Tuscarora Valley, Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1758. She died September 16, 1818, in the village of Wilkinsburg, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and is buried in the cemetery of Beulah Presbyterian Church. She married June 14, 1791, James Horner (born 1759, died May 20, 1824). He was presiding elder of the Presbyterian church and a captain in the War of the Revolution. Children:[5]

10. David McNair Horner
11. James D. Horner, a physician, who died in 1853 (?).
12. John Horner, born May 23, 1796, died March 29, 1869. He married Mary Means Davis, sister of William Davis. Children: James Horner, John D. Horner, Matilda Graham Horner, Ellen Horner, and Eliza Horner.
13. Sarah Ann Horner died September 6, 1863, aged 64. She was married to James Kelly. Children: Mary Kelly, James Kelly, Sarah Kelly, Jane Kelly, John Kelly, and Rebecca Kelly.
14. Jean Hayes Horner who married Samuel McCrea.
15. Anna Maria Horner who died January 24, 1852. She was married to William Davis. Child: John Means Davis.

3. Robert McNair (David [1][1]) was born April 17, 1760. In the War of the Revolution he was first lieutenant

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[5] *Colonel George Stewart . . . their ancestors and descendants,* p. 461.

in Captain James Harrel's company, seventh battalion of Cumberland County militia on May 1, 1781.

As a result of his military service in this war he was given a pension under the Act of Congress, passed June 7, 1832. This pension was granted while he was a resident of Lincoln County, Missouri, January 9, 1834, and aged seventy-seven.[6] Robert McNair received bequests from his Uncle John McNair in 1790 and from his Uncle Alexander McNair in 1791.[7] He died in Missouri and left a family. Mistakes were made in the listing of his children in *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies* (1923), pp. 127-128.

Perhaps one of his sons was the David McNair who lived in St. Charles, Missouri, at an early date and built the first ice house ever erected there. He married a Miss Florathay and they had two children, a son and a daughter.[8]

Perhaps another son was Hamilton McNair who early in the commencement of an Indian war (about 1813), with three other rangers, "went from Wood's Fort to Sulphur Lick to hunt deer. (It was Hamilton McNair's brother who killed the Indian at Rock Island after the close of the war). . . . This lick . . . is situated about a quarter of a mile east of North Cuivre, and a mile and a half north of Rigg's Ford. . . . While encamped at the spring, the rangers were attacked by a party of Indians with Black Hawk. . . . At the commencement of the attack, McNair fled, but was pursued . . . overtaken and tomahawked.[9]

[6] Additional information by James B. McNair from *Pennsylvania Archives,* 3d Series, Vol. 23, pp. 605, 726. "Missouri Pension Roll," *Report from the Secretary of War* . . . In relation to the *Pension Establishment of the United States.* Washington, printed by Duff Green, 1835, Vol. 3, p. 12. His name is not on the list for 1818 nor 1840. No will for Robert McNair was filed in Lincoln County.

[7] *Colonel George Stewart . . . their ancestors and descendants,* see above p. 458.

[8] *A History of the Pioneer Families of Missouri,* by W. S. Bryan and R. Rose, 1876, p. 175.

[9] *Ibid.,* p. 111.

5. DUNNING MCNAIR (David [1][1]) died May 18, 1825, and was buried in the cemetery of Beulah Presbyterian Church. The following printed death notice is from a clipping pasted in the scrapbook of William Barclay Foster, Sr. (father of Stephen C. Foster the famous song writer):

> Died
> 18 May 1825
> On Wednesday the 18th inst. in Wilkins township, Allegheny County, of a lingering illness, Colonel Dunning McNair in the 64th year of his age.

The date "18 May 1825" is written in in the handwriting of William B. Foster. He also crossed out *Plumb* and wrote in Wilkins.

William B. Foster named one of his sons, born January 26, 1821, Dunning McNair Foster. Mrs. Evelyn Foster Morneweck does not know for sure if he named the baby after the elder Dunning McNair or the younger (Dunning Robert McNair), but she presumes the elder, because some of the Foster correspondence shows that with the breakup of the stagecoach company, there was a little hard feeling between William B. Foster and the younger McNair.[10]

Dunning McNair is listed as a taxpayer in Versailles and Pitt Townships, Allegheny County 1791.[11]

He was attached to the Pennsylvania militia at least between 1790 and 1800. In this connection he was listed as lieutenant colonel in command of the second regiment in the brigade in Allegheny County August 19, 1793, and between 1790 and 1800. Perhaps he also became a full colonel.[12]

[10] Letters from Mrs. Evelyn Foster Morneweck to James B. McNair dated December 28, 1939, and January 31, 1940. Also *Chronicles of Stephen Foster's Family* by E. F. Morneweck (University of Pittsburgh Press, 1944), p. 14.

[11] Additional information obtained by James B. McNair from *Pa. Archives*, 3d Series, Vol. 22, pp. 665, 691.

[12] Additional information obtained by James B. McNair from *Pa. Archives*, 6th Series, Vol. 4, p. 247, and Vol. 5, p. 51.

6. DAVID MCNAIR (David [1][1]) was born February 8, 1765. In 1791 his name is listed next to that of his brother Dunning McNair as a taxpayer of Pitt Township, Allegheny County.[13]

He was one of the earliest settlers in Mill Creek Township, Erie County, Pennsylvania. He settled there in 1795 and then later moved in to Erie City, where he lived the balance of his life.[14]

David McNair was captain of the 3d company, second regiment of Allegheny County militia in 1793 and between 1790 and 1800. His brother Lt. Col. Dunning McNair was in command of this regiment.[15]

In letters written to him by his brother Alexander McNair in 1803 and in 1814 he is addressed as Major.[16]

David McNair took the U.S. Census of Erie County in 1800.[17]

David McNair married at Bullock Penn Farms (near Pittsburgh), Pennsylvania, Margaret Elliott who was born November 16, 1769. After their marriage they moved to Walnut Creek Farm near Erie, Pennsylvania.[18]

Children:

157. William Elliott McNair
158. Ann Rebecca McNair, born May 8, 1800
159. David Dunning McNair, born April 1, 1802
160. Jane Denniston McNair, born March 11, 1804
161. James Elliott McNair, born October 8, 1810

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[13] Additional information obtained by James B. McNair from *Pa. Archives,* 3d Series, Vol. 22, p. 691.

[14] Letter from J. R. Alexander, November 4, 1945, to James B. McNair.

[15] Additional information obtained by James B. McNair from *Pa. Archives,* 6th Series, Vol. 4, p. 248, Vol. 5, pp. 51, 52.

[16] Letter from J. R. Alexander, November 4, 1945, to James B. McNair.

[17] *McNair, McNear and McNeir Genealogies, Supplement 1928,* p. 181.

[18] The information about the marriage and descendants of David McNair and Margaret Elliott has been supplied by J. R. Alexander.

162. Margaret Elliott McNair, born April 27, 1913, died 1903 at Montgomery, Iowa

7. EZEKIEL MCNAIR (David [1]¹) was born August 8, 1771, in Tuscarora Valley, Mifflin County, Pennsylvania. He was an officer in the United States Army and was killed in battle in the Indian War in 1790 in General Harmer's expedition against the Miami Indians.

8. JOHN MCNAIR (David [1]¹) was born April 17, 1760. Either he or perhaps his uncle was a private soldier in the War of the Revolution as the name appears on muster rolls of the Cumberland County militia for 1778 and 1780.[19]

John McNair appears on the transcript of taxables for 100 acres of land in Teboyne Township, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, for 1785.[20] This may be his uncle. The name appears on the tax list of Fayette County, Kentucky, on November 4, 1789, and March 19, 1790.[21] Fayette County was formed in 1780 from Kentucky County of Virginia.

John McNair was one of the first justices of the peace in Lexington, Kentucky, appointed December 20, 1795, by the governor of the state.[22] When Kentucky became a state in 1792 he was residing on West Main Street on three adjoining inlots and was advertising his stud horse as standing there. At the same time he was operating "The Sign of the Buffaloe" tavern on Main Street, opposite the Court House—a favorite place for the town trustees, the trustees of Transylvania Seminary (later university), and other bodies to meet.[23]

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[19] Additional information obtained by James B. McNair from *Pa. Archives,* 3d Series, Vol. 23, p. 672, and 5th Series, Vol. 4, p. 297, Vol. 6, pp. 608, 619.

[20] Additional information obtained by James B. McNair from *Pa. Archives,* 3d Series, Vol. 20, p. 760.

[21] Additional information obtained by James B. McNair from *First Census of Kentucky 1790,* by C. B. Heinemann and G. M. Brumbaugh, Washington, D. C., 1940.

[22] Letter dated December 2, 1941, from G. Glenn Clift, Lexington, to James B. McNair.

John McNair, a tavern keeper of Lexington, died August 30, 1801, leaving a large family. He was a first settler of Lexington.[24]

In his will (*Will Book* A, p. 413, prob. December, 1801) he devised to his wife, Jane, two slaves, her pick of the household goods and a horse and saddle to be selected from several he owned; use by herself and children of his farm on the Tates Creek Road (the house is still there—when she died it passed to her son-in-law George Merton), 35 acres "on the Boon's Station Road" (now East Main Street—this became part of the large "Woodlands" residential estate of Henry Clay's daughter) a 5-acre outlot "on the Limestone Road" (now Limestone and Seventh streets) and four other outlots (out N. Broadway)—the 5 outlots to be sold or rented by his exors. "for the interest of the heirs." He said he had sold Inlot No. 19 (his log-house residence—one of the first built in Lexington) to the "Romish Church," and when they completed payment, were to have it. This became the first Catholic church in Lexington. The "Buffalo" tavern was to be rented—Mrs. McNair operated it for a few years then leased it. The exors. were to "dispose of his lease to a seminary lot" (one of the farms-escheated lands—old Transylvania University leased out). The estate was then to be divided among his children—David, Robert, John, Polly (nickname for Mary) and Eliza McNair.[25]

His widow Mrs. Jane McNair was buried from her residence on Tates Creek Road July 16, 1825.[26] Children:[27]

163. David D. McNair

164. Robert H. McNair

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[23] Letter dated November 25, 1941, from C. Frank Dunn, Lexington, Kentucky, to James B. McNair.

[24] Notice in *The Kentucky Gazette,* copied by G. Glenn Clift in letter dated December 2, 1941, to James B. McNair.

[25] *Op. cit.* in footnote 23.

165. John McNair
166. Mary (Polly) McNair was married to George W. Morton of Lexington, Kentucky, before 1826
167. Eliza McNair was married to Joshuah Baldwin before 1826

9. Alexander McNair (David [1]^{1}) served in 1794 in the Whiskey Insurrection as a lieutenant in Berry's Company of Pennsylvania Militia. From Pittsburgh he went with General William Henry Harrison as a member of his staff to Vincennes. In 1804 he was appointed United States commissioner to Missouri. On May 18, 1824, Congress passed an act providing for an agent (in the place of sub-agent) for the Osage living west of the Missouri and Arkansas Territory and Governor McNair was appointed to that post ($1,500.00 per year salary).[28] He served as an officer in the United States army force which fought its way from Pittsburgh to the Mississippi River and was present at Fort Massac, "in the Illinois" (where Cairo, Illinois, now stands). He was prominent in the organization of the police department of St. Louis in 1808.[29]

THIRD GENERATION

25. George Harris McNair

27. Anna Maria McNair

28. Margaret Jane Harris McNair

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[26] Letter dated December 2, 1941, from G. Glenn Clift to James B. McNair.

[27] *Deed Book* Co. Ct. "F," p. 75. *Deed Book,* I, p. 389, 1826, in Fayette County (Ky.) Court House. Letter dated December 19, 1938, from Mrs. Jeannette McNair Bain to James B. McNair. The children as listed in *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies* (1923), p. 133 are in error.

[27] Additional information obtained by James B. McNair from Grant Foreman, *Pioneer Days in the Early Southwest* (Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1926), p. 207.

[29] J. T. Scharf, *History of Saint Louis City and County* (Philadelphia: L. H. Everts and Company, 1883), Vol. I, p. 737.

The following quotation pertinent to the three McNairs above is taken from a letter dated November 27, 1838, from William B. Foster, Jr., to his mother. "On my way to this place, happening to meet with Dunning McNair [Dunning Robert McNair] on the street of Louisville, I was prevailed on by him to spend a day there, which I accordingly did, and dined at his house with a small social party, composed of his relatives. Maria and her husband, Margaret and her husband, Miss Caroline Kerr, Mrs. and Miss [Louisa] McNair, the widow and daughter of the late George McNair of Missouri, and myself were the guests. They inquired very affectionately for you and indeed all of the family—Maria and Margaret desired me when writing to give their love to you."[30]

26. DUNNING ROBERT MCNAIR (Dunning [5]^2 David [1]^1) was partner in a stagecoach business with William B. Foster (father of Stephen C. Foster, famous song-writer), from about 1814 until 1818, when the company went into bankruptcy. It was called the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh Turnpike Company. They operated stagecoaches and wagons between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. William Wilkins was president, and William B. Foster and Dunning McNair were among the managers.

In 1831 Dunning [Robert] McNair was worthy master of Hamilton Masonic Lodge No 173, in Lawrenceville (near Pittsburgh), Pennsylvania. William B. Foster, Sr., was also a member of the lodge.[31]

In a letter from William B. Foster to his son William, he says that he met Dunning McNair at the stagecoach office in Pittsburgh on April 10, 1838, as the latter was leaving for

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[30] *Chronicles of Stephen Foster's Family* by E. F. Morneweck (University of Pittsburgh Press 1944), pp. 151-52.

[31] *Ibid.*, p. 23.

Louisville, Kentucky, where he was going into the grocery and stagecoach business.[32]

According to correspondence of Col. Dunning R. McNair deposited in the Marquette County Historical Society, Marquette, Michigan, he was mineral agent at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, under Richard M. Young, commissioner, General Land Office, Washington. D.C., from 1847 to 1849. He was discharged as of April 4, 1849. As he was evidently a Democrat in politics he would be of no use to the victorious Whigs who came into office in 1849. This same correspondence shows him to have been in Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, on April 9, 1849, in Detroit, Michigan on April 9. 1849, and in Louisville, Kentucky on April 16, 1849.

40. ANTOINE DE REIHLE MCNAIR'S second wife, Ella Johnson, died December 22, 1843

56. DUNNING MCNAIR STEELE was born August 7, 1835, and died at Louisville, Kentucky, June 24 1860, unmarried

66. MARY E. C. MCNAIR was born July 28, 1846

70. JOHN GARRISON MCNAIR was born in 1858. He married September 23, 1891.

71. STELLA E. MCNAIR was born April 27, 1861. She was married, April 30, 1884.

73. CAROLINE MCNAIR died in infancy

87. STELLA V. CABANNE was born in 1855

138. MARIE MCNAIR BAKEWELL was born March 4, 1885

139. STELLA E. BAKEWELL was born June 30, 1886

140. PAUL M. BAKEWELL was born January 26, 1889

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[32] Letter dated December 28, 1939, from Mrs. Evelyn Foster Morneweck to James B. McNair.

141. **Edward L. M. Bakewell** was born August 27, 1890

142. **Claude J. M. Bakewell** was born May 9, 1892

143. **Nancy K. M. Bakewell** was born September 5, 1893

144. **Cornelia J. M. Bakewell** was born in 1895 and died in 1904

145. **Vincent M. Bakewell** was born April 5, 1898

148. **Julia Marguerite Walsh** died in infancy

157. **William Elliott McNair** (David [6]^2 David [1]^1) was born June 6, 1798. He was married in Erie, Pennsylvania, in 1844 by the Rev. Robert Reid to Margaret Burford, who died April 3, 1907. Their children are:

168. Margaret Jane McNair
169. Anna McNair born June 5, 1847, died March 5, ———
170. William Burford McNair born December 28, 1849, died March 4, ———
171. David Reid McNair, born January 8, 1852
172. Estella Mary McNair, born August 21, 185—, died March 4, ———
173. James Elliott McNair, born March 31, 1861

164. **Robert H. McNair** (John [8]^2 David [1]^1) married Margaret Mercer. He went to New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1800 and died in 1848. Children:

174. Robert McNair
175. Hetty McNair
176. Stella McNair
177. Maggie McNair
178. Anna McNair
179. Henry H. McNair
180. Elizabeth Burgess McNair

165. **John McNair** (John [8][2] David [1][1])[33] was born in Lexington, Kentucky, January 1, 1794. He married Hannah McBride in Mineral Point, Wisconsin. He was a resident of Mineral Point, Wisconsin, for years, where he owned lead mines in conjunction with his brother-in-law Billy McBride. He was a veteran of the War of 1812 (from Lexington, Kentucky), and also served in the Black Hawk War. He received a land warrant from the government shortly before his death for his services in the wars; his widow received a pension. This land warrant is said to have been for land which is now a part of Cincinnati, Ohio.

This John McNair is listed under the McNairs of Wisconsin in *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies Supplement* (1928), p. 316. He is called there Colonel McNair. He was not a colonel in the army, but was an ensign in the War of 1812, and a sergeant in the Black Hawk War. He was undoubtedly called "colonel" as many southern men were.

He died October 13, 1852, and his wife died in Mineral Point in 1856. Children:

181. Jennie McNair
182. David Morrison McNair
183. John Allen McNair

FOURTH GENERATION

168. **Margaret Jane McNair** (William E. [157][3] David [6][2] David [1][1]) was born May 8, 1845, and on December 5, 1878, was married to William Denniston Elliott who died March 12, 1900. Children:

184. James Burford Elliott, born December 1, 1879, died September 4, 1884
185. Gertrude McNair Elliott

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[33] The information about 165, John McNair and his descendants is supplied by Jeannette McNair Bain.

174. **ROBERT MCNAIR** (Robert H. [164][3] John [8][2] David [1][1]) was principal of a high school in New Orleans and afterward at Summit, Mississippi. He was a captain in the Confederate Army and was mortally wounded at Shiloh. In *War of the Rebellion, Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (Ser. 1, Vol. X, p. 604) the report (No. 219) of Major A. B. Hardcastle, commanding the third Mississippi infantry battalion is found the following "our loss here (April 7, 1862) was Capt. R. H. McNair, of Co. E, who stood gallantly exposed, cheering his men to stand bravely and fire coolley (severely wounded and since died)." He married Columbia Sydnor who died in 1892. Children:

186. Maggie McNair, married ——— Whitehurst. Her daughter Stella was a musician in New Orleans.
187. Sydnor McNair married ——— Whicher
188. Malcolm McNair died unmarried in Arizona
189. Robert McNair who married twice and died in New York

175. **HETTY MCNAIR** (Robert H. [164][3] John [8][2] David [1][1]) was married to Judge J. N. Lea and died in the 1850's. Child:

190. Helen Lea who was married to Holloway Lonsdale. Children: Hetty Lonsdale who was married to Asher Miner of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; Henry Lonsdale who died unmarried; Wilson Lea; Rosa Lea; Grace Lea who was married to Charles P. Hunt of Wilkes-Barre; and Walter Lea.

Hetty McNair Lea married secondly R. C. Shoemaker of Wilkes-Barre, by whom she had Grace Shoemaker and Stella Shoemaker.

176. **STELLA MCNAIR** (Robert H. [164][3] John [8][2] David [1][1]) who was married to C. G. McGehee of Greenville, Mississippi, January, 1850. He or she died in 1858. Children:

191. Robert McGehee

192. Edward L. McGehee, a physician in New Orleans
193. Laura McGehee who was married to H. L. Davis, a nephew of Jeff Davis, and died in Austin, Texas. They had a son, Hugh Jefferson Davis
194. C. G. McGehee died age 12 years
195. Howard McGehee a planter who married a daughter of Bishop Galloway of the M. E. Church
196. Stella McGehee who was married to George L. Adams. She died in 1903.

177. MAGGIE MCNAIR (Robert H. [164]^3 John [8]^2 David [1]^1) was married to Lawrence G. Bein. Children:

197. Charles W. Bein, who was general traffic manager of the Southern Pacific Railroad. He married ——— Bobb of New Orleans.
198. Mercer Bein

178. ANNA MCNAIR (Robert H. [164]^3 John [8]^2 David [1]^1) was married to C. G. McGehee, relict of Stella. He died in September, 1904, and she died in 1898. No children.

179. HENRY H. MCNAIR (Robert H. [164]^3 John [8]^2 David [1]^1) married ——— DeHart of Mississippi in 1865. She died in 1885 and he in 1878. Son:

199. Robert H. McNair a physician in Long Meadows, Massachusetts. They had three children.

180. ELIZABETH BURGESS MCNAIR (Robert H. [164]^3 John [8]^2 David [1]^1) was married to G. T. McGehee on August 11, 1874. She died February 21, 1902. No issue.

181. JENNIE MCNAIR (John [165]^3 John [8]^2 David [1]^1) was married to William Blackman. Issue:

200. William Blackman, Jr., was born in Allentown, Pennsylvania, about 1870

182. DAVID MORRISON MCNAIR (John [165]^3 John [8]^2 David [1]^1) was born in Mineral Point, Wisconsin, in 1851. About 1875 he married Nellie ——— in Clear Lake,

Iowa. He died in Rockford, Illinois, in 1925. She died there in 1923. Issue:

201. Jennie McNair was married to William Dudley in Rockford, Illinois in 1910. She lives at 821 Bruce Street, Rockford. There are no children.

202. Morrison McNair

183. JOHN ALLEN MCNAIR (John [165]^3 John [8]^2 David [1]^1) was born in Mineral Point, Wisconsin, June 16, 1853. On August 26, 1885, in Mason City, Iowa, he married Frona Melvina Holcraft who was born in Burlington, Iowa. October 11, 1859. He died in Colorado in September, 1917. Issue:

203. Madge Melvina McNair was born February 13, 1887, in Mason City, Iowa. In 1937 she was an art teacher in the public schools of Colorado Springs. She is a graduate (A.B.) of the Colorado State College of Education at Greeley. Address: 314 North Hancock Street, Colorado Springs.

204. Jeannette Allen McNair

61. FREDERICK ALEXANDER CHARLES MCNAIR'S (Antoine de Reilhe [40]^3 Alexander [9]^2 David [1]^1) daughter Mary Frederick McNair was married to ——— Montgomery and was living in 1935 at 106 West Oil Mill Street, Morrilton, Arkansas.

65. ANTOINE REILHE MCNAIR (Antoine de Reilhe [40^3 Alexander [9]^2 David [1]^1) was born in 1842. He served in the Civil War, 1861-65. He was an acting midshipman in the United States Navy, September 22, 1856; midshipman, June 15, 1860; master, September 19, 1861; lieutenant, July 16, 1862; lieutenant commander, July 25, 1866; and placed on the retired list, October 26, 1872.[34] He was wounded twice in battle, at Port Royal, South Carolina, and at Charles-

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[34] T. H. S. Hamersly, *Complete General Navy Register of the United States of America from 1776 to 1887* (New York, 1888), p. 485.

ton, South Carolina. He married Frances Clark, daughter of Dr. Ben Clark of Saratoga, New York, December 13, 1871. Children:

205. (not old No. 62) Frederick Park McNair died at the age of twenty-five years
206. (not old No. 63) Jessie McNair
207. (not old No. 64) Alexander McNair died in September 1881, at the age of five years[35]

68. HENRY COVINGTON MCNAIR (Antoine [40]^3 Alexander [9]^2 David [1]^1) was born in St. Louis. He married in January, 1880. He moved to St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1884. In addition to the children given on page 155 of *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies* (1923), he had one daughter:

208. Marie Adell McNair, born in St. Louis and died in St. Paul, May 2, 1889, aged five years

FIFTH GENERATION

185. GERTRUDE MCNAIR ELLIOTT (Margaret Jane [168]^4 William E. [157]^3 David [6]^2 David [1]^1), born April 9, 1882, was married to John Raymond Locke September 23, 1903. Children:

209. William Elliott Locke, born December 11, 1904
210. John Raymond Locke, born May 9, 1911
211. Mary Ruth Locke, born December 2, 1912

202. MORRISON MCNAIR (David Morrison [182]^4 John [165]^3 John [8]^2 David [1]^1) was married in Rockford, Illinois, in 1905. Address: 823 Bruce Street, Rockford, Illinois. Issue:

212. Faith McNair was born in Rockford in 1906. She was married to ——— Rund in Rockford in 1928.
213. Jean McNair was born in Rockford in 1912 and died there in 1935.

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[35] These children 205, 206, 207 were given numbers 62, 63, 64, and erroneously listed as offspring of Antoine de Reilhe McNair (40).

214. Georgia McNair was born in Rockford in 1914. She was married in Rockford in 1933 and died there in 1934. Issue: one son.

204. JEANNETTE ALLEN MCNAIR (John Allen [183]^4 John [165]^3 John [8]^2 David [1]^1) was born in Mason City, Iowa, October 18, 1893. She was married in Denver, Colorado, July 25, 1920, to Edward Bain who was born in Clinton, Missouri, March 1, 1887. Jeannette Allen McNair Bain attended the University of Colorado, and taught in the public schools of Boulder, Colorado, before her marriage. She was active in club work and in 1937 was state recording secretary of the Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs. Address: 870 University Avenue, Boulder, Colorado. There is one child:

215. Edward McNair Bain was born in Boulder, May 18, 1921.

206. JESSIE MCNAIR (Antoine Reilhe [65]^4 Antoine de Reilhe [40]^3 Alexander [9]^2 David [1]^1) was married in 1908 to Adrian W. Mather. Children:

216. Adrian W. Mather, Jr., was born in Rochester New York, July 1, 1909
217. Alexander McNair Mather was born January 10, 1915
218. Prudence Brattle Mather was born March 11, 1916

DESCENDANTS OF DAVID McNAIR AND NANCY SMITH[1]

1. David McNair was appointed by Governor Thomas McKean as commissioner to sell land near the town of Waterford, Erie County, April 18, 1800.[2]

SECOND GENERATION

4. Robert McNair, whose grandfather was a cousin of John Paul Jones, came to Kane County, Illinois, in 1837. He was a passenger on the first line boat ever run from Buffalo to Chicago. Dr. McNair died in Batavia, Illinois, January 19, 1901.

THIRD GENERATION

23. Fayetta McNair Hall, died October 30, 1935, in Cherry Valley, Illinois.

28. Martha McNair Blount, daughter of Dr. Robert McNair, died at Long Beach, California, August 16, ———.

31. Francis Marion McNair died December 11, 1931. The following is from a newspaper:

> Dr. Francis Marion McNair, who died Friday, December 11, at John Hines, Jr. Memorial Hospital at Maywood was the son of Dr. Robert McNair and Mary Lakin McNair and was born at Manston, Wisconsin, in 1864. When a child he moved with his parents to Maple Park, where he was educated. later attending Rush Medical College and Keokuk (Iowa) Medical College. He was married to Nina Vandeventer and to this union three sons were born, Francis, Donald, and Robert, who survive. Later he married Evelyn McKibbon. who, with Patricia survive him. With the excepton of the time

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[1] Additional information to that in *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies, Supplement 1928,* pp. 191 ff., obtained from Dr. Rush McNair except first citation which is supplied by James B. McNair.

[2] *Pennsylvania Archives,* Ser. 9, Vol. 3, p. 1629.

spent in the United States Medical Corps, which he entered in 1918, serving at Fort Sheridan and at Columbus, Ohio, and a year spent in service as medical officer on the Menominee Indian reservation in Wisconsin, the greater part of his life was spent in Kane County. For nearly a quarter of a century Dr. McNair practiced medicine in and around Sugar Grove, and there are few families of this and the preceding generation who are not deeply grateful to the country doctor for his tireless efforts in bringing one or more of their loved ones through some crisis—contagion, fever, or serious complications. Occasionally it was necessary to resort to surgery and in a sheet-draped room with a kitchen table brought into service for the operation and often with the fitful rays of a kerosene lamp, a life was saved. Coming from a long line of doctors, he was devoted to his profession and the people whom he served, and was proud to be "just a country doctor." Dr. McNair was a very active member of the Maple Park American Legion post, No. 312, and had asked to be laid to rest at Maple Park, where his childhood was spent and where many of his family were buried.

40. MARY PLATT[3] was born in Elburn, Illinois, December 23, 1850. On December 19, 1882, in Elburn, Illinois, she was married to George A. Outhouse. He was born February 14, 1850, in Campton Township, Illinois. She died July 21, 1921, in Elburn, and he died February 14, 1913, in Elburn. Issue:

123. Samuel Platt Outhouse was born November 20, 1887 in Elburn, and died March 4, 1889 in Elburn.

124. Mary Platt Outhouse was born March 16, 1891. She was married July 18, 1913, in Elburn to Levi William Rowe who was born June 1, 1880 in Fishguard, Wales. She died August 17, 1933, in Oak Lodge, Kane County, Illinois. There are two children: James Rowe, born February 19, 1915, in Elburn, and Martha Rowe, born April 1, 1917 in Elburn.

43. FINK McNAIR[4] was born April 22, 1864, in Elburn, Illinois. On March 2, 1891, in Jacksonville, Illinois, he married Nina Goodwin who was born May 19, 1867, in Lime,

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[3] *Ibid.*

[4] *Ibid.*

Illinois. He died December 11, 1902, in Elburn, Illinois. There was one child:

118. Sarah Margaret McNair was born May 5, 1896, in Batavia, Illinois. On March 28, 1922, she was married to Ivan Harold Mills, who was born April 12, 1897, in Bellwood, Nebraska. Children: Betty Jane Mills, born February 5, 1923, in Winner, South Dakota; Harold Frederick Mills, born May 27, 1925, in Hastings, Nebraska; Gwendolyn Marie Mills, born September 17, 1927, in Hastings, Nebraska.

47. ZORADA ELIZABETH MCNAIR HENDERSON died November 2, 1938, at Rising City, Nebraska.

54. JED MCNAIR was born at Blackberry Station, Kane County, Illinois, and died at Batavia, Illinois on June 17, 1928.

FOURTH GENERATION

105. MARY DOLLY BAILEY was reappointed in 1935 the only Republican, by the Democratic administration because of her outstanding success in prosecutions under the Federal Pure Food and Drug Act.

122. RUSH NOËL MCNAIR died August 16, 1910.

143. FRANCES BEARDSLEY was born at Manhattan, Illinois, on September 27, 1889 and died at Aurora, Illinois, July 19, 1941.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN McNAIR AND ——— McDONALD[1]

42. HARRY STOUFFER McNAIR died suddenly October 5, 1941, while judging the Pacific International Horse Show at Portland, Oregon. His widow died August 14, 1942.

The following is quoted from an address delivered by Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the Horse and Mule Association of America, in presenting the portrait of Harry McNair to the Saddle and Sirloin Club, January 21, 1939.

President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

When your committee invited me to speak in your behalf, to make the formal presentation of this portrait of our friend to the Saddle and Sirloin Club, I accepted with pleasure. I have known our honored guest for wellnigh forty years and for nearly thirty years have been closely associated with him, in our work to aid and encourage the breeding, raising and use of horses and mules. I know of the high esteem and respect he enjoys among horse men.

It is given to few men to win pre-eminence and a nation-wide reputation for ability and integrity in any industry, business or profession. Our friend has won such pre-eminence in the most difficult of all live stock lines; for all experienced stock men concede that it is more difficult to become a competent judge of horses and mules, able to quickly and accurately appraise their value, than of any other class of live stock. This is because more must be observed and weighed in the balance; for in addition to conformation, quality and finish, horse men must consider also soundness, action, style and temperament and determine whether these characteristics are such as to suit the prospective buyer.

I have traveled with our friend by train and by motor, have ridden with him and judged with him. Out of the things he has told me casually of his early life and later work, a few are worth mentioning here because of the light they throw on his character.

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[1] Additional data to that in James B. McNair, *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies, Supplement 1928* (Chicago, 1929), pp. 208-17. Supplied by Frank McNair (44) and Ethyl McNair Lockard (90). *Who's Who in America, 1954-55.*

He was born and raised in Pennsylvania, and while a mere boy of twelve was often, after school hours, sent fifteen or twenty miles on horseback leading other horses and in command of men leading still others; and they usually had the task of bringing still other horses back, frequently returning long after dark.

He also was sent on many long trips in the saddle to collect money due his father, or to obtain new notes when men could not pay, before he had reached fourteen years of age. Responsibility was thus thrust upon his shoulders at an early age. He learned, too, from countless hours spent in the saddle, what it took to make a good riding horse—what the essentials really were.

He came to the Union Stock Yards here in Chicago before he had yet reached manhood, to purchase horses and after a few such trips came here in 1892 to stay. He did not know what he would do or what line of business he would engage in, but the morning he arrived a telegram came for him from one of the largest buyers of horses in Philadelphia, offering our friend the job of buying horses here for shipment to Philadelphia where they were to be resold. He took the job, and not long afterward engaged in business for himself with John Ellsworth as partner. This was a partnership that continued for twenty-five years and was dissolved only when Mr. Ellsworth decided to retire from the horse business.

There are thousands of men engaged in breeding, raising and selling horses, but few who are competent judges of all kinds, from draft horses to pleasure horses. Our friend is one of the very few men recognized as a competent all-around judge. He has served with distinction in leading shows from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Coast and his decisions invariably command respect, even from exhibitors who would like to see their entries a little higher in the ribbons.

Many men have spoken of his fidelity to duty. In one of the 300 mile endurance rides held in the East, I saw him working hard from four o'clock in the morning till nine o'clock at night; obtaining only three or four hours sleep each night for four successive nights; yet he did not relax in his alertness in judging nor in courtesy to all—though he did tell me later that if any one ever got him to judge another endurance ride they would have to catch him when he was not looking [laughter].

Over and above all else, however, men recognize his integrity. Many buyers for years have given him full authority to buy and ship them carload after carload of horses for use or for sale, giving him carte blanche to pay what he thought the animals were worth. I have yet to hear of one who was dissatisfied.

Further evidence is afforded by his sales of pleasure horses by mail—an unheard of procedure. So far as I know, he is the only man in the world who does such a business upon a commercial scale—and we may take note in passing that he is the largest dealer in riding horses in the United States.

He sells pleasure horses by mail to men thousands of miles away with wide-open guarantee that if the customer is not satisfied he can ship the horse back and his money will be refunded.

How he does it, I know not, but we do know that he finds out all about the rider for whom the horse is intended—age, sex, previous experience, physical strength and mental characteristics, and with this as his guide he selects horses he thinks will suit, sends their photographs and full description—and makes sales at high prices to people who remain his friends and permanent customers. I sometimes think our friend has an intuition that makes him able to know what people need better than they know themselves.

His friends are legion. My own work for the past twenty-eight years has taken me among horsemen in all parts of the United States and Canada. Wherever I go our friend is known and honored.

During the World War he bought, tendered for inspection, sold and delivered tens of thousands of horses—so many thousands I would not venture to even guess how many—and the representatives of foreign nations who were here praised his executive ability in handling deals that ran into many millions of dollars.

It is fitting that a man so widely known, so universally respected, should have his portrait added to this gallery of world famous live stock men.

Mr. Henkle, in behalf of horsemen here and thousands of his friends among horsemen who would like to be here today, I present this portrait of our friend, Mr. Harry McNair, to the Saddle and Sirloin Club. In thus honoring him, we honor ourselves.[2]

90. Ethyl McNair, born February 29, 1897, married Alan Thorndyke Lockard, October 17, 1922. Mr. Lockard died February 14, 1954. Mrs. Lockard's address is 1070 Warrington Road, Deerfield, Illinois.

91. Helen McNair, born January 17, 1898, resides with her sister

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[2] See also an obituary notice in *The Wisconsin Horseman,* Algoma, Wisconsin, October 20, 1941.

44. FRANK MCNAIR'S (Washington [10]^3 Andrew [2]^2 John [1]^1) history since the publication of the last volume is as follows: He retired from the Harris Trust and Savings Bank in 1947, remaining for a number of years as director and chairman of the Trust Investment Committee. Prior to his retiring he had been executive vice-president and vice-chairman of the Executive Committee. Since his retirement he has been chairman of the Executive Committee of Columbia Mills Inc., and vice-chairman of the Chicago Transit Authority. He is a trustee of the University of Chicago, the Lying-In Hospital, the Home for Destitute Crippled Children, the Children's Memorial Hospital, the University of Chicago Cancer Research Foundation. He was chairman of the Fourth War Loan in Cook County during World War II. His clubs are: Onwentsia, Old Elm, Casino, Chicago, University, and Commercial. On June 27, 1951, he was married to Mrs. Marvin B. Pool (née Bereanice Bemis). His residences are: 1430 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 10, and 545 Crab Tree Lane, Lake Forest, Illinois.

94. Catharine (not Caroline) McNair
95. Elizabeth McNair married Frank S. Sims
96. Caroline McNair married Glendon T. Gerlach

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN McNAIR AND CHRISTIANA WALKER[1]

SECOND GENERATION

2. **William McNair** came to New York state two years after his sons (not brothers), John and Hugh.[2] Margaret Wilson was born in 1734 and died in 1783.

6. **John McNair.** This is the record given in the *American Historical Record of Pennsylvania,* 1895: "born in Ireland, enlisted at York, Pennsylvania in 1781 by Sergeant Ward, trade a tailor, age 42, height 5 feet 7 inches, hair fair, complexion fair. Seventh Co., 1st. Pa. Regt. of foot, of Pa. Line." His wife, Margaret Denny of Chester County, Pennsylvania, was born in 1741 and died in 1812.

7. **Ann McNair** was born in 1740 and died in 1796

THIRD GENERATION

9. **John McNair's** first wife, Phoebe Torbet, was born in 1761 and died in 1812

15. **James D. McCurdy** was born in 1788 and died in 1861.

18. **Robert McNair's** wife, Amelia Warner, was born in 1803 and died in 1865. Robert McNair lived at Elmwood south of Craig Colony, New York.

26. **Christiana McNair's** son, Charles Edwin Clayton, was born in 1767 and died in 1849.

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[1] The following information comprises additional data to that contained in James B. McNair, *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies* (1923), pp. 157 ff. and (1928), pp. 218 ff.

Where not otherwise noted credit should be given to Charles Frederick McNair (334) for supplying data.

[2] Data from Albert Düy McNair (337).

29. David McNair's daughter, Margaret McNair, was born in 1778 and died in 1831

30. Samuel McNair's wife, Margaret K. Mann, was born in 1783, died in 1858, and was buried in South Sparta, New York.

31. Margaret McNair's husband, James Sturgeon, was born in 1772 and died in 1856. He lived near Nunda, New York

32. James McNair, justice of the peace, was born in 1779. His wife, Margaret Tate McNair, was born in 1788 and died in 1848.

41. Margaret Culbertson was born in 1775 and died in 1853 in Three Rivers, Michigan

FOURTH GENERATION

43. William Penn McNair was born in 1794 and died in 1879. His wife, Rebecca Eaton, was born in 1798 and died in 1879.

44. Mary Ann McNair was married to Elias Hills, Fort Scott, Kansas. Children: Hugh Hills, Almira Hills, Collins Hills, Horace Hills, Azle Hills, Clarissa Hills.

46. Charles Williamson McNair was born in 1799 and died in 1891. His wife, Mary A. Tozen, was born in 1802 and died in 1879.

47. Margaret McNair was born in 1788 and died in 1848

48. William Wilson McNair was born in 1790 and died in 1868. Sarah Pierpont was born in 1802 and died in 1895.

49. Mary McNair was born in 1792 and died in 1848. Her husband, Benedict Brooks, was born in 1779 and died in 1859.

50. John C. McNair was born in 1794 and died in 1869. His first wife, Charlotte Jackson, was born in 1801 and died in 1820. Mary Eaton, his second wife, was born in 1801 and died in 1874.

51. Charles Wilson McNair was born in 1796

52. Susan McNair was born in 1798. Her husband, Rev. B. Foster Pratt, was born in 1792 and died in 1871. Child: Mary L. Pratt, born in 1824, died in 1904.

53. Henrietta McNair's husband, Rev. Flavel S. Gaylord, was born in 1795 and died in 1860. They and their children are buried in Naples, New York.

54. Hugh McNair was born in 1801 and died in 1878. His wife, Mary Fowler, was born in 1806 and died in 1875. They are buried in Nunda, New York.

55. Samuel Torbert McNair was born in 1803

60. Charles Parkinson was born in 1795 and died about 1818

61. James Parkinson was born in 1798 and died in 1871

62. Richard Parkinson was born in 1801 and lived in Michigan

63. Thomas Parkinson was born in 1803 and died in 1888. He moved to Naples, New York, before 1850. The Morgan family of Naples are descendants and have mementos.

64. William McCurdy was born in 1812

65. Rebecca McCurdy was born in 1814 and died in 1898

66. David McCurdy was born in 1816 and died in 1908

67. Sarah McCurdy was born in 1819 and died in 1894

68. James McCurdy was born in 1821 and died in 1911

69. Andrew McCurdy was born in 1826 and died 1921

70. Margaret McCurdy was born in 1828 and died in 1919

71. Sarah McNair was born in 1812 and died in 1892. Her husband, John Brown, was born in 1781 and died in 1876.

74. George Sharp McNair was born in 1820 and died in 1892 at Mt. Morris, New York. His wife, Evangeline B. Smith, was born in 1824 and died in 1859.

75. Mary McNair was born in 1823 and died in 1858

76. Amelia McNair was born in 1825 and died in 1907 at Mt. Morris, New York

79. Mary Williamson Mann was born in 1824

80. Sarah Ann Horner McNair was born in 1825 and died in 1901

81. Henry Warner McNair was born in 1827 and died in 1892

82. Charles Bristol McNair died in 1899. His wife, Henrietta Pierpont McNair, was born in 1830 and died in 1916

83. Robert Augustus McNair was born in 1831 and died in 1832

84. Miles Bristol McNair was born in 1833 and died in 1911. His wife, Julia Hastings, was born in 1839 and died in 1881.

85. Mary Jean McNair was born in 1835 and died in 1892

86. Amanda Warner McNair was born in 1838

88. Augusta McNair was born about 1842 and died about 1868

89. Charles Clayton was born in 1796 and died in 1879

94. MARGARET CLAYTON was born in 1810 and died in 1890

95. ANN CULBERTSON CLAYTON was born in 1814 and died in 1844

96. JAMES DENNY MCNAIR was born in 1802 and died in 1878 and is buried in South Sparta, New York. His wife, Abigail Mulhollen, was born in 1805 and died in 1842

102. JOHN WILKINSON MCNAIR was born in 1806 and died in 1889 or 1887. His wife, Catherine Mundy, was born in 1819 and died in 1858.

103. ANN MCNAIR was born about 1807

104. WILLIAM DENNY MCNAIR was born in 1809 and died in 1895. His wife, Jane D. McNair, was born in 1821 and died in 1899.

105. JANE MCNAIR was born in 1813 and died in 1864 or 1904

107. DAVID MCNAIR was born in 1817 and died in 1864. His wife, Margaret McCurdy, was born in 1817 and died in 1903.

108. JOHN L. MCNAIR was born in 1808 and died in 1877

109. WILLIAM MCNAIR died in infancy

110. MARGARET WILSON MCNAIR was born in 1810 and died in 1833

111. DAVID DENNY MCNAIR'S first wife, Mary Bradner, was born in 1819 and died in 1840. His second wife, Susanna B. Hatmaker, was born in 1832 and died in 1869. Sarah Pierson, his third wife, was born in 1829.

112. PHOEBE TORBERT MCNAIR was born in 1817 and died in 1904

113. SAMUEL MANN MCNAIR was born in 1807 and died in 1880 at Brodhead, Wisconsin. His wife, Mary Drake, was born in 1812 and died in 1873.

116. SARAH DENNY MCNAIR was born in 1814 and died in 1855. Her husband, William Mann, was born in 1811 and died in 1906.

119. CHARLES WILSON MCNAIR was born in 1815 or 1816. His wife, C. Virginia Marple, was born in 1838.

120. DAVID MCNAIR died in 1905

121. MARTHA JANE MCNAIR was born in 1824 and died in 1848

125. SAMUEL STURGEON died in 1893

132. FRANCES MCNAIR was born in 1820 and died in 1903. Her husband, Matthew McCartney, was born in 1820 and died in 1900.

133. HUGH TORBERT MCNAIR lived near Dansville, New York

FIFTH GENERATION

139 EATON ELIPHET MCNAIR was born in 1822 and died in 1892

150. MARY MCNAIR was born in 1822 and died in 1894

151. MILES MCDONOUGH MCNAIR was born in 1823 and died in 1913. His first wife, Elizabeth Tozer, was born in 1823 and died in 1856. His second wife, Elizabeth R. Melendy, was born in 1840 and died in 1910.

152. CAROLINE PIERPONT MCNAIR was born in 1825 and died in her thirties

153. HUGH WILSON MCNAIR was born in 1828 and died in 1895

154. SARAH JANE MCNAIR died in infancy

155. MATILDA MCNAIR lived to old age

156. Nettie M. (Henrietta) McNair was born in 1845 and died in 1875

157. Charles Williamson McNair, Jr., was born in 1836 and died in 1864

158. John T. McNair and Henry C. McNair (159) were twins, born in 1852 and died in 1853

160. Henrietta Pierpont McNair was born in 1830 and died in 1916

161. Phoebe Torbert McNair was born in 1832 and died in 1902

164. Hugh Wilson McNair was born in 1838 and died in 1888, unmarried

165. James McNair was born in 1840

166. Sarah Agnes McNair was born in 1842 and died in 1906. Her husband, Augustus Frank, was born in 1826 and died in 1895.

167. Amanda Warner McNair was born in 1844 and died in 1930, unmarried

168. Anna S. McNair was born in 1849 and died in 1931, unmarried

170. Phoebe Ann Brooks was born in 1815 and died in 1859. She had five children.

172. Martha Brooks was born in 1819 and died in 1842

173. Mary Brooks was born in 1823 and died in 1841

174. Henrietta Brooks was born in 1825 and died in 1843

175. Grace Brooks was born in 1827 and died in 1828

176. Grace Brooks was born in 1829 and died in 1843

177. Alice Catherine Brooks was born in 1835 and died in 1889

182. EMILY C. GILMOR was born in 1841

184. VICTORIA MCNAIR died in 1912

185. MARTHA JANE MCNAIR died in Pasadena, California, September 21, 1934

196. FOSTER PRATT, M.D., was born in 1831 and died in 1898

197. SUSAN ANN PRATT was born in 1828 and died in 1880

199. PHOEBE ANN GAYLORD was born in 1832

201. HARRIET HUBBARD MCNAIR was born in 1833 and died in 1881

202. FRANK FOWLER MCNAIR was born in 1836 and died in 1882. He is buried in Nunda, New York, with his mother and brothers.

204. CLEMENT J. MCNAIR was born in 1845 and died in 1915

212. DAVID WILLIAM MCNAIR died in 1931

214. ANN BROWN was born in 1845 and died in 1901

219. JAMES HORNER MCNAIR was born in 1855 and died in 1935. His wife, Florence Conklin, was born in 1857.

221. HENRY HUBBEL MCNAIR was born in 1855. He lives at Maysville, North Dakota. His wife, Gabriella Nesta Olson, was born in 1860.

222. EMMA PATTERSON died in 1936 in Los Angeles, California

223. ANNA LOUISE MCNAIR was born in 1858, and lives in Wayne, Nebraska

224. CLARA AMANDA MCNAIR was born in 1860 and lives in Minneapolis, Minnesota

227. MARION MCNAIR was born in 1855 and died in 1899. Additional children: Flora Gilman, Agnes Gilman, and Janet Gilman.

228. FLORA AMELIA MCNAIR was born in 1857 and died in 1937. Children: Julia Rockfellow, born in 1893, married Allan G. Waite; Henrietta P. Rockfellow, born 1897, married Albert C. Rubel; John Philip Rockfellow, born in 1899.

230. HENRIETTA P. MCNAIR was born in 1861

231. SARAH LOUISE MCNAIR was born in 1863 and died in 1915, unmarried

232. JEAN AMANDA MCNAIR was born in 1865. She was married to Carlton Taylor, Lake Helen, Florida. Children: William T. Taylor, died young; Marion McNair Taylor was married to I. J. Underwood, and they have three children.

233. CAROLINE WILSON MCNAIR, born in 1867, died in 1919, and was married to William B. Barker. Child: Jean McNair Barker.

235. BIRDIE ELLA MCLEAN was born in 1873. Child: Emily E. Flanagan, born in 1924.

236. MARY PARMELEE MCNAIR was born in 1866, was married to ——— Curtis. Children: Elbert L. B. Curtis, born in 1903; Catherine Curtis, born in 1894; and Elizabeth Curtis, born in 1896. Residence: Oneonta, New York.

237. GEORGE HASTINGS MCNAIR was born in 1868

239. FREDERICK HENRY MCNAIR was born in 1872 and resides at Berkeley, California

241. ARTHUR WARNER MCNAIR[3] was born in Mount Morris, New York. He was educated in the Mount Morris High School, the Geneseo State Normal School, and received his A.B. from Williams College. He was with the Western Electric Company from 1904 to 1919; Wheelock and Wheelock, real estate, 1904 to 1914. He has been in the insurance

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[3] Additional information to that in *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies* (1923), pp. 189-90, obtained by James B. McNair from *Who's Who in the Central States* (Washington, D. C.: Mayflower Publishing Company, 1929).

business from 1914 to 1917 and from 1922 to date. He was secretary of the B. and L. Association from 1917 to 1922. During World War I he was a four-minute speaker. His clubs are: Kiwanis and Commercial.

In August, 1908, he married Lucille Wheelock, in Leicester, New York. His address in 1929 was 414 Eighth Avenue, South, Fargo, North Dakota. Children:

481. Arthur Warner McNair, Jr. was born in 1911
482. Mary Wheelock McNair was born in 1913
483. John Hastings McNair was born in 1915
484. Lois Lucille McNair was born in 1917
485. Emily Wheelock McNair was born in 1919

245. ROBERT JOSIAH KITTREDGE was born in 1872 and died in 1907 in Lyon's Falls, New York

246. CHARLES JOSIAH KITTREDGE was born in 1875 and died in 1932 in Endicott, New York

247. WILLIAM MCNAIR KITTREDGE was born in 1877

248. MARY EMMA KITTREDGE was born in 1879

249. CAROLINE CULBERTSON MCNAIR was born in 1831 and died in 1896

250. SARAH WILSON MCNAIR was born in 1833 and died in 1913

251. HARRIET NEWELL MCNAIR was born in 1837 and died in 1882

252. FRANCES WOODBURY MCNAIR was born in 1837 and died in 1877

254. CHARLES WALKER MCNAIR was born in 1844 and died in 1936. His first wife, Martha Warren, was born in 1846 and died in 1868. Juliette Sturman, his second wife, was born in 1845 and died in 1920.

269. ELIZABETH MCCARTNEY was born in 1833 and died in 1914

271. William James McNair married Loretta Shafer. Children: William D. McNair, born in 1897; Frank McNair, born in 1898; Elizabeth McNair died aged 29 years.

274. Helen Anna McNair was born in 1847 and died in 1884

275. John McNair was born in 1848 and died in 1898. He married Mary Hampton. A son, Hampton J. McNair, died in infancy.

276. Alice McNair was born in 1851 and died in 1887

277. James McCurdy McNair was born in 1853

278. Mary McNair was born in 1855 and died in 1872

284. Fanny Bradner McNair was born in 1842 and died in 1874

286. Clarence Irving McNair[4] was born in Scottsburg, New York. He went as a young man to Minnesota, first locating in Minneapolis, and later living in Little Falls and Cloquet. In Cloquet he supervised the construction of the paper mills for the Weyerhaeuser interests, serving as general manager of the Northwest Paper Company for twenty-five years until 1924, when he retired from active business. Mr. McNair was identified with every movement for the development of Cloquet and vicinity, at one time serving as mayor of the city. After the fire of 1918 he headed the committee formed to bring about the reconstruction of Cloquet, almost destroyed by fire.

Upon his retirement in 1924 Mr. McNair returned to his beloved Genesee Valley home in Dansville, where he lived until his death, November 26, 1929.

The following quotation is from an "In Memoriam" by the Dansville Board of Trade.

> This was the guiding mind and hand in forming and managing the largest paper manufacturing company in the Northwest; with

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[4] Data obtained from Mary Wilson McNair (288).

distinction he served on the State highway commission, Cloquet remembers him as one of its best mayors and influential workers in the public school system; religious and social afiairs were impressed by his energy, earnestness, ability, genial and charming personality. He made friends everywhere. His life seemed to overflow with activity, honors, usefulness. Yet he never forgot Dansville. He returned. Here his thought and effort were for making things better—in hospital work, in church, Red Cross, in civic affairs.

288. MARY WILSON MACNAIR[5] was born in Dansville, New York. She received her B.A. from Elmira College in 1895. She attended the New York State Library School, 1895-96. She was cataloguer at the Ansonia (Connecticut) Public Library, August-September, 1896, in the New York Public Library, 1896-1900. She was in the Library of Congress from May, 1900 to December, 1942, and again for a short time in 1947. She was for many years in charge of the Periodical Section of the Catalogue Division. She was editor for the Library of Congress of *Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogues of the Library of Congress,* 1911-42; *List of American Doctoral Dissertations,* 1919-35; *Guide to the Cataloguing of Periodicals,* 1925; etc. She is a member of the American Library Association, District of Columbia Library Association, and was formerly connected with the American Association of University Women. She is a member of the Lutheran Church of the Reformation of Washington, serving on the Church Council from 1952 to January, 1955.

292. ISABELLA MCNAIR died in 1924 at Clyde, New York. Her husband, Derrick Douglas, was born in 1834 and died in 1909. Their son, Herbert McNair Douglas, was born in 1884.

296. EDWARD MCNAIR died in 1929

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[5] Additional information to that in *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies* (1923), p. 172 (1928), p. 235, obtained by James B. McNair from *Who's Who in Library Service,* by C. C. Williamson and A. L. Jewett (New York: H. W. Wilson Co., 1930).

298. FRANCES HELEN MCNAIR was born in 1834 and died in 1864

299. MARY ELIZABETH MCNAIR was born in 1835 and died in 1836

300. CORNELIA MCNAIR was born in 1838. She was married to George H. Chambers.

301. EDWARD THOMAS MCNAIR'S wife, Ellen Adelia Quick, died in 1933. Additional children: Allen Fremont McNair was born 1882 and resides in Columbus, Ohio; Frances E. McNair was born in 1885 and was married to Leon S. Quick, Monroe, Michigan; Margaret E. McNair was born in 1874 and died in 1927, twin of Herbert B. McNair.

302. WILLIAM MCNAIR died in 1935. His wife, Ida Stewart, was born in 1845 and died in 1911. Child: Florence McNair, born in 1890, was married to Tracy R. Edmunds, Shortsville, New York. Child: Keith Edmunds.

304. MARTHA JANE MCNAIR was born in 1842 and died in 1907

309. WILLIAM HENRY MANN was born in 1838 and died in 1848

310. FRANCES MANN was born in 1840 and died in 1897

311. SUSAN MARY MANN was born in 1841 and died in 1910

312. JOSIAH STOCKTON MANN was born in 1843 and died in 1846

313. SARAH LETITIA MANN was born in 1843 and died in 1917

315. THERESA D. MANN was born in 1849 and died in 1931

316. FRANKLIN KEITH MANN was born in 1852 and died in 1933

318. EDWIN A. MCNAIR died in infancy

320. JAMES MONROE MCNAIR married Libbie M. Read. Child: Minerva McQuestion McNair.

321. MARTHA ADELIA MCNAIR died August 21, 1934, in Dowagiac, Michigan, at the home of her niece, Mrs. J. N. Bilderback. She was eighty-seven years old.

328. DWIGHT LINCOLN MCNAIR was born in 1860

329. MARGARET LEWIS MCNAIR died in 1932 in Grinnell, Iowa

331. WARREN MARPLE MCNAIR died in 1934, Herndon, Virginia. His wife, Lucy Holbrook Day, was born in 1866.

332. CHARLES WILSON MCNAIR'S wife, Ethel Sedgwick, was born in 1875

333. SAMUEL EDWIN MCNAIR died in 1933. His wife, Harriet Perrine, was born in 1869 and died in 1911.

336. EUGENE LONG MCNAIR died in 1934. He was a captain in the Engineer Corps, U.S. Army, from June 18, 1917, to February, 1919. His active duty included service on the Rio Grande River and in Haiti. His wife, Emma Tenney, was born in 1871.

337. ALBERT DÜY MCNAIR[6] was born in Dansville, New York, October 18, 1866. He was raised on a farm. In 1908 he was assistant agricultural economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economy, United States Department of Agriculture. From 1901 to 1903 he was superintendent of the Experimental Farm, Southern Pines, North Carolina; associate editor, *Texas Farm and Ranch,* 1906-7. He was professor of farm management, University of Arkansas. He was married October 17, 1900. He died in Dansville, New York, May 7, 1947. His wife, Georgie Stevens, was born in 1864.

[6] Data obtained by James B McNair from *RUS,* by L. H. and E. Z. Bailey (4th edition, Ithaca, New York, 1930).

339. FREDERICK MONROE WILSON was born in 1852

343. NELLIE PHOEBE McCARTNEY was born in 1854 and died in 1903

344. MARGARET TORBERT McNAIR died in 1934. Her husband, Rev. Frederick Kahler, was born in 1850 and died in 1931.

351. SUSANNAH HENRIETTA McNAIR died January 1, 1940

352. MARGARET CULBERTSON was born in 1867

SIXTH GENERATION

354. MARY ALPHA McNAIR was born 1859 and died in 1875

355. ADA ISABELLA McNAIR, born in 1859, died in 1937. She was married to Fred Wickham. Child: Bessie Wickham, who was married to Henry Hauptmeyer, South Whitley, Indiana.

356. RANSOM JAMES IRVING McNAIR was born in 1860 and died in 1932. Children: Charles Edward McNair, born in 1906; Glenn Hammond McNair, born in 1908; Leslie Eaton McNair, born in 1904; Kenneth Irving McNair, born in 1910, died in 1921; Bessie Gladys McNair, born in 1900, and was married to Everett Luke; Jennie Gertrude McNair, born in 1901, and was married to Ernest Gregory.

Charles Edward McNair married Bernadine E. Olson. Children: Wilma Jean McNair, born in 1932; Carlyn Ann McNair, born in 1936.

363. GEORGE SMITH McNAIR was born in 1881. He is now dead and left no family.

364. ARTHUR E. McNAIR was born in 1883. Additional child: Alice McNair, born in 1923.

365. JAMES C. McNAIR was born in 1885. Residence: Easton, Pennsylvania.

366. Clifford C. McNair. Children: Russell McNair, born in 1909; Helen McNair, born in 1916; Charles McNair, born in 1922.

367. Angeline McNair was born in 1890

368. Anna McNair was born in 1899

377. Mary Helen McNair died in infancy

378. Laura Allen McNair was born in 1853 and died in 1877

379. Theodore Thomas McNair was born in 1856 and died in 1873

380. Frances de Lancy McNair was born in 1862 and died in 1926. She married Charles P. Berry in 1887, in Wauwatosa, Wisconsin. They had six children.

381. William Grant McNair was born in 1866 and died in 1925 at Brodhead, Wisconsin

382. Grace Elizabeth McNair was born in 1877 and lives at Wauwatosa, Wisconsin

384. Mary Nancy McNair died in 1939

387. Hugh Wilson McNair died in 1934

396. Benedict Pierpont McNair died in 1923

397. William Wilson McNair died in 1932

401. Louise Caroline (?) McNair died in 1937

404. Mary Louise Frank was born in 1871

405. John Wesley McNair died in 1933 and is buried in Cleveland, Ohio

406. William Franklin McNair died in 1935

407. Charlotte McNair died in 1932

411. Mary Isabella McNair died in 1939. Additional child: Charles Floyd Logan, born in 1899, married Lillian Christensen.

414. GEORGE WASHINGTON MCNAIR, JR., married Lorraine Thaxton. His first wife, Lou C. Miller, died in 1925.

417. JOHN HENRY MCNAIR died in 1938 at Portland, Oregon

447. EBEN ORLANDO MCNAIR, JR. Child: David Graham Snow McNair, born in 1925.

448. LAURANCE NORTH MCNAIR[7] was advanced through the grades to captain, was retired in 1941 but immediately returned to active duty. He was then advanced to rear admiral in 1943 and wholly retired from active duty in 1946. During his career he commanded the U.S.S. "Chauncey" (destroyer); Destroyer Division 31; U.S.S. "Reina Mercedes"; U.S.S. "Richmond"; and the U.S.S. "Tennessee." During World War I he commanded the U.S.S. "Ericsson," operating in European waters, and was later on the staff of the United States Commander of the U.S. Naval Forces in Europe. He served twice as naval attaché in Italy and was on duty there when World War II was declared. He returned to the United States in June, 1942, to become Chief of the U.S. Naval Mission to Peru. From September, 1942, to January, 1946, he was Chief of the Peruvian Naval General Staff and Inspector General of the Peruvian Navy. He has been awarded the Navy Cross (World War I), the Crown of Italy, and Grand Official of Order of Ayachuco (Peru).

454. WILLIAM RUTHERFORD MCNAIR, JR., was born in 1889

456. HENRY WARNER MCNAIR died in 1938. He resided at Havre, Montana. Children: Hugh Warner McNair, born in 1924; Marion Louise McNair, born in 1925.

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[7] For detailed information see *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies, Supplement 1928* (1929), pp. 240 ff. and *Who's Who in America*, 1950-51.

457. Ruth Beatrice McNair. Additional children: Lucille Evanson, born in 1928; Jean Elizabeth Evanson, born in 1938.

458. Frances S. F. McNair was born in 1898. She was married to Oscar Haugen. Residence: Maysville, North Dakota. Children: Hubert Haugen, born in 1934; Ralph Haugen, born in 1935; Frances Haugen, born in 1937.

459. Ione L. McNair was born in 1900. She was married to Arthur Leupp. Residence: Stanton, North Dakota. Children: Franklin Dwight Leupp, born in 1933; Gene McNair Leupp, born in 1931; Rosemary Leupp, born in 1936; Carol Gabrielle Leupp, born in 1937.

460. Marion Winifred McNair was born in 1905. She married Dr. Roy Little. Residence: Maysville, North Dakota. Children: James McNair Little, born in 1930; Audrey Little, born in 1934.

462. Elizabeth Patterson MacNair was born in Lima, New York, December 23, 1885. She attended Oberlin College and Smith College. In 1909 she was married to Dr. Wilbur B. Rayton, who, until his death in 1946, was head of the scientific bureau of Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, Rochester, New York. Children: Dr. Willis MacNair Rayton, professor of physics, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire. He married Ruth Hamilton. Alice Rayton was married to Richard Halliburton, Burbank, California.

463. Jerome Willis MacNair was born in Livonia New York on October 12, 1888. He graduated from Hamilton College in 1910 and received his M.A. degree from Stanford University in 1914. He taught school for eight years and was admitted to the California Bar in 1918. In 1935 he was elected president of the Wilshire Boulevard Association of Beverly Hills. He was active in the organization of the Association in 1924 and served as its first president. In 1930 he

was again president. He is president of MacNair-Wallace Co., Ltd., Los Angeles Insurance Brokers. In 1913 he married Mary Sherburne Tower of San Jose. Children: Mary Elizabeth MacNair was married to Dr. Paul Bennett Johnson. Their children are: Mary Sherburne Johnson and Margaret Katherine Johnson.

745. Jerome Willis MacNair, Jr.

464. MARY MARGUERITE MACNAIR was born in Livonia Center, New York, in 1892. She graduated from Barnard College in 1917 and was married to Frank W. Devers of Los Angeles. Children: Nancy Devers, born in 1928; James Devers, born in 1931. Frank W. Devers died in 1947 and in 1951 Mrs. Devers married Alfred F. Garlinghouse of South Pasadena, California.

465. KARL REED MACNAIR was born in Livonia Center, New York, in 1894. In 1915 he graduated from Hamilton College and then studied law at Columbia University. In World War I he served as a lieutenant in the 305th Field Artillery. At present he is the owner of K. R. MacNair Co., insurance brokers, Los Angeles. He married Elizabeth Allen Patton of Los Angeles in 1923. Children: Peter MacNair, born in 1925; John MacNair, born in 1926.

466. ROBERT LESLIE MACNAIR was born in Livonia Center, New York, in 1897. He attended Stanford University and Hamilton College. At present he is manager of Marshall & Stevens, Inc., appraisers, San Francisco. In 1927 he married Helen Tanner of San Jacinto, California. Children: Robert Wynn MacNair, born in 1928; Jocelyn Jerry MacNair, born in 1929. Robert Wynn MacNair has two children: Anne Jennifer MacNair and Robert Wynn MacNair, II.

471. FLORENCE EMILY MCNAIR. Children: Margaret McNair Stewart was born in 1922 and was married to Thomas R. Adams, Little Rock, Arkansas.

472. ROBERT HASTINGS MCNAIR died in 1935. He married Pauline McDermott, who was born in 1908. Children: Pauline Ann McNair, born in 1931.

496. LULU BELLE MCNAIR, born in 1867, died in 1935, married Jacob Crank of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

497. DELLA LOUISA MCNAIR was born in 1870. She married John L. Irvin, who was born in 1865 and died in 1933.

498. EARNEST HOWARD MCNAIR was born in 1871 and died in 1919 at Dahlgren, Illinois. His wife, Flossie May Daily, was born in 1874.

499. EVA ESTELLE MCNAIR was born in 1873. Her husband, James William Green, was born in 1839 and died in 1932 at Likeston, Missouri.

500. DAISY MYRTLE MCNAIR was born in 1875. Her husband, Harry Frank Spicer, was born in 1873.

501. MARTHA AUGUSTA MCNAIR was born in 1877 and died in 1879.

502. JENNIE FLORENCE MCNAIR was born in 1880 and lives in Decatur, Illinois, with her family. George Arnold Smith, her husband, was born in 1877 and died in 1935.

503. CARL RAYMOND MCNAIR was born in 1885. He married Flora Sladen Clark, who was born in 1888. They live at Dahlgren, Illinois.

504. FRANK JOSEPH MCNAIR was born in 1891. His wife, Verna B. Green, was born in 1892.

524. FANNY MCNAIR HENRY was born in 1876 and died in 1880

529. ISABELLA JULIA MCNAIR'S second child, Anne Prentiss Stillman, was born in 1929

530. William Manning McNair married Kathryn Barrows in 1940

531. Margaret McNair Bouton was born in 1909

535. Ellen Hinman Douglass was born in 1872 and lives in Minneapolis, Minnesota, with her sister. She was married to F. E. Sprague.

536. Gertrude Lansing Douglass was born in 1875

537. Florence Belle Douglas was born in 1877 and died in 1883

541. Edwin Ralph McNair, M.D., married Margaret Wilson and lives at Orfordville, Wisconsin.

542. Katherine E. McNair was born in 1854 and died in 1938. She was married to John Neel, Rochester, New York. Child: Robert Neel, born in 1884.

543. Charles W. McNair was born in 1856

544. Frances Helen McNair was born in 1857. Children: Mrs. William Fancher, Clarence Trimble.

545. Frederick Arthur McNair was born in 1858. His former residence was Rochester, New York. Children: Catherine McNair, born in 1886, and is married; Frederick McNair, born in 1891, is single; Helen McNair, born in 1893, married ——— Nichols; Gilbert McNair, born in 1896, married ——— Murray; they have a daughter; George McNair, born in 1898, married, no children; Norman McNair, born in 1900, single; Mary McNair, born in 1904, married ——— White, two children; Arthur McNair, born in 1906, married, has two sons.

546. Caroline S. McNair was born in 1861 and died in 1934. She was married to George Neel, Rochester, New York. Children: Albert Neel, born in 1886; Dorothy Neel, born in 1898.

547. **Ellen C. McNair** was born in 1865 and is now dead.

548. **Minnie A. McNair** was born in 1867 and died in 1937. She married George Dickey. A son lives in Arcade, New York.

549. **John H. McNair** was born in 1872. He lives in Buffalo, New York. No children.

551. **Edward McNair Chambers** was born in 1868

550. **Jessie N. McNair** was born in 1876 and died in 1911. She married F. B. Jebb.

553. **Edward E. McNair** was born in 1873

554. **Herbert B. McNair** was born in 1874 and died in 1940

562. **Chester McNair Warner** is married, has three daughters, and lives in Minneapolis, Minnesota

563. **Margaret Whitney McNair** is married to Robert Bouma. Children: Robert Bouma, Richard Bouma, Doris Bouma, and Jean Bouma. They live at Grinnell, Iowa.

564. **Wilson Day McNair's** daughter, Virginia, was born in 1897, and was married to ——— Nickel

565. **Donald Warren McNair's** wife, Emmaline Senne, was born in 1906. Children: Donald Ray McNair, born in 1927; Helen May McNair, born in 1932; Claude Warren McNair, born in 1934, Indian Head, Maryland.

567. **Irving Maxwell McNair** married Lucie Taylor Wagstaff who was born in 1909. Children: Irving Maxwell McNair, Jr., born in 1932; Charles Theodore McNair, born in 1938; Grayson Eugene McNair, born in 1940, Allentown, Pennsylvania.

569. **Dora Ethel Virginia McNair** (Mrs. Robert P. Nick) is living in Downingtown, Pennsylvania. Children:

William McNair Nick, born in 1928; Robert Wilson Nick, born in 1931.

570. MALCOLM PERRINE MCNAIR[8] was born in Dansville, New York, October 6, 1894. He attended Lehigh University, 1912-13. In 1916 he received his B.A. from Harvard College, his A.M. from there in 1920. From 1917-20 he was assistant in Government and English, Harvard; instructor in Marketing, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, 1920-24; assistant professor in Marketing, 1924-27; associate professor, 1917-31, and professor, 1931-50. He has been Lincoln Filene professor of retailing since 1950. He was assistant director, Harvard Bureau of Business Research, 1933-36. He was visiting lecturer, London School of Economics, 1931. He is a director of John Wanamaker (Philadelphia and New York), Cambridge Trust, National Retail Dry Goods Association, Ed Schuster & Co. He is a member of the Royal Economic Society, Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, American Marketing Association. He is a Unitarian. His clubs are: Cambridge, Harvard (Boston) and Harvard (New York). He is author of: *Retail Method of Inventory,* 1925; *Problems in Retail Distribution* (with Charles I. Gragg), 1930; *Problems in Retailing* (with Donald K. David), 1926; *Problems in Retail Store Management* (with Charles I. Gragg), 1931; *Expenses and Profits of Limited Price Variety Chains in 1936,* 1937; *Operating Results of Department and Specialty Stores in 1938,* 1939; ditto for 1939 and 1940; *Problems in Retailing* (with Charles I Gragg and Stanley F. Teele), 1937; *Problems in Business Economics* (with Richard S. Meriam), 1941; *Distribution Costs, an International Digest* (with S. F. Teele and F. G. Mulhearn), 1941; *Problems in Marketing* (with H. L. Hansen), 1949; *Readings in Marketing* (with H. L. Hansen), 1949. His

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[8] Data obtained by James B. McNair from *Who's Who in America.*

home is at 11 Gray Gardens E., Cambridge 38, Massachusetts. On June 25, 1918, he married Mary Louise Hemenway, who was born in 1893 in Somerville, Massachusetts. Children: Malcolm Perrine McNair, Jr., born in 1919; Robert Edwin McNair, born in 1921; John Lowe McNair, born in 1926.

571. DAVID TENNEY MCNAIR graduated from the University of Virginia in 1922 and married Helen Miller.[9]

573. ALICE ELIZABETH MCNAIR'S additional children: Carolyn McColley, born in 1928; Robert McColley, born in 1933

575. HUGH MACNAIR KAHLER[10] married Louise Kingsley, daughter of Spencer Kingsley, of Buffalo, New York, on October 15, 1907. They have one daughter, Kingsley Kahler. He is contributor to the *Saturday Evening Post, Collier's, Country Gentleman, Ladies' Home Journal, American,* etc. He is the author of *The Six Best Cellars* (with Holworthy Hall), 1919; *Babel,* 1921*; The East Wind,* 1922; *The Collector's Whatnot* (with Booth Tarkington and Kenneth L. Roberts), 1923; *Father Means Well,* 1930; *Hills Were Higher Then,* 1931; *The Big Pink,* 1932*; Bright Danger,* 1941. He is a member of Cap and Gown and Nassau (Princeton) and Players and Princeton (New York). His winter home is in Princeton, New Jersey, and his summer one in Kennebunkport, Maine.

577. ANNETTE MARIE KAHLER died in 1938

586. HUGH TORBERT MCNAIR'S first wife, Helen Zeeveld, was born in 1895. His second wife, Florence Dufour, was born in 1896. Children: Margaret Culbertson McNair, born

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[9] Data from Albert Düy McNair (337).

[10] Additional information to that given in *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies* (1923), p. 207, (1928), p. 263, obtained by James B. McNair from *Who's Who in America, 1950-51.*

in 1929; Hugh Robinson McNair, Jr., born in 1931; David Dufour McNair, born in 1934.

588. MARGARET AMANDA MCNAIR or MARGARET BELL MCNAIR was married to William Walton Clarke, Jr., Summit, New Jersey. Additional child: John Clarke.

589. JAMES THEODORE MCNAIR'S additional child: Samuel Robinson McNair, born 1931.

590. MARION JEAN MCNAIR was married to William Arnodt, Morristown, New Jersey.

SEVENTH GENERATION

592. FLORA JANE MCNAIR was born in 1916

593. THEODORE MCNAIR was born in 1921

594. ANNETTE LUCY MCNAIR and 595. FLORENCE MCNAIR, are twins, born in 1912.

596. JAMES SMITH MCNAIR was born in 1915 and lives at Easton, Pennsylvania

621. GEORGE THOMAS MCNAIR died April 18, 1931

635. MARGIE MCNAIR was married to Martin Lavell, Portland, Oregon

649. WILLIS MCNAIR RAYTON was born in 1909

650. ALICE MARGERY RAYTON was born in 1914

656. PAUL HOWARD IRVIN was born in 1897, and lives in Red Lake Fall, Minnesota

657. JENNIE LOUISE IRVIN was born in 1900

658. CLARENCE IRVIN was born in 1901

659. CHALMER IRVIN was born in 1903

660. LUCY ESTELLE MCNAIR was born in 1897

661. EARL RAYMOND MCNAIR was born in 1901 and died in 1935

662. Lowell E. Green was born in 1896 and died in 1897

663. John Harold Spicer was born in 1896

664. Russell McNair Spicer was born in 1898

665. Frank Walker Spicer was born in 1902

666. Charles Edward Spicer was born in 1905

667. Virginia Estelle Smith was born in 1907

668. Earnest Howard Smith was born in 1909

669. Marion Charles Smith was born in 1911

670. Richard Eugene Smith was born in 1917

671. Robert Almander Smith was born in 1920

672. Raymond Clark McNair, born in 1908, married Crystal Brown, who was born in 1909. Child: Peggy Ann McNair, born in 1932 in Flushing, New York.

673. Melvin Wesley McNair, born in 1912, married Ruth Brown, born in 1913. Children: Larry June McNair, born in 1936; Billie Joan McNair, twin, born in 1936; Donald Wesley McNair, born in 1938.

674. Charles William McNair, born in 1913

675. John David McNair, born in 1927; Wilbur Frank McNair, born in 1919, married Ailene Ruth Willard, born in 1920. They live in Dahlgren, Illinois, and have one child, Paul Charles McNair, born in 1939.

700. Stuart McNair Mitchell lives at Milton, Wisconsin

701. Robert McNair Mitchell, M.D., is employed at the Milwaukee County Hospital

740. Emma McNair Kittredge was married to Dr. William Francis Quinn, on June 6, 1936, in Los Angeles,

California. They are both practicing physicians in Los Angeles.[11]

744. Harriet Waldo Osburn married Elmer Ingraham. They live at Hamstead, New Hampshire, and have four children.

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[11] Data obtained by James B. McNair from the *Los Angeles Times.*

DESCENDANTS OF SAMUEL McNAIR AND ANNA MURDOCK[1]

4. **Samuel McNair** was an incorporator of the Abington Presbyterian Church in 1785, trustee 1785-92 and 1794-1813. His wife, Mary Ann, died in 1818, aged 78 years.

18. **John McNair**'s wife, Elizabeth McNair, was born in 1771 and died in 1855.

FOURTH GENERATION

45. **John McNair** was born near Newton, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, May 28, 1806. He was graduated from Jefferson College in 1828. He studied theology at Princeton. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Erie November 7, 1833.

Dr. McNair labored as an evangelist about eight years; one year in Warren, Pennsylvania, one in Fairmount, Philadelphia, one in Vincennes, Indiana, one in Milford, New Jersey, one in Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, and more than three in Musconeteong Valley, New Jersey. His first permanent settlement was in Lancaster, Pennsylvania where he labored, faithfully and successfully, eleven years. After leaving Lancaster he preached at Clinton, New Jersey for six or eight years. His death occurred January 27, 1867.

Dr. McNair, though retiring in his manner and deportment, was ever cheerful and kind, possessing, however, a firmness and integrity of purpose which made itself felt in his expressed opinions, together with a sincerity unquestioned, which gave a high tone to his public ministrations. His sermons evinced a high order of talent; they were eloquent, yet plain, and unaffected, lucid and easily comprehended. As a logician he took a high rank, and consequently was an able debator.[2]

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[1] Additional material to that in *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies* (1923), and *Supplement 1928.*

All of the data in this chapter (unless specifically credited to some other source) was supplied by Charles Frederick McNair (269).

48. Solomon McNair was born near Brownsburg, August 3, 1815. He was graduated from Jefferson College in 1840.

He was ordained by the Presbytery of Donegal, May 8, 1846; stated supply at Middle Octorara, Pennsylvania, 1844, and pastor, 1846-53. He was pastor at Mansfield, New Jersey, 1853-61; stated supply at Upper Mt. Bethel, Pennsylvania, 1862-64; stated supply at Little Britain, Pennsylvania, 1864; pastor, 1867-73. He died December 29, 1873. Mr. McNair was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was a modest man, and of a retiring disposition, but faithful and successful in high vocation.[2]

76. Samuel McNair's wife, Ann Long, died January 16, 1836, aged 35 years.

FIFTH GENERATION

153. John Long McNair was buried in Bedminster, New Jersey. His wife, Fanny Van Kleek, was born in 1829 and died in 1888.

155. Thomas Craven McNair was buried in the Presbyterian Cemetery, Plainfield, New Jersey. His wife was born in 1835 and died in 1911.

156. Juliet Bastress McNair was born in 1842 and died in 1892.

157. Andrew Lang McNair's wife, Martha Susan Mattock was born in West Virginia in 1836 and died in 1892.

159. Charles Craven McNair was a member of Company L, 68th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the Civil War. His wife, Marietta Yerkes, was born in 1840 and died in 1933.

173. Frederick Vallette McNair was the co-author of the following: *Magnetic Observations at the U.S. Naval*

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[2] Additional information from that given in *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies* (1923), p. 215, obtained by James B. McNair from the *Encyclopaedia of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.* Edited by Alfred Nevin. Philadelphia, 1884.

Observatory, 1888 and 1889 (Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1890), *Report of the Superintendent of the U.S. Naval Observatory* [F. V. McNair] *for the year ending 1891, June 30* (Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office).

The U.S.S. "McNair" (DD679) of the Destroyer Division of the U.S. Navy, with a complement of 325 officers and men, was named after Rear Admiral Frederick V. McNair (1839-1900). She was commissioned December 30 1943, at the New York Navy Yard and her command was taken over by Commander M. L. McCullough, USN. The commissioning was followed by a shakedown run to Bermuda in stormy weather. On March 5, 1944, she left New York and went via the Panama Canal to San Diego and Pearl Harbor in Hawaii. In May, 1944, she left Pearl Harbor with Task Group 52:17 for Roi in the newly taken Marshall Islands where the Navy was staging blows on Saipan, Tinian, and Guam.

On June 14, 1944, the "McNair's" squadron, No. 54, screened the battleships while they bombarded shore installations on southern Saipan. For the next thirteen days, the "Mac" alternately shelled the beach, escorted troop laden transports into the invasion area, and screened the heavy ships.

Throughout July the "McNair" continued her job, shuttling betwen Eniwetok, Saipan, Tinian and Guam bringing troops, firing on the beach, harrassing the enemy, maintaining anti-submarine screens and handlng countless small jobs coincident to a new landing.

In August orders sent her down to Guadalcanal where with the heavy units she began rehearsals for the attack on Palau in the Caroline chain.

In September she was pounding the beach at Melekiok point in the Palau group with her five-inch guns. Then to Anguar Island to maintain anti-submarine and anti-aircraft patrol around the transports.

The "Bloodless Invasion of Ulithi" was next undertaken where Asor Island and Falalop Islann were found evacuated.

On September 25, 1944, the "Mac" headed south for Hollandia, New Guinea, and Manus of the Admiralty Islands. Here she joined the Seventh Fleet and began practicing for another invasion—the Philippines, to take General MacArthur back.

Before dawn on October 20, 1944, Leyte Gulf was reached with 150 landing craft and two dozen transports. The shore was bombarded, the troops landed, and the ship's gunners fired intermittently at enemy planes attempting to attack the transports.

The Japanese fleet attempted to penetrate the gulf. This resulted in the battle of Surigao Straits. The Jap force was all but eliminated—two battleships destroyed and the remainder of the ships badly damaged.

On October 27, 1944, the squadron was ordered to Hollandia via Kossol Roads to transport reinforcements to Leyte by November 14th.

Next she headed for Hollandia and Noumea, New Caledonia. Aside from several days spent in practicing for the coming invasion of Luzon at Lingayen Gulf, the period at New Caledonia was a well-earned rest for ship's company.

The "Mac" weighed anchor on December 17, and the convoy moved northward for a blow at the very heart of Japan's conquered Pacific territory. Christmas found her at Guadalcanal. Immediately after lunch, she was underway again with Manus as her next port of call. From Milne Bay, Finschafen, and other points along the way, more transports joined the group. Finally on December 29 the convoy moved into Seeadler Harbor at Manus. On January 2, 1945, the huge convoy steamed from Manus. For the "McNair" it was the last time, for her work was destined to be farther north. Manus was rear area now and the "McNair" was not accustomed to rear area operations.

The course ahead lay through the center of the Jap held Philippines. Once past Leyte, land overrun by the little brown men was to be in sight at all times—Mindanao, Bohol, Cebu, Mindora, Luzon. Winding through the narrow passages between the islands the convoy sneaked toward its goal. Battle stations were manned incessantly but the Air Force kept the Japs busy and not a single attack developed until the force entered Lingayen Gulf on January 11th. Then it started.

The Jap planes attacked every morning at dawn and every evening at dusk in kamikase or suicide plane tactics.

At Lingayen the "McNair" was given another shore bombardment assignment, a job which had been absent from the schedule since Palau. She fired ahead of infantry advance.

With this job completed the "McNair" was ordered to Ulithi to join Admiral Marc Mitscher's fast carrier force. The fast carriers meant a complete change in the type of duty—the first large-scale carrier plane raid on the Tokyo-Yokohama area. They steamed within 72 miles of Honshu and surprised the Japs on February 15, 1945, with plane attacks on Tokyo from the Enterprise, Saratoga, and other flat tops.

The strike was designed primarily to keep the Nip airforce busy while landings were made on nearby Iwo Jima. The mission accomplished, the group steamed to Iwo so the carrier planes could lend their support to the advancing Yanks.

Here, though, the Jap air force made a frequent appearance. The "Sara" was hit by several Kamikazes and the forward section of the carrier was turned into a blazing shambles.

It then befell the three escorting destroyers to accompany the Saratoga to Eniwetok from where she returned to the States for repairs.

With the "Sara" safely delivered, the destroyers headed west, returning to the Ulithi anchorage by way of Saipan. Here another big carrier raid on the Jap home islands with installations on Kyushu as the prime objective.

On March 18, the first strike was launched, followed in two hours by Jap plane attacks.

Finishing their work at Kyushu the planes began raiding Nausei Shoto in preparation for the Okinawa landing. As April wore on the Jap plane raids became more scattered and the "McNair" returned to Ulithi for repairs.

On April 28, Commander Bruce P Ross, USN, of Rochester, New York, came aboard to relieve Commander McCullough.

His first assignment was to screen the "Missouri" carrying Admiral Halsey from Guam to Okinawa.

May passed with the force still lending air support to the newly invaded island and finally on June 12, it was ordered back to Leyte Gulf to provision and repair.

In July there was another big carrier strike on the Tokyo area. This took place without opposition. The Japs were hoarding their planes for a Kamikaze attack on the day the U.S. troops landed on the home island. Moving northward the planes plastered targets in Hokkaido Province. Here the "Mac" supplied the anti-submarine screen with her sister destroyers.

Raids were next made on the Kure-Kobe Naval Base areas, the airfields in the Osaka area, and the northern Honshu-Hokkaido industrial area.

The "Mac" was next part of a group to conduct a bombardment in the Kuriles and destroy all shipping encountered.

The ship had been ordered back to the States for overhaul but the day following her arrival at Adak, Alaska, the Japs surrendered, and the orders were cancelled.

The "McNair" was to assist in the final occupation of Japan. Onimato was assigned as her area. Here between her sorties with the minesweepers the ship escorted troop transports into Aomori for the initial landing in northern Honshu Province.

On October 12, 1945, she proceeded to Pearl Harbor, thence to the States to become part of the Pacific Reserve Fleet.[3]

174. HENRY MCNAIR was born in 1841.

SIXTH GENERATION

208. WILLIAM SHARP MCNAIR[4] was made brigadier general December 18, 1930. His military record from August 20, 1920, is as follows:

On August 25, 1920, he was detailed to the War Department general staff, where he served in the military intelligence division, until November 10, 1922. He was then assigned to the general staff with troops, serving as chief of staff, Panama Canal department, until September 15, 1924. At that time he was placed on duty with the Organized Reserves, with station at New York City, where he remained until December 20, 1928. On January 19, 1929, he resumed command of his old regiment, the 6th field artillery at Fort Hoyle, Maryland, where he was at the time of his promotion.

General McNair has been awarded a silver star citation for gallantry in action against hostile Moros at Bacoled, Lake Lanao, Philippine Islands, April 6-8, 1903. His services in the World War have been recognized by the award of the distinguished service medal, with the following citation:

"For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. Serving in turn as commander of the 1st field artillery brigade and the 151st field artlllery brigade, as chief of artillery, 1st Army corps, during the latter part of the Meuse-Argonne offensive and as chief of artillery of the 1st Army from November 18, 1918, until April, 1919, by his marked ability, sound judgment, and thorough knowledge of artillery he rendered conspicuous services in a position of great responsibility to the American expeditionary forces."

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[3] From the *Ships' History—U.S.S. McNair.*

[4] Additional information from that in *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies* (1923), p. 234; (1928), p. 275, obtained from the Army and Navy Register, December 20, 1930.

246. RICHARD F. MCNAIR died in 1925 and was buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York. His wife, Bertha Steel Bracket, was born in 1861 in Worcester, Massachusetts, and died in 1898.

247. ANNA DÜY MCNAIR was born in 1859, died in 1932 and was buried in Bedminster, New Jersey.

248. WILMER MCNAIR, born at Stone Ridge, New York, died in 1929 and was buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York. His wife, Eleanor Agnes Roberts, was born in 1866 and is living (1951) in Richmond, Virginia.

250. ALICE MCNAIR VOORHEES was buried in Bedminster, New Jersey

251. JOHN LLOYD MCNAIR is living (1941) in Ithaca, New York

253. BENEDICT PIERPONT MCNAIR died in 1923 and was buried at Great Falls, Montana. Marion Sprague, his wife, was born in 1863 and died in 1927.

254. WILLIAM WILSON MCNAIR died in 1932

258. SAMUEL MCNAIR died in 1935 and was buried in Pine Bush, near Accord, New York

261. G. EDGAR MCNAIR is living (1941) at Sparrow Point, Maryland. His wife, Rose E. Trumbauer, was born in 1873.

262. SAMUEL EDWIN MCNAIR'S wife, Emma Short, was born in 1863 and died in 1938

263. JOHN LONG MCNAIR died in 1939

264. ALICE ESTHER MCNAIR died in 1937

265. ANN LONG MCNAIR died in 1899

267. GEORGE TAYLOR MCNAIR'S wife, Mamie J. Kinnear, was born in 1879

268. SAMUEL EDWIN MCNAIR, born in 1856, died in 1933, and was buried in Dansville, New York

299. Stephen Yerkes McNair, Jr., was born in Richmond, Virginia, and died in Brooklyn, New York, April 7, 1938. His wife died November 17, 1930.

304. Frederick Vallette McNair, Jr. The following is Captain McNair's service record as continued from 1922. For his previous record see *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies* (1923), pp. 244-245. He was transferred to the retired list on June 30, 1931. Subsequently he was recalled to active duty, reporting at the Navy Department, Washington, D.C., for duty with the Naval Examining Board. He was appointed captain on the retired list for temporary service, on March 3, 1942, and having been specially commended by the Secretary of the Navy for performance in actual combat was advanced on the retired list to the rank of captain effective February 23, 1942, in conformity with provisions in an Act of Congress approved that date. From June, 1942, to November, 1942, he was attached to U.S. Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida. He was relieved from all active duty as of November 1, 1942. He received the following decorations: Congressional Medal of Honor—1914 (capture of Vera Cruz, Mexico) "For distinguished conduct in battle, engagement of Vera Cruz, April 22, 1914. Was eminent and conspicuous in command of his battalion. He exhibited courage and skill in leading his men through the action of the 22nd and in the final occupation of the city." Navy Cross (World War I) "For distinguished service in the line of his profession as Commanding Officer, U.S.S. "Winslow" engaged in the important, exact and hazardous duty of patrolling the waters infested with enemy submarines and mines, in escorting and protecting vitally important convoys of troops and supplies through these waters, and in offensive and defensive action, vigorously and unremittingly prosecuted, against all forms of enemy naval activity." Mexican Service Medal—

U.S.S. "New Jersey." Victory Medal—(Destroyer Clasp) U.S.S. "Winslow." American Defense Service Medal. World War II Victory Medal.[5]

SEVENTH GENERATION

367. Maurice Lloyd McNair was prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, and at Occidental Academy in Los Angeles. He entered Stanford University in 1911 and became a member of Phi Kappa Psi fraternity. His family moved east in 1913 and Maurice finished his college work at Amherst, graduating in 1915. He was killed by a railroad train in Los Angeles County, California, March 8, 1935. He was identified by a label from an overcoat said to have been purchased in Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1930. He was unmarried and left a mother and sister living in Chicago (1935).

411. Maria Louisa McNair is living in Richmond, Virginia

412. John Long McNair married Mable E. Thresher who was born in 1891. They have one son, John Andrew McNair, born in 1926. All live in Jetmore, Kansas.

413. Everett Wilmer McNair married Irene Taylor who was born in Siam. Children: Christina Anne McNair, born in 1930; Wilmer Everett McNair, born in 1932; Ray Hugh McNair, born in 1937. All live at Lakewood, Ohio.

414. Helen McMurtree Voorhees is at Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Massachusetts.

415. Frances Van Kleek Voorhees was married to A. H. Connolly, Basking Ridge, New Jersey.

416. Ralph Whitaker Voorhies died in 1929

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[5] Bureau of Naval Personnel, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., March 27, 1946.

418. CHESTER SPRAGUE MCNAIR married Mary Elizabeth Thomas in 1924. Children: Mariana McNair, born 1925; Diana McNair, born 1926. All live in Great Falls, Montana.

419. SARAH PIERPONT MCNAIR married Kenneth Carnahan in 1928. Children: Jean Carnahan, born 1929; Benedict Pierpont Carnahan, born 1931. All reside in Palo Alto, California.

420. BENEDICT PIERPONT MCNAIR married Eloise Burd in 1929, living in Great Falls, Montana.

421. DOROTHY MAY MCNAIR, born in 1898, married L. Glenmore Rosson. They are living at Culpepper, Virginia. Children: Edgar L. Rosson, William D. Rosson, John M. Rosson, Charles G. Rosson, Walter J. Rosson.

422. OLIVIA VIOLA MCNAIR, born in 1902, died in 1923, and was buried in Allentown, Pennsylvania. Single.

425. FLOYD GEORGE MCNAIR resides at 529 Magnolia Street, Long Beach, California.

428. ESTHER VIOLA SHORT was married to ——— Lorensen. They live in Salina, Kansas.

435. BERTHA VIOLA MCNAIR was married to Lee R. Heindel. They have one child: Charles L. R. Heindel, and live at Mentone, California.

436. GEORGE TAYLOR MCNAIR, JR., married Ethel May ———. Children: Lanette Mae McNair, born 1927; George Floyd McNair, born 1928; Dixie Elaine McNair, born 1932. They live in Los Angeles, California.

437. JOHN S. MCNAIR married Mirty Onetia Foster. Children: Jack McNair, born 1930; Dorothy Raye McNair, born 1932; Wilma Earline McNair, born 1934.

438. FLORENCE ELSIE MCNAIR married Paul L. Barker. Children: Adora May Barker, born 1931; Clarence Alvin

Barker, born 1935; Dortha Lillie Barker, born 1937; Lavina Jean Barker, born 1939. They live in Los Angeles, California.

440. MAMIE LILLIAN MCNAIR was married to Ralph Joseph Kanka. Children: Laeota Viola Kanka, born 1939; Lona Reyne Kanka, born 1940. They live in Los Angeles, California.

467. WALDEN HAMILTON MCNAIR is a partner in the cotton goods firm of Stewart and Sparry, Inc., of New York City, and resides in Upper Montclair, N. J., where he served as chairman of the Montclair Defense Council and commander of the Civilian Defense Corps during World War II. He is active in veterans and civic activities. He married Pauline M. Paulson, of Sewaren, N. J., who was born November 7, 1898. The descendants are eligible to several Revolutionary and Colonial societies through John Osgood, a Minute Man of Concord and the Siege of Boston; Harman Yerkes and Captain John Mann of the Pennsylvania Militia. Children: Janet Marguerite McNair, died in infancy; John Osgood McNair, born March 29, 1925 (U.S. Army Air Forces); Janice Anne McNair, born August 20, 1928.[6]

469. FREDERICK HAMILTON MCNAIR (Hrdlicka) adopted son of Stephen Y. McNair was born near Rahway, New Jersey, October 8, 1901. He married Irma Elaine Whiteman, who was born in Boistfort, Washington, July 19, 1908. He was a Baptist minister. Children: Richard Hamilton McNair, born February 14, 1928; Lee Rhodes McNair, born February 24, 1930; Stephen Yerkes McNair, born August 24, 1931; William Frederick McNair, born December 14, 1939; Irma Elaine McNair, born January 14, 1942; Carolyn Frances McNair, born March 24, 1943. All reside at Tenino, Washington.[7]

[6] Information supplied by Walden Hamilton McNair.

[7] *Ibid.*

471. Margaret Lewis Marshall McNair was born February 2, 1909. She was married to Captain Stanley Jupp, U.S. Navy, in the Government House, Agana, Guam, August 1, 1939. He was executive officer in Guam, before the war. During 1943-44 he built the huge submarine base in Aukland, New Zealand. Commodore Jupp is now retired and lives in Charleston, South Carolina. They had one daughter, Marshall Jupp, born in Guam. Mrs. Jupp died on March 2, 1945, and was buried in the Naval Academy Cemetery.

472. Clare Warren McNair was born March 22, 1910

473. Agnes Duer McNair was born May 8, 1912. She was married to William S. Escavaille. He was discharged to the Reserve U.S. Army in 1945 as a captain of engineers after service in the Pacific in 1943-44. He is now engaged in the advertising business in Washington, D.C. Children: Diane Escavaille, Geoffrey McNair Escavaille, Helen Duer Escavaille.

474. Vallette McNair was born June 24, 1915. She was married to Lieutenant David Boyd, U.S. Naval Reserve of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, at the Naval Academy Chapel, June, 1943. David Boyd, now a commander, graduated from Carnegie Institute of Technology, served on a carrier—the U.S.S. "Bairoka"—during the war in the Pacific. He is now chief engineer of the "Randolph." Children: Sandra Anceta Boyd and David McNair Boyd.

475. Janet McNair was born November 13, 1916. She was married to William A. Hatch, U.S. Coast Guard Reserve, at the Navy Academy Chapel, December 31, 1943. Mr. Hatch's service was limited by his poor vision 5/20. He was mustered out in 1945 and is now in the advertising business in Baltimore, Maryland. Children: Jill Randolph Hatch and Martha McNair Hatch.

476. Anne Cary Randolph McNair was born April 5, 1920. She was married to Lieutenant John Mason Rickabaugh, U.S. Navy, at the Naval Academy Chapel, April 11, 1942. Lieut. Commander Rickabaugh was on the "Massachusetts" for the Casa Blanca and African landings, then in the Pacific on various Task Force patrols and engagements prior to return to the United States for a Naval Aviation course at Dallas, Pensacola, and Jacksonville. He was Flight Squadron Commander based on Guam. He has commanded a squadron of "jets" for the last eight months (September 25, 1953) in Korea from a carrier and lost seven of his sixteen planes over Korea. He is now a commander. Children: Amy Katherine Rickabaugh and John Mason Rickabaugh.

562. Frederick Vallette McNair, III (Frederick V. [304]^6 Frederick V. [173]^5 John [78]^4 John [18]^3 Samuel [4]^2 Samuel [1]^1) was born October 27, 1922. He was sworn into the Navy as a reserve ensign in April, 1942, after spending two years at Cornell University. He went to boot camp at Dartmouth College, then attended class at the Naval Gun Factory, then took a ship damage course in San Diego, California. He was assigned to the flight deck of the U.S.S. "Kalinin Bay" (CVE-68) and reecived the following citations: Battle stars—1st Philippines, Leyte, Saipan, Ewo, and a Presidential Citation (Kalinin Bay). He was mustered out May, 1946. He then attended courses at George Washington University and entered Purdue University in a special course in economics for one year. He was promoted to district manager by Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Co. three years ago in Bethesda, Maryland, and is now general manager in Washington, D.C. He married Parveen Bakthiar and they have three children: Frederick Vallette McNair, IV, born July 22, 1950; Lailee Inez McNair, born June 7, 1951; and John Marshall McNair, born May 22, 1952.

553. ELIZABETH YERKES MCNAIR (Frederick V. [304]^6 Frederick V. [173]^5 John [78]^4 John [18]^3 Samuel [4]^2 Samuel [1]^1) was born December 19, 1926. She was an airline hostess for United Airlines for two years before her marriage to Captain Edmund William Hanlon, U.S.M.C. They have one child, Duer Eileen McNair Hanlon.[8]

[8] Information furnished by Frederick Vallette McNair, Jr. (304, September 25, 1953.

DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS McNAIR AND ANN WALLACE AND MARY STRAIN[1]

1. THOMAS McNAIR (or McNear) was born 1737 in the Parish of Donaghmore, County Donegal, Ireland. His ancestors were the Scotch McNairs who migrated to Ireland (see church certificate below). Other McNair families in America who may be related as they came from County Donegal are: the descendants of David McNair from Donaghmore, County Donegal, the father of David McNair who married Ann Dunning; John McNair and Christiana Walker; Samuel McNair and Anna Murdock; David McNair and Nancy Smith; and John McNear and Catherine Frazier. In regard to this the following is of interest. "There are a number of very old gravestones in the burial ground (Donaghmore Parish), but most of the oldest are either undecipherable or quite covered up."[2]

Family tradition has it (according to Thomas Speer McNair) that a progenitor of Thomas McNair (1) was one of the young apprentices who closed the Ferry Gate in the face of the King's officers in the siege of Londonderry, December 7, 1688.

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[1] The following consists of corrections and additional data to that contained in *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies* (1923), pp. 251-74; *Supplement* (1928), pp. 286-91. The Kendall data has been supplied by Forrest L. Kendall, the McCord data by E. R. Paige, the Mozier data by Miss Amy Childs.

All bibliographical references unless otherwise stated have been supplied by James B. McNair from books in the Newberry Library, Chicago, the University of Chicago Libraries, or the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. Old McNair clothing and accessories (some of colonial times) have been donated during the last four years to the Historical Society of Dauphin County, Harrisburg, and to the Philadelphia Museum of Art.

[2] *Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead in Ireland,* IV (1898-1900), 20. Printed by the University Press, Dublin, Ireland.

According to a letter written by Robert McNear to his brother Thomas and dated at Belnacor May 15, 1791, there were the following brothers and sister in Donaghmore: Elizabeth McNear who was married and had a daughter; Robert McNear (the writer of the letter); and William McNear, a business man, who was married and died before May 15, 1791, and had children.

Thomas McNair came to America and acquired 165 acres of land in Hanover Township (Lancaster County, now part of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania) according to a warrant dated March 1, 1760. This date is the date interest commences and that may have been years after a permanent improvement had been made. He bought some land May 10, 1771, situated in Hanover Township, from Moses Wallace. According to the assessment list of Hanover Township in 1784, he possessed 150 acres, one Negro, three horses, four cows, value $23,700. In partnership with James Wilson he purchased by warrant 129-1/4 acres in Hanover Township February 12, 1785, and he alone purchased by warrant 201-3/4 acres in Hanover Township February 12, 1785. This would make a total of at least 496 acres of land owned entirely or in part by Thomas McNair. At the time of his death he owned 130 acres of land.

Besides being a land owner, Thomas McNair was a cooper and a distiller.

A certificate of character and of church membership, signed by Rev. Benjamin Holmes and dated Donaghmore, August 20, 1762, states that: "Thomas McNair was born and educated in this parish, is descended of an ancient Protestant family deservedly esteemed in their country, has industriously followed his business, always maintained an unexceptionable moral character and was admitted to church privileges with us." He maintained his religious industry in the new country where he became affiliated with the Derry Church. His name appears on a subscription list for the payment of the graveyard wall in 1771, and at the time of his death he was an elder. According to Thomas Speer McNair he was a Freemason as well.

He was a soldier in the Revolution and assisted in covering the retreat of Washington in the Jerseys. He rendered active service also during the campaign around Philadelphia, Trenton, and Princeton. He was a private in Captain James Rodger's Company and in Captain William Brown's Company, Col. Timothy Green's Battalion, Lancaster County, Militia.[3] His name is found on the muster rolls as early as June 6, 1776. From April 24, 1778, to October 25, 1779, he served as a *volunteer* in Captain Joseph McClure's Company; and in 1780-82 he was in Captain James Wilson's Company, Ninth Battalion, Lancaster County militia under Colonel John Rodgers.

Thomas McNair was twice married, first on May 9, 1771, to Ann Wallace[4] who was born March 15, 1748, the daughter of Robert Wallace and Mary Clyde and sister of Brigadier General and member of congress James Wallace.[5] She died September 22, 1793, in Hanover. Robert Wallace (1712-83) was born in Londonderry, Ireland, and came to America about 1732. His will is recorded in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. His son, James Wallace (1750-1823) was a member of Captain William Brown's company. In 1779 he commanded a company of rangers for the frontier service and at the close of the war was major of a battalion of associators. In the subsequent military organization as directed by the state and national governments he rose to be brigadier general of the militia. He served as one of the commissioners of the county from 1799 to 1801; he was elected to the House of Representatives of the State Assembly, serving from 1806 to 1810. He was chosen to the 14th, 15th, and 16th Congresses of the United States and was distinguished in that body not so much for his eloquence in debate, but for his practical common sense and remarkable executive ability. Having served six years faithfully, he declined a renomination to the regret of his constituents, and retired to the quiet of farm life, where he spent the evening of his days.[6]

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[3] *Decennial Register of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution,* 1898, p. 355. *Pennsylvania Genealogies* by W. H. Egle, 1886, p. 430. *Pennsylvania Genealogies* by W. H. Egle, 1896, p. 492. *Pennsylvania Archives,* 5th Series, VII, 557, 1050 913 959, 939. *Pennsylvania Archives,* 2d Series, XIII, 320-21. *Notes and Queries* by W. H. Egle, 1st Series, I, 483, 2d Series, II, 54. *History of Dauphin and Lebanon Counties of Pennsylvania* by W. H. Egle, pp. 92-93.

[4] *Pennsylvania Archives,* 2d Series, VIII, 800.

[5] See Wallace record in *Pennsylvania Genealogies* by W. H. Egle.

Thomas McNair was one of the executors of the estate of his father-in-law, Robert Wallace, and of his brother-in-law, Joseph Boyd.

Thomas McNair's second wife was Mary Strain who was born in Hanover in 1758. She died October 22, 1821, in Hanover. He died July 25, 1830, in Hanover, from apoplexy. He was buried in the old Derry Church graveyard with his first and second wives and children. His will is recorded with the register for probate of wills in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

The children of Thomas McNair and Ann Wallace are:

2. Mary McNair was born June 17, 1772, and died December 2, 1774
3. Martha McNair
4. Robert McNair was born May 13, 1777, and died, unmarried previous to July 27, 1801, in San Domingo, of yellow fever. On February 12, 1798 he was employed by Jacob Hassinger, a merchant and grocer in Philadelphia.
5. William McNair
6. James McNair was born January 13, 1783, and died October 1, 1799

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[6] *Pennsylvania Genealogies* by W. H. Egle, pp. 621-22 (1886). *Pennsylvania Genealogies* by W. H. Egle, p. 695 (1896).

7. Moses McNair
8. Ann McNair was born August 17, 1787, and died, unmarried, May 28, 1841, near Berwick, Pennsylvania, from pulmonary tuberculosis. She is buried in Berwick Cemetery.
9. Thomas McNair

The children of Thomas McNair and Mary Strain are:

10. John Andrew McNair was born May 13, 1797. He probably went to Ohio from Pennsylvania after November, 1831, as there are entries of goods purchased from McNair and Rogers Company (the firm of which his brother Thomas was a member) in the ledger from June, 1827, to November 18, 1831. He died at the home of his brother William near Dayton, Ohio, and is buried in the Bath Church graveyard. His tombstone states that he "died June 17, 1864 age 49 years, 1 month, 3 days."[7]
11. Mary McNair was born September 1, 1798. On May 5, 1837, she was married by Rev. J. R. Sharon to William Baird,[8] of Hanover, who was born in 1798. They moved to Brownsville, Indiana, about June 13, 1837, then to Springersville, Fayette County, Iowa by 1840; to Brownsville, Iowa, by 1851 and to Dunlapsville, Union County, Indiana, by 1863, where Mrs. Baird died October 18, 1864. There were no children.
12. Robert Wallace McNair

SECOND GENERATION

3. MARTHA MCNAIR (Thomas [1]¹) was born August 12, 1774, in Hanover Township, Lancaster (now Dauphin) County, Pennsylvania. She was married to Samuel Sturgeon, a "clock and watchmaker." He was the son of Samuel Sturgeon (died in 1801) who served in the Revolution. Records show that on March 13, 1776, he was a private in Captain James Murray's Company, Fourth Battalion, "The Associators," under Colonel James Burd, a Lancaster County, Penn-

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[7] From a letter of Rev. John H. Bergen, Minister, First Presbyterian Church, Osborn, Ohio, to James B. McNair, dated September 26, 1936.

[8] See "Boyd of Derry" in *Pennsylvania Genealogies* by W. H. Egle.

sylvania regiment. Martha McNair died after an illness of four days at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, January 11, 1803, and is buried in the Presbyterian burial ground at Shippensburg.[9] Children:

13. Ann Sturgeon was married to William Peale (a widower with children?), and among several children one was a Mrs. Snodgrass, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, of whom is descended Frank Peale Snodgrass, of Harrisburg. (See Daughters of American Revolution, *Lineage Book,* VI, 311.)
14. Margaret Sturgeon was married in October, 1838, to Hon. Louis Heck who was a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania from Dauphin County for 1860. They had at least one daughter. See Daughters of American Revolution, *Lineage Book,* LXII, 303.

5. William McNair (Thomas [1][1]) was born May 24, 1780, in Hanover Township, Lancaster (now Dauphin) County, Pennsylvania. He was dismissed from the Derry Church by Rev. J. R. Sharon, February, 1823, as a non-communicant, and probably went west to Ohio the same year, and settled near Dayton. He was a farmer and took his family to church in his two-horse wagon. The farm was (1917) known as the William Brown farm. One of the Brown daughters, Mrs. Clark Trumber (?) lived on it in 1917.

William McNair was made a Master Mason of Lodge No. 101, Palmstown (Palmyra), Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, July 28, 1808. On November 29, 1811, he served as junior warden. On July 1, 1816, at a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, William McNair, as a member of Lodge No. 101 who paid "The Grand Treasurer all arrears due from him to the said Lodge No. 101, up to the time the same was vacated, was fully reinstated in his former standing as a member of the fraternity." He, however, according to the incomplete records in the Grand Lodge of Ohio, apparently did not become a member of St. John's Lodge No. 13, Dayton, Ohio, the only lodge in or near Dayton in 1830 or early forties.

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[9] Her obituary notice appears in *Kline's Carlisle Weekly Gazette,* Vol. XVIII, No. 946 (Carlisle, Pennsylvania), January 19, 1803.

On June 16, 1829, he married Edith Bartles. He died October 23, 1842, near Dayton, Ohio, and is buried in the Bath Church graveyard. Mrs. McNair died September 2, 1872. Their children are:

15. Margaret McNair
16. Thomas B. (Bartles?) McNair was born October 23, 1832. In the Civil War, he served with the Eleventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He married Rachel Overmier, of Columbus, Ohio, who was born in 1839. They had one daughter, Fannie B. (Bartles?) McNair, who lived (1917) at Long Beach, California. Thomas B. McNair died November 28, 1908, at Marion, Indiana, and his wife died in 1914. They are both buried in the I.O.O.F. Cemetery at Marion.
17. John McNair was born August 25, 1835. During the Civil War, he served with the Eleventh Regiment, Ohio Cavalry. He died, unmarried, July 15, 1877.
18. William McNair, Jr.
19. Anna Mary McNair, a twin of William, was born May 17, 1838, and died November 5, 1855.
20. James W. McNair was born May 27, 1841. He was a sergeant of Company A, One Hundred Tenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was killed October 19, 1864, at the battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia. He is buried in the Bath Church graveyard beside his parents.

7. MOSES MCNAIR (Thomas [1]^1) was born June 11, 1785, in Hanover Township, Lancaster (now Dauphin) County, Pennsylvania. He became a member of the Derry Church May 31, 1807, but moved to the Mad River country, Ohio, in 1811. Previous to May 23, 1813, he married Martha Williamson. According to his son, Dr. Thomas Jefferson McNair (see record below) "Martha Williamson was born

in Philadelphia in 1783. She was a daughter of Col. George Williamson, who came over from Ireland prior to the Revolution and served in the Colonial army throughout the war. He enlisted as a private and for gallantry and meritorius services was repeatedly promoted until he reached the rank of colonel, which he held at the close of the war. In about 1811 Moses McNair and wife removed to Ohio and settled in Greene County. Shortly after this the second war with Great Britain broke out and he entered the army and served in the North-west." "Sergt. Moses McNair served from October 24 until December 22, 1812, and from September 20, 1813 until March 20, 1814, in Capt. William Stephen's Company from Green County."[10] "Moses McNair served as a private in Captain James Steele's Company, Adams' Regiment, Ohio Militia. His service commenced August 22, 1812, and ended September 12, 1812. He also served as a first sergeant in Captain William Stephenson's Company, Major Alexander C. Lanier's Independent Battalion, Ohio Militia. His service commenced September 20, 1813, and ended March 20, 1814."[11]

After the war (according to Dr. T. J. McNair) "he improved a large farm near Dayton, Ohio, and also became a leading distiller and vintager, being one of the leading manufacturers of liquors and wines in the State." He died October 24, 1824,[12] after an illness of eleven days of which vomiting was a symptom. According to Dr. T. J. McNair he died October 20, 1824. In April, 1832, Mrs. McNair and the children resided at New Carlisle, near Fairfield, Ohio. After the death of her husband, Mrs. McNair was married to ——— Fenn on May 11, 1836. According to Dr. T. J. McNair she died February 1, 1868. The children of Moses McNair and Martha Williamson are:

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[10] *Roster of Ohio Soldiers in the War of 1812,* p. 128, published by the Adjutant General of Ohio. Letter dated July 22, 1935, from Paul A. T. Noon, State Librarian, Ohio State Library, Columbus, Ohio, to James B. McNair.

[11] Letter dated July 11, 1935, from E. T. Conley, Brigadier General, acting Adjutant General, War Department, Washington, D. C., to James B. McNair.

[12] Letter dated October 30, 1824, from William McNair to Thomas McNair.

21. Thomas Jefferson McNair
22. Ann McNair
23. Edith McNair
24. Margaret McNair

9. THOMAS MCNAIR (Thomas [1][1]) was born March 10, 1790, in Hanover Township, Lancaster (now Dauphin) County, Pennsylvania. He married, December 7, 1819, Agnes (Nancy) Ferguson who was born March 14, 1795, in Hanover, Pennsylvania. She was the daughter of David Ferguson and Mrs. Jean (Henderson) Rogers.[13] David Ferguson was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature from 1811 to 1814. His wife Jean (Henderson) Rogers was born December 22, 1752, in Pennsylvania and died November 14, 1824, in Hanover Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. She was the daughter of Robert Henderson and Margaret Archibald, both of whom came to America from northern Ireland about 1743.

Thomas McNair and his wife became members of the Derry Church May 21, 1820, and were dismissed from that congregation April 29, 1837, just previous to their removal to Foundryville, Columbia County, Pennsylvania. On July 30, 1839, they "presented a regular certificate from the church at Derry, bearing the date of May 2, 1837, which was received as entitling them to the privileges of free communion with this church [Berwick Presbyterian] inasmuch as they had no previous opportunity of presenting it."

[13] See Ferguson record in *Pennsylvania Genealogies* by W. H. Egle, p. 230. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 1896.

Thomas McNair served his country during the War of 1812 with the army around Baltimore, Maryland, and after the war as Captain of Militia. He was a corporal in Captain John B. Moorhead's Company, First Regiment, Colonel Maxwell Kennedy commanding, First Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia, from September 1, 1814, to March 5, 1815.[14] According to Thomas Speer McNair, Thomas McNair was not enlisted as a member of Captain Moorhead's Company at its formation but went with it to Baltimore as a substitute for John Wallace.

Thomas McNair, as ensign, was Judge Advocate at a court martial convened at Hummelstown, Pennsylvania, October 15, 1816. On June 10, 1821, the signatures of Thomas McNair and John A. McNair appear as subscribers to a volunteer company of militia. Thomas McNair was commissioned by the governor of Pennsylvania, Joseph Heister, as captain of a volunteer company called "West Hanover Union Infantry," First Brigade, Sixth Division of Pennsylvania Militia.

From 1817 to 1828 he was employed at New Market Forge, first as clerk and finally as acting manager. This forge was located about three miles northeast of Palmyra, on Quittapahilla Creek, in what was originally Lebanon township, Lancaster County, afterward Londonderry township, Dauphin County, and now North Annville township, Lebanon County.

In 1828 McNair moved from New Market Forge, did contracting, and opened a store in Middletown. As a contractor he built part of two canals—the Pennsylvania Canal and the Union (?) Canal.

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[14] *Pennsylvania Archives,* 2d Series, XII, 333-35; *Pennsylvania Archives,* 6th Series, VIII, 899, 903, 904, 930; *History of Dauphin and Lebanon Counties, Pennsylvania* by W. H. Egle, p. 125.

Thomas McNair was in partnership with Robert Rogers in the merchandise business from April 16, 1825 to June 1, 1835. Rogers moved to Ohio about that time. They had two stores in Lebanon County (one in Bellevue) in 1826, and one in Middletown, Dauphin County, in 1827. After the withdrawal of Rogers from the firm, McNair became a partner of John Hicks. McNair's half-interest in the firm was sold out to Hicks on March 27, 1837 for $2,900.00.

Upon the death of his father, July 25, 1830, Thomas McNair fell heir to 130 acres of farm land (adjoining another farm of his father's) which he leased to William Smith, January 1, 1830. This he released to Joseph Waltman, December 23, 1833, to John Oakes, November 29, 1834, and sold to George Laumann, January 16, 1841, probably for $3,000.00, although he considered it worth $4,000.00 cash.

McNair's father-in-law David Ferguson (member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, 1811-14) was a director of the Harrisburg (State) Bank, and McNair's commander in the War of 1812, General John Forster was cashier of this bank. When the Middletown Bank was organized in 1832, McNair was offered the position of cashier but refused it. The position was then offered to Simon Cameron (Secretary of War in Lincoln's Cabinet) who accepted it and thus got his start. Of the sixteen commissioners who opened books for subscriptions to stock of the Middletown Bank nine were customers of McNair and Rogers' general merchandise store as shown by the ledgers of the firm.

In 1837 he entered into a partnership with Simon Cameron and S. F. Headley in the purchase and operation of Columbia Furnace at Foundryville (near Berwick) Pennsylvania. McNair managed the furnace. Headley's interest was purchased by Cameron and McNair soon after the firm was organized.

Early in 1839 Dr. Samuel Humes, of Lancaster, became a member of the firm. Nescopeck Forge was purchased and the firm became Humes, McNair and Company. By November 11, 1839, this forge became the property of Headley and Westler.

On this same date McNair took over the furnace at Foundryville. By January 1, 1840, he assumed a mortgage on the property in favor of Simon Cameron, Headley and Dr. Samuel Humes for a total of $30,500.00. By July 14, 1841 he had reduced the mortgage to $3,200.00. The last order received apparently from Cameron, for material from the furnace, was on June 6, 1841, for the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad. This was filled by August 10, 1841, and the furnace seems to have ceased operation soon after.

On May 26, 1841, McNair purchased a general merchandise store in Berwick from Fowler and Driesbach. As McNair had little ready cash he arranged payment for the purchase of the store by promissory and judgment notes due Fowler and Driesbach. At the time he purchased the store he supposed himself able to meet all the pressing demands with money due him from the state for castings, and by aid of the store, to free himself from incumbrances the more speedily.

McNair owed money to William McKelvy of Bloomsburg for iron ore purchased from him by McNair and Company previous to December 15, 1840, and for ore obtained between that date and February 9, 1841. For this McNair gave McKelvy a judgment note for $2,653.14 of the latter date. On May 31, 1841, McKelvy wrote a letter to McNair urging him to get the money from the appropriation just made by the state. As a result McNair made an assignment to McKelvy on August 18, 1841, of $3,000.00 money due him from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (for castings supplied to the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad) as collateral security for the judgment note. However, when

Cameron obtained some $9,064 from the state for these castings he used it to pay what he considered the most pressing debts (his letter, June 6, 1841) and allowed this one to stand. As a result McNair became bankrupt June 20, 1842. McNair was not able to pay off McKelvy and McClure. The property was sold at a sheriff's sale on April 17, 1943, to W. G. Hurley (attorney for McClure).

The furnace property consisted of 175 acres of land at Foundryville purchased from George Mack March 11, 1837, and also five acres of land, a cupola furnace, a machine shop, blacksmith shop, store, and dwelling house, other buildings, 8 acres of land on which was erected a log house, a frame barn; 4 acres of land with a dwelling house; 1 acre of meadow; 100 acres with grist mill, a saw mill, and two dwelling-houses, 8 horses, 3 cows, 2 coal wagons, 1 canal boat, etc. The firm bought 404 acres from Robert McCurdy April 12, 1837. When Headley withdrew from the firm February 2, 1838, he transfered his interest in 400 acres of wild land on Nob Mountain near the head of Shickshinney Valley to the firm and the firm conveyed to Headley a tract of land.

On December 25, 1842, Cameron wrote McNair "I do not think the furnace business will be worth much for some time but the mill and the land ought to be worth much more than the sum required for it."

When the furnace property was sold it became necessary for McNair to find other living quarters. This he at last succeeded in doing by renting what was until recent years the St. Charles Hotel in Berwick (situated on the corner of Front and Market Streets). The property was leased from Honteiter Seybert, March 8, 1844, and consisted of a brick tavern house, together with its appurtenances, stables, outbuildings, and 18 acres of lots. After he took over the hotel the stages stopped at it instead of at other hotels in the town.

McNair is known to have taken at least three trips to Ohio and the West, namely in 1832, 1842, and 1846. His diary for the 1832 trip begins with his leaving from Pittsburgh (with Robert Rogers) on a steamship for Louisville, return to Cincinnati by steamship and then by horseback to Hamilton, Franklin, Centerville, Dayton, New Carlisle, Fairfield, Springfield, Urbana, Columbus, Granville, Nashport, Norwick, Washington, Morristown, Wheeling, Va., Alexander, Washington, Centerville, Brownsville, Uniontown, Petersburg, New Cumberland, Greencastle, Chambersburg, Shippensburg, Carlisle, Harrisburg and Middletown. They visited many friends and relatives in or near some of these towns and looked at farm land. The trip required seven weeks and covered about 2,000 miles.

In 1842 while waiting for action on his petition for bankruptcy, he went to Ohio with his brother John, and is known to have been in Springfield on January 21, 1842.

During November and December, 1846, he made a trip to look over James Walker's (brother-in-law of President James K. Polk) Marion Furnace near Clifton, Tennessee. He started out by canal from Berwick to Northumberland, Hollidaysburg, to Pittsburgh. By steamer from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, Louisville, Paducah, and Clifton. On his return he took the stage from Pittsburgh to Chambersburg and the cars from there to Harrisburg. McNair was greatly disappointed by this venture. "On arriving on the spot he found affairs altogether different from what he had been led to suppose by previous representations—so as not to warrant his remaining. There was no other alternative than home."

After reaching home McNair's father-in-law David Ferguson wrote him that he thought the farm he lived on (in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania) could be obtained on very easy and advantageous terms of Thomas Elder. The result was an unsuccessful trip to Harrisburg. Shortly after his return he became ill with cholera and died July 23, 1847, at the age of 57.

Thomas McNair took a live interest in civic affairs. He served as postmaster at Foundryville from 1837 to 1844. He was active in the formation and incorporation of the Berwick Academy, of which he was a trustee from 1839 to at least 1841. In 1846 he was elected chief burgess of Berwick to serve for the ensuing year. In politics he was never a Democrat. He came from Federalist stock.

McNair was considered as a man who fully understood iron furnace management and a man who could manage men as well. Simon Cameron considered him to be a man of character and capacity to manage a forge. He had a cheerful disposition in spite of financial reverses. Those who knew him well bore witness as to the integrity of his character, his worth as a citizen, and his consistency as a Christian.[15]

He is buried in Berwick Cemetery as is his wife who died July 20, 1848. He died intestate. Obituary notices in regard to Thomas McNair appear in the *Columbia Enquirer,* Berwick, Pennsylvania, Thursday, July 29, 1847, Vol. V, No. 11, and in *The Presbyterian,* Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Saturday, August 14, 1847, Vol. XVII, No. 33. An obituary notice for his wife is to be found in *The Presbyterian,* of Saturday, August 12, 1848, Vol. XVIII, No. 33.

Their children are:

25. Jane Ferguson McNair
26. Ann Wallace McNair was born July 29, 1822, in Hanover Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, and died August 3, 1824
27. Thomas Speer McNair
28. Ann Mary McNair was born September 12, 1827, and died at Hazleton, Pennsylvania, unmarried, October 25, 1897

[15] *Simon Cameron's Adventure in Iron (1837-1846),* by James B. McNair, Los Angeles, California, 1949. *With Rod and Transit,* by James B. McNair, Los Angeles, California, 1951, pp. 16-18.

29. David Henderson McNair

30. William Edwards McNair was born January 4, 1834. After the death of his father in 1847, he with the rest of the family, helped in looking after the St. Charles Hotel (which had been leased by his father). After his mother's death the following year the lease on the hotel was transferred to Mr. Stedman and William became an apprentice in the printing office of Benjamin S. Gilmore in Berwick. Gilmore had purchased Colonel Levi L. Tate's half interest in the Berwick *Enquirer* in 1847. The publication of the *Enquirer* was continued by Mr. Gilmore until February 1, 1849, when he moved the office to Bloomsburg and formed a partnershp with Reuben W. Weaver, establishing the *Star of the North.* Gilmore retired August 1, 1850, and the paper was continued by Weaver until his death, December 2, 1857. William's apprenticeship was completed September 7, 1850. He was quick and active and became foreman under Weaver, by January 1, 1851. Because of low pay he decided to leave and we next hear of him at work in the *Carbon County Gazette* (published by Samuel H. Taylor in Mauch Chunk) at least during May and July, 1851. The next March he was again working for Weaver in Bloomsburg. By February 26, 1854, he was employed as a clerk in Packer's Store in Mauch Chunk. In April, 1856, Packer sold out to Wolf and Treham, and William thought he might lose his position so he went into partnership with Mrs. Jane F. Righter (his sister) under the firm name of "McNair and Righter" in a store that sold hardware, drugs and chemicals. This store was located opposite the Mauch Chunk Bank on Broadway.[16] The store was sold to Fegley in September, 1857.

William played a cornet in the Mauch Chunk Brass Band. This band evidently was organized in 1854 and took part in concerts and parades at least in 1855. In both of these

[16] *Historical and Biographical Annals of Columbia and Montour Counties, Pennsylvania* (Chicago: I. H. Beers and Co., 1915), I, 100, 103.

Advertisement in *Carbon Democrat,* August 1, 1857.

Correspondence copied in *McNair of Hanover* by J. B. McNair (Pasadena, California, 1917), pp. 12, 355, 356, 356, 364, 371, 378, 379, 381, 383, 386, 393, 404.

Death notices in *Mauch Chunk Gazette,* August 13, 1857; *Carbon Democrat,* August 15, 1857 and August 22, 1857.

years William was secretary-treasurer of the organization.

On March 15, 1856 he was made a Master Mason in Carbon Lodge No. 242, Ancient York Masons, Mauch Chunk. On November 11, 1856, he received degrees of Mark, Most Excellent and Royal Arch in the Lilly Royal Arch Chapter No. 181, Mauch Chunk.

He died from apoplexy, August 6, 1857, unmarried, and is buried at Mauch Chunk.

31. James Sharon McNair

12. ROBERT WALLACE MCNAIR (Thomas [1][1]) was born August 19, 1800, in Hanover Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. He was a printer and served at least part of his apprenticeship in the *Chronicle* office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under Mr. Gilmore in 1817. August, 1824, finds him working in Metcalf's printing office in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Before this he was in Philadelphia. Previous to March 21, 1826, while still a resident of Cambridge, he was elected a member of the Odd Fellows of Boston. At an anniversary meeting (January 17, 1826) of the Typographical Society he acted as vice-president.

He married Eliza Hathway on February 22, 1831. The minister was Alexander Young, Jr.[17] She had at least three brothers-in-law, Mr. Smith, a resident of South Boston, and a Mr. Wheeler who lived about seven miles from Boston. Robert Wallace MacNair ("of Philadelphia aged 32 years") died February 27, 1833, and is buried in the Central Burying Ground, Boston Common, in tomb No. 111.[18] In 1848 "Mrs. McNair and her daughter were living with her brother-in-law, Mr. Holland, and were very comfortably situated. Mary Ann is a young woman, she goes to school and is a very excellent scholar. Mr. and Mrs. Holland were very kind to us."[19] The only child is:

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[17] Data obtained while in Boston in 1933 by Mrs. Elizabeth Virginia McNair Townsend.

[18] *Gravestone Inscriptions and Records of Tomb Burials in the Central Burying Ground, Boston Common and Inscriptions in the South Burying Ground, Boston,* by Ogden Codman, p. 106. The Essex Institute, Salem, Massachusetts, 1917. Tomb seen in 1933 by Mrs. M. E. V. McN. Townsend.

32. Mary Ann McNair

Mrs. Eliza McNair was married to Thomas R. Holland May 2, 1852, her age 42, his, 35. He was then a copper plate printer. In 1863 they had a daughter, Mary E. Holland.[20] They resided in Barnstable, Massachusetts.

THIRD GENERATION

15. MARGARET MCNAIR (William [5]^2 Thomas [1]^1) was born April 8, 1830, near Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio. She died in Piqua, Ohio, December 8, 1897. On December 31, 1862, in Piqua, Ohio, she was married to William Henry Kendall, the son of David and Mary Ann Kendall. He was born January 9, 1835, in Piqua, Ohio, and died there August 9, 1897. He lived near Piqua and was engaged in farming, dairying, and stock raising. Children:

33. Charles Anderson Kendall was born near Piqua, Ohio, December 18, 1863; he married October 23, 1890, at Springfield, Ohio. At one time he was agent for the New York Life Insurance Company and resided at 412 Franklin Street, Piqua, Ohio.
34. James Mack Kendall
35. George Franklin Kendall
36. Alverdie Kendall was born near Piqua, Ohio, August 28, 1869, and died near Piqua, February 10, 1870.

18. WILLIAM MCNAIR, JR. (William [5]^2 Thomas [1]^1) was born May 17, 1838, in Montgomery County, Ohio. He married Anna Landon, of Piqua, Ohio, who deserted him. He married secondly Mrs. Mary Everingham a widow with three children. She died September 7, 1920. He

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[19] From letter by Mrs. Mary Baird, written in 1848.

[20] From letter dated April 21, 1933, from Mrs. M. E. V. McN. Townsend to James B. McNair. She was not able to find any record in Boston of Mary Ann McNair.

served as private, Company C of the 147th Ohio National Guard Infantry; enlisted May 2, 1864, at Piqua, Ohio, and was honorably discharged on July 4, 1864, at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont. In 1917 he resided at 210 Short Street, Troy, Ohio. He died May 6, 1921, at the soldiers' home, "Veterans Administration Facility," at Kecoughtan, Virginia. There is one child by his first wife:

37. Robert McNair

21. THOMAS JEFFERSON MCNAIR (Moses [7]^2 Thomas [1]^1) was born in 1813 or 1814[21] in Greene County, Ohio, and died February 6, 1886, at his home "Groveland" near Pendleton, Warren County, Missouri,[22] as the result of a blow from a Negro tenant. He married Eliza Adams, September 19, 1855, a native of Virginia, who received membership in the Second Presbyterian Church of St. Louis, February 28, 1843, and died December 2, 1857.[23] Thomas Jefferson McNair was the eldest of four children; he was educated for the legal profession and took a course at the Granville Institute. The Granville Institute, Granville, Ohio (35 miles northeast of Columbus), was organized as the Granville Literary and Theological Institution in 1831, under the auspices of the Baptist Church. In 1856 the name was changed to Denison University, which it still retains. The first catalogue listing of students was 1839-40 and does not include the name of Thomas Jefferson McNair.[24] It is probable that he attended several years before this date, as he graduated from Cincinnati Medical College in 1839 and went to St. Louis in 1840. In 1839 his aunt writes that "Thomas is an

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[21] According to the U. S. Census records for 1850, 1860, and 1880.

[22] *St. Louis Republican,* February 8, 1885.

[23] Letter dated August 27, 1935 from Rev. Norman L. Euwer, St. Louis, Missouri to James B. McNair.

[24] Letter dated March 11, 1946 from Florence L. King, librarian, Denison University to James B. McNair.

interesting young man. He has a taste for reading and an excellent memory. He intends to study law."[25] Subsequently he studied under a private tutor, Rev. Dr. Bryson. The instruction this good man gave him was of great advantage to him educationally and as an immovable brace to his moral character, but it had the effect to destroy his future in the legal profession. The good minister taught him that even an untruth now and then was greatly to be reprobated, but that to make a profession of lying would never do in the world. Dr. McNair, however, at first thought that his pious-hearted tutor had drawn it a little too strong, and therefore still persevered in his purpose of becoming a lawyer.[26] He taught school for two years and in the meantime read law under the noted Tom Corwin of Ohio.[27] It has been said of Tom Corwin that, "his liberal encouragement and generous aid to young men in the pursuit of knowledge, and especially toward students of the law, had no limit, but embraced all who manifested a desire for the acquisition of knowledge, and he had the great pleasure, during the last thirty years of his life, of seeing many of his pupils distinguishing themselves at the bar and in high places of public confidence. Many of them had been called away from the scenes of earth long before their tutor, but there still remained of the alumni of Governor Corwin's law office a number almost equal to those of a respectable college."

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[25] Letter dated September 23, 1839 from Mrs. A. M. Baird, Brownsville, Indiana to Thomas S. McNair, Foundryville, Pennsylvania.

[26] Robert Bryson was a native of Scotland, removed to Cumberland County, Pennsylvania; thence to Ohio in 1834. Robert Bryson and his wife Hannah Cory, were of Covenanter stock and because there was a group of Covenanters in Greene County they determined to establish their home there. They drove through with their essential household goods in a wagon and drove the stock along with them. They bought a tract of land of 200 acres a mile north of Xenia. They had eight children, one of whom was Robert who died while attending Miami University where he was preparing for the ministry. Robert Bryson, Sr., died December 15, 1876, and is buried in Massie's Creek Cemetery, Cedarville." *History of Greene County* by G. F. Robinson (Chicago, 1902), p. 279; *History of Greene County* by Broadstone, p. 28.

[27] Tom Corwin, American statesman and orator, was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, July 29, 1794. At four years of age he lived in Warren County, Ohio (on Turtle Creek). He entered Congress in 1831. He was a governor of Ohio 1840-42, United States senator from Ohio 1845-50, secretary of treasury 1950-53, member of Congress 1859-61, and United States minister to Mexico 1861-64.

The more Thomas Jefferson McNair approached the duties of the legal profession the plainer he could see that the ways of the lawyer are dark and devious. In other words, he became convinced that, as the victim who enters Dante's Inferno leaves all hope behind, so he who enters the legal profession, if he expects to succeed, must leave all common honesty behind. He therefore gave up the pursuit of law and turned his attention to the physical troubles of his fellow-creatures—to the medical profession. He read medicine under his uncle by marriage, Dr. Robert E. Stephens, and in due time took a regular course at the Cincinnati Medical College, where he graduated in 1839.[28]

Mr. Mosure (Mozier or Mosher), his brother-in-law, went to Missouri in 1838 and Dr. T. J. McNair, James Williamson, and Andrew Stephens planned to go there in the spring of 1839.[29]

In 1840 Dr. McNair came to St. Louis and there engaged in the practice of his profession. He continued in the prac-

[28] Dr. Robert E. Stephens was a resident of Bath Township when it was organized in 1807. On January 30, 1818, he married Ann Williamson, sister of Martha Williamson who married Moses McNair. He attended his brother-in-law, Moses McNair, during his last illness in October, 1824. He was a member of the Medical Society of the Seventh District of Ohio, May 27, 1828, and is listed as one of the "professional men of Green County in 1830." Dr. Stephens was visited by Moses McNair's brother Thomas on May 25, 1832. He resided in Bath Township, Greene County and died there in 1833. His father was Andrew Stephens, also of Bath Township, who died in 1843 and is buried in Bath Churchyard west of Mad River. G. F. Robinson, *History of Greene County Ohio* (Chicago, 1902), pp. 128, 383; H. W. Crew, *History of Dayton* (Dayton: United Brethren Publishing House, 1889), p. 521; J. B. McNair, *With Rod and Transit* (Los Angeles, California, 1951), p. 222.

[29] Mrs. Mary McNair Baird letter to Ann McNair, July 25, 1838.

tice at St. Louis for over thirty years, and almost from the beginning had a large and lucrative practice. Dr. McNair began his practice in St. Louis during a period of rapid population growth. In 1840 the population was 16,469, in 1850 it was 77,860, and ten years later 160,773. The St. Louis City Directories give information as to the location of his residence and office.

In 1845 his office was at Fourth and Chestnut Streets, in 1848-52 at 92 Chestnut and his dwelling, from 1851 to 1855, on East Fourteenth between Market and Clark Ave.; his residence from 1857 to 1860 was 29 South Fourteenth; from 1854-55 he had an "eye and ear infirmary" at 82 Chestnut, and in 1857 an office at 54 Chestnut; during 1859-60 McNair and Henry S. Grimes had a drugstore at 164 North Fourth; while in 1860 he is listed as a physician at 164 North Fourth. No reference appears in the directories after 1860.

In 1845 Dr. McNair founded the *St. Louis Magnet,* a monthly journal devoted to the interest of electrical science, in which he was thoroughly versed. The *Magnet* was first to advance many of the principles and doctrines of electricity as applied to the art of healing which are now known and received as indisputable the world over. The *Magnet* office was destroyed by fire in 1849, being a total loss, and the publication of the journal was not revived. The great fire of May 17 and 18, 1849, originated in the steamer "White Cloud." It destroyed twenty-three steamers, levees, the whole or part of fifteen blocks of buildings, and goods worth, according to the estimator of the city assessor, $6,102,000.

In 1871 he retired from practice and located on his farm, "Groveland," in Warren County, Missouri. Here he had a handsome place of 1,100 acres and one of the best grain and stock farms in the county. The U.S. Census Records for 1850 list Dr. McNair as a physician aged 37 with $10,000 property in the Third Ward of St. Louis City. In 1860 he is listed as having real estate of $3,500 and personal property of $20,000 in the Sixth Ward of St. Louis, while in 1880 he is a resident of Elkhorn Township, Warren County, and a widower.

The inventory of Dr. McNair's estate filed April 25, 1885, in Warren County, shows 840 acres of land deeded to T. J. McNair, June 2, 1871, five deeded to T. J. McNair, May 4, 1875, and 40 acres deeded to T. J. McNair, November 4, 1875. His personal property was valued at $7,465 and consisted of 33 head of cattle, 7 mules, 2 horses, 14 hogs, 400 bushels oats, 700 bushels flaxseed, 40 bushels corn, agricultural implements, household and kitchen furniture, $40 cash, and $4,000 in government bonds.

Dr. McNair with his wife and daughter are buried on his farm in unmarked graves. The farm is now (1935) owned by Henry B. Remschner who was born on the farm when his father Henry Remschner, Sr., was living on it.

Sometime after Dr. McNair's death his house was burned down.

The children of Dr. Thomas Jefferson McNair and Eliza Adams are:

38. A daughter who died in infancy and is buried in an unmarked grave on the McNair farm.
39. Thomas Bruce McNair, born about 1856, lived on his father's farm until he was about thirty years of age.[30] Soon after his father's death he disposed of all his property in Warren County, Missouri, and moved to the state of Kansas and was there a few years when he moved to the state of Arkansas.[31] While in Topeka, Kansas, he had charge of a hotel.[32] He left Topeka about 1891 with very little money

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[30] Letter from H. B. Remschner, Pendleton, Missouri, dated June 7, 1935, to James McNair.

[31] Letter from E. S. Aydelott, Recorder of Deeds, for Warren County, Warrenton, Missouri, dated March 10, 1936, to James B. McNair.

[32] Letter from Mrs. Raymond Coleman, Wright City, Missouri, dated March 1, 1936, to James B. McNair.

as he lost money in real estate transactions. At this time he was unmarried. Several years later it is understood he became a mail clerk on the "Frisco" Railroad and lived in Texas.[33] Another report states that after he left Kansas he went to California and died there.[34] It is also stated that he moved to Galveston, Texas, and was lost in the Galveston Flood[35] of September 8, 1900, when 6,000 lives were lost out of a population of 39,000. His name, however, does not appear in the Galveston city directories of 1899 and 1901, nor in the very incomplete list of those lost in the flood.[36]

22. ANN MCNAIR (Moses [7]^2 Thomas [1]^1) was born in Ohio in 1820 or 1821. In October, 1834[37] she was married to George Mozier (or Mosher), a merchant of Fairfield, Ohio. "George Mosier's family came from Switzerland to Virginia and from there George and a brother, Burkhart, went to take up farming near Fairfield, Ohio. When he met Ann McNair she was four years old and he about twenty."[38] He was born in 1799 in Virginia and died March 21, 1862, at Clarksville, Missouri. She died March 8, 1864, in Clarksville. Their children are:

40. Charles Clinton Mozier (or Mosher) born in November 27, 1837, and died May 17, 1847, in Clarksville, Missouri
41. Martha Buenna Mosher was born July 15, 1847 in Clarksville, Missouri, and died March 2, 1922 in St. Louis, Missouri

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[33] Letter from Mrs. Sadie B. Rutherford, Sullivan, Missouri, dated March 22, 1936, to James B. McNair.

[34] Letter from Dr. E. A. Ball, Jonesburg, Missouri, dated May 10, 1936, to James B. McNair.

[35] According to J. A. Paige and Edmund R. Paige. The cousin of Thomas Bruce McNair, Mrs. Edna McCord Paige, was in correspondence with him in Galveston about the time of the flood.

[36] Letter from J. S. Ibbotson, librarian, Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas, dated July 31, 1937, to James B. McNair.

[37] Letted from John A. McNair, Fairfield, Greene County, Ohio, dated January 29, 1835, to Ann McNair.

[38] From a letter dated September 19, 1937, from Miss Amy Childs, 206 South Maple Avenue, Webster Grove, Missouri, to James B. McNair.

42. Henrietta Kent Mosher

23. EDITH MCNAIR (Moses [7]^2 Thomas [1]^1) was twice married. Her second husband was Francis Webster. She died in St. Louis, Missouri, on March 27, 1896, aged 72 years and is buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis, Missouri. At the time of her death she was widowed and resided at 4319 McRee Street, St. Louis. The children of Francis Webster and Edith McNair are:

43. McNair Webster who died unmarried in St. Louis, Missouri

44. Martha Webster who was married to John Wilson in St. Louis about 1885. They had one son, Webster Wilson, who moved to St. Paul or Minneapolis, Minnesota, sometime after his parents' death.

24. MARGARET MCNAIR (Moses [7]^2 Thomas [1]^1) was married to Captain James McCord by Rev. Edmund Wright in St. Louis, Missouri, July 16, 1851. James McCord was a captain of a steamship on the Mississippi River. Mrs. McCord died October 26, 1895, aged 68 years, in Baltimore, Maryland. Both Captain and Mrs. McCord are buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis, Missouri. They have one child:

45. Edna McCord

25. JANE FERGUSON MCNAIR (Thomas [9]^2 Thomas [1]^1) was born October 5, 1820, in Hanover Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Of her religious life the following is given: She was baptized January, 1821, and joined the Derry Church September 16, 1838. She was dismissed from this church May 20, 1839, and joined the Berwick Presbyterian Church, July 30, 1839, where she taught in the Sunday school. She was dismissed from the Berwick church March 29, 1850, to Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania.

On May 5, 1841, she was married to William Wilson Righter, M.D. (he studied under his uncle, Dr. Wilson in

Berwick, and graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1838), son of John Righter and Euphemia Wilson. In 1850, they moved to Mauch Chunk. During the cholera epidemic in Beaver Meadow, Pennsylvania, in 1854, Dr. Righter died, aged 38. After his death Mrs. Righter engaged in the drug business until 1860, when she was appointed postmistress of the town until 1880. Her drugstore was on Broadway where Judge J. W. Heberling's store was located in 1891. She died from pneumonia May 26, 1891, at Hazleton, Pennsylvania. Children:

46. Annie M. Righter was married to W. W. Weaver. She died at Mauch Chunk.
47. Euphemia Righter
48. Thomas McNair Righter
49. John McFee Righter married and had children. He was connected with the Union Pacific Railroad.

27. THOMAS SPEER MCNAIR[39] (Thomas [9]^2 Thomas [1]^1) was born October 13, 1824 on a farm in Hanover Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania.

His education began in private schools at Middletown, later he attended the Middletown Academy. At Middletown, McNair had finished Virgil and next year (1837), had his father not moved to Berwick, he would have taken Greek, as was the custom. If he had continued at Middletown, he would have graduated from college easily at twenty years of age.

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[39] See *Transactions of the American Institute of Mining Engineers,* XXXIII, xxv, xxix; XXXIV, xxviii, xli.

J. B. McNair, *With Rod and Transit, the Engineering career of Thomas S. McNair (1824-1901),* Los Angeles, California, 1951.

The residue of Thomas S. McNair's engineering library was given to Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, in 1953. His engineering instruments were donated to the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, in 1953. His letter books and other papers are deposited in the Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, California. His Masonic medals and regalia were given to the Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, in 1953.

When the family moved to Berwick he again went to private schools and finally to the Berwick Academy. His first teacher at the Academy was John H. Rittenhouse, a relative of the celebrated David Rittenhouse of Philadelphia. Rittenhouse was a fine scholar, especially in mathematics.

McNair left home for Williamstown, Massachusetts, in August 1845. From this date to October, 1846, he studied to prepare himself for entrance into Williams College. During this time McNair was taken sick with typhoid fever. This was a serious setback to his studies. On his arrival at Williamstown he evidently lacked sufficient Latin and Greek to enter the freshman class and employed a member of the senior class as a tutor in these subjects.

At this time Williams College consisted of 168 students and 9 faculty. The buildings included three dormitories, a building which housed the chapel, library and classrooms, an astronomical observatory, and a small terrestrial magnetism observatory.

Among the students at this time were David A. Wells, the celebrated economist, Paul A. Chadbourne who became president of Williams College, and John Bascom who was to be president of the University of Wisconsin.

Although McNair was not a registered student at Williams College he lived in the residence of one of its professors (John Tatlock, M.A., Lawrence Professor of Languages) and associated with its students. He evidently attended chapel for he says in a letter to his sister "Our old president [Mark Hopkins], who besides his other titles is an M.C., a regular graduate, can scarcely find terms in which to express his disapprobation, of tobacco, and this is apt to be the greatest vice of the students here. Along with our other advantages here is that of hearing good preaching. D.D. Peters [Rev. Absalom Peters], at one time the secretary of the American Board of Miss. [Missions] is the pastor of the Congregations and the faculty preach one third of the time, besides we have strangers frequently and always preaching of the first class, and besides the students are compelled to attend twice, morning and afternoon, under penalty of 50 cts. unless some unavoidable hindrance comes in the way. Sunday here (as probably you are aware), commences according to college regulations and as it is generally observed, on Saturday evening."[40]

It was of Mark Hopkins, president of Williams College, that President James A. Garfield (a former student), said, "A pine bench, with Mark Hopkins at one end of it and me at the other, is a good enough college for me!"

Although McNair greatly desired a college education he was never destined to have one. He remained continuously in Williamstown until October, 1846, when, at the request of his father (who wanted him to look after his hotel business while he went to Tennessee), T. S. McNair returned to Berwick. This was the end of his formal education.

We find McNair next as a school teacher. This he undertook at first as a means of getting needed money. He taught for eight school years between his eighteenth and twenty-ninth birthdays and between the years 1842 and 1853. These schools or academies were all located in Pennsylvania—in Foundryville, Beaver Meadows, Berwick, Black Creek, Mifflinville, Chambersburg, and Beach Haven. One way to thoroughly learn a subject is to teach it and so we can be sure that McNair became thoroughly grounded in arithmetic and many other subjects.

McNair was dissatisfied with teaching and through a contact made by his brother-in-law, Dr. W. W. Righter, he secured a position as rodman, under W. R. Maffet on the North Pennsylvania Railroad in June 1853.

[40] Letter to Mrs. Jane F. Righter from Thomas S. McNair, Williamstown, Massachusetts, dated November 15, 1845.

Before taking up his engineering career we would like to list his civic and political interests. McNair first came to Hazleton in 1858 and was there during 1859. He returned in March in 1862 upon the request of President Roberts of the Lehigh and Luzerne Railroad and had no idea then of staying more than a year or so. However, it became his residence for the remainder of his life. In 1859 he served as an election clerk at one of the borough polls.

In 1864 he was a member of the Christian Association of Hazleton. The object of this Association was "to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of the officers and soldiers of the U.S. Army and Navy, by exerting its influence in awakening a more lively interest in the work of the U. S. Christian Commission, and by collecting stores, religious and other reading matter, and money contributions in their behalf."

On October 14, 1864, he was a charter member of Council No. 14 of Luzerne County No. 530, Union League of America. On September 26, 1864, he became vice-president, and on October 18, 1864, president. The Union League "was organized during the rebellion of the Southern States, for the purpose of sustaining the government in its efforts to perpetuate its existence and the liberties for which our fathers fought." The object of the subordinate councils was "to preserve liberty and the union of the United States, to maintain the constitution thereof, and the supremacy of the laws; to elect honest and reliable union men to all offices of profit or trust in national, state, and local government, and to secure equal civil and political rights to all men under the government."

McNair came from a Presbyterian family and maintained a lifelong interest in that church. In 1860 the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church in Hazleton decided to enlarge the building but because of the Civil War the matter was postponed. In 1865 McNair went to Philadelphia and saw Collins and Autenreith, architects, about the enlargement. In 1869 he and Mrs. McNair attended the dedication of the new church. He was a trustee between 1882 and 1886 and declined re-election. In 1889 the church was again enlarged and McNair and E. L. Bullock and T. D. Jones were on the building committee. In 1896 he was on another committee with the same two other gentlemen, this time to attend a meeting of the Presbytery in Allentown to request the dismissal of their pastor.

From 1865 to 1868 he was a member of the board of directors of the Middle Coal Field Poor District which consisted of Lower Luzerne and Upper Carbon Counties.

In 1866 some citizens of Hazleton decided a suitable building should be erected in which public meetings, lectures, etc., could be held. The Hazle Hall Association, a stock company, was organized for this purpose. McNair was one of its first directors and its first treasurer. He continued to serve as a director until the time of his death in 1901.

Between 1865 and 1867 McNair was chief burgess of Hazleton. A number of important ordinances for the regulation of the borough were passed during this time.

In 1866 he was proposed as a candidate for Congress but apparently he was not nominated.

From 1867 to 1870 he was president of the Town Council of Hazleton. During this time the first fire engine was purchased.

This led to the formation of the Hazleton Fire Department in 1869 with McNair a member of its first board of directors and a member of its first fire company. Within two months after its organization McNair was elected president of the Board of Directors.

In 1869 several of the residents of Hazleton concluded an organization was needed from which persons deserving homes could arrange for their payment on instalment plans. The stock company was known as the Hazleton Building and Loan Association. McNair was a charter member.

In 1874 McNair received a letter announcing his appointment on a committee to raise funds to erect a monument to the memory of the men who volunteered their services in the Civil War. He was its first treasurer and also aided in the formulation of its inscription. The monument was unveiled in Hazleton in 1885.

McNair was interested in education and we find him a school director in Hazleton for six years, from 1876 to 1881. He was president of the board most of the time and was nominated for a third term but declined to be a candidate. During his term of office the Board of Directors published a *Course of Instruction and Rules and Regulations for the Common Schools of the Borough of Hazleton, 1878-1879.*

In 1887 the Diamond Water Company was organized in Hazleton. The purpose of the company was to supply water to the city of Hazleton, especially to the Diamond Addition to the city. McNair was made president of this company on the second day following its organization and served in this capacity continuously (with the exception of 1895) until his death in 1901.

McNair became an executor of the estate of W. R. Maffet in 1891. One of the properties of this estate was the Honesdale Water Company in Honesdale, Pennsylvania. And so we find McNair a director of this company from 1891 to 1894. Most of the time he was president. In 1894 the property was sold.

From June, 1892, to November, 1893, he was a member of the Board of Directors of the Markle Banking and Trust Company, Hazleton. In 1893 he was vice-president and in the same year he resigned.

In 1897 there was a strike of coal miners in the neighborhood of Hazleton. As a result the governor ordered the third brigade of the Pennsylvania National Guard, under the command of General John Gobin (a Civil War colonel under General Sheridan), to encamp at Hazleton. At the request of General Gobin, McNair supplied blue prints of a map of the area and arranged to supply water for the troops from the Diamond Water Company.

From 1866 to 1874 McNair and John A. Barton were authorized to sell on commission Hazleton lots by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

From 1874 to 1901 McNair was the sole agent for lots in the Diamond Addition in Hazleton. This area of land was owned by the Diamond Coal Land Company. McNair was also general manager and superintendent of this company.

McNair was quite active in politics for a number of years, at least during 1868, 1876, and 1878 when he was a member of the Luzerne County Republican Committee.

On January 18, 1881, McNair received a telegram from Henry W. Palmer who was then attorney-general for the state of Pennsylvania. This was the wording: "Will you consent to run for State senator? There is a probability you can be elected." To which McNair answered, "Not ambitious—Why don't you say U.S.?"

McNair was quite an active and enthusiastic member of the Masonic fraternity for many years. He was the first of the McNair brothers to become a Mason and he attributed his interest in Masonry to words of his grandfather who was also a member. On January 3, 1855, he was made a Mason in Carbon Lodge No. 242, Ancient York Masons, Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania. In December, 1864, he was elected Worshipful Master of this lodge and after he completed his term of office automatically became a member of the Grand

Lodge of Pennsylvania. In 1879 he was made a life member of Carbon Lodge.

He joined the Lilly Holy Royal Arch Chapter No. 181, Mauch Chunk and in 1858 received the highest degree awarded by it. In 1863 he was elected to serve as High Priest. In 1871 he was exalted to the supreme degree of a Holy Royal Arch Mason by the Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. At least in 1885 and in 1889 he represented Lilly Chapter in the Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania.

In 1859 he was made a Knight Templar, Crusade Commandery No. 12, Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania. His name was one of those on an application made for a dispensation to open a Commandery of Knights Templar at Mauch Chunk. This was granted and in 1866, Packer Commandery No. 23 was constituted and Sir Knight T. S. McNair installed as Eminent Commander. In the same year he became a life member of this commandery.

In 1861 he received the highest degree (Illustrious Companion) given in Mount Moriah Council No. 10, Bloomsburg. He was one of eleven petitioners for McNair Council No. 29. A dispensation for this was granted in 1867. McNair was its first presiding officer and after the completion of his term of office became a permanent member of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of Pennsylvania. He represented McNair Council No. 29 at the Annual Assembly of the Grand Council in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania in 1879.

He became a Supreme Prince of the Royal Secret, 32d degree, at the Caldwell Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Bloomsburg, in 1868.

In 1868 he was appointed a District Deputy Grand Master of Pennsylvania for district No. 25, comprising Carbon and Lehigh counties. At the request of the Hazle Lodge No. 234

(Hazleton) it was added to his district. McNair served in this office for about fifteen years when owing to ill health at his request a substitute was appointed. During these fifteen years he constituted Lodge No. 440 at Slatington, Lodge No. 569 at Coopersburg, laid the cornerstone at Trexlertown, and had supervision of seven lodges as follows: No. 242 at Mauch Chunk; No. 284 at Catasauqua; No. 326 at Trexlertown; No. 333 at Allentown; No. 440 at Slatington; No. 469 at Coopersburg; and No. 327 at Hazleton.

Grand Master S. C. Perkins, of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, requested McNair to unite with the Grand Lodge officers in the dedication and banquet of the new Masonic Temple in Philadelphia in 1873.

In 1869 he was commissioned a Ghiblemite of the third arch, composed of the counties of Luzerne, Dauphin, Lebanon, Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Wyoming and York in conjunction with F. J. Evans and J. Valler-Champ, by the Grand Master of the Grand Council of Cryptic Masons of Pennsylvania. The term "Ghiblemite" is today obsolete in Pennsylvania council work. It has been supplanted by District Deputy Grand Master.

From 1882, for the remainder of his life, he was a Companion of Hazleton Council No. 970, American Legion of Honor. In 1884 he was a Past Commander of this body and was elected to represent it at the annual session of the Grand Council of the American Legion of Honor of Pennsylvania.

In 1882 McNair became a member of the Masonic Veterans of Pennsylvania. He resigned from this in 1899.

He was elected to the Correspondence Circle of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge No. 2076, London, England, in 1887.

It was customary for McNair to visit lodges in the vicinity of his employment. For instance, when at work on the North Branch Canal he visited lodges at Laceyville, Tunkhannock, and Wilkes-Barre; when at work on the Maryland and Delaware Railroad he visited a lodge in Kenton, Delaware: and when on the survey of the Delaware Division Canal he visited Easton Lodge No. 152. His most frequent attendance is found in his own lodge in Mauch Chunk, the Mauch Chunk Chapter, and the Hazleton lodge.

He attended meetings of the Grand Lodge and the Grand Chapter in Philadelphia, and the Grand Council at Williamsport, Reading, and Phoenixville.

His interest in Masonry was maintained for the remainder of his life as shown by his continued attendance at the Grand Lodge meetings, etc.

McNair's first adventure in civil engineering came in 1848 with Colonel John C. Mitchell, who was in charge of the work on the Pennsylvania Canal at Berwick. McNair fixed the date as about the time of finishing the weighlock at Beach Haven. Mitchell boarded at the McNair hotel and wanted McNair to help him with the work.

McNair had studied surveying while in attendance at the Berwick Academy about 1841 and had a copy of Gummere's Treatise on Surveying inscribed to him in the handwriting of his father.

In October and November, 1848, McNair and four other Berwick boys surveyed the distance and comparative level of Jamison's spring. In this year the Berwick Water Company was formed.

McNair was dissatisfied with teaching school and through the influence of his brother-in-law, Dr. W. W. Righter, became in June, 1853, a rodman, under W. R. Maffet, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad. This marks the beginning of the friendship and close association of Maffet and McNair which was to continue for the remainder of Maffet's life—some thirty-seven years.

When McNair came on as rodman, Maffet's party had already run lines from Mauch Chunk to White Haven, but had made mistakes in levels and went back to correct them when McNair signed up. (McNair, in 1893, said, "It seems to me I have been hunting mistakes ever since.")

Maffet had charge of the surveys from Penn Haven to White Haven, a distance of 16 miles, and from Solomon's Gap to Pittston, 13 miles, the space from White Haven to Solomon's Gap, 14 miles, being occupied by the well placed railroad of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company which it was thought could probably be acquired.

In October, 1853, the party was located in the mountains some four miles from Wilkes-Barre. Breakfast was over by daylight, dinner was carried in the pocket, camp was reached by nightfall. After supper the lead pencil notes of the day were inked over and transcribed into the record. This together with explanations, calculations, and drafts lasted until ten or eleven o'clock. They slept under buffalo robes, blankets, and overcoats, with straw or hemlock branches underneath.

In a November, 1853, letter he says, "We poor devils of understrappers are shifted about—today drafting or calculating in the office—tomorrow in the field taking slopes, assisting the level party, or perhaps running compass lines—one day in camp—next day in Pittston or Wilkes-Barre and the next on the Lehigh. Yet I confess I like the business and would fancy it still more in a more elevated position—and think that by the time the surveys on this division are closed I shall know something about engineering. I have used the rod—compass level—and transit in random running—have plotted lines and cross-sections—have taken slopes and calculated them and have assisted in all the branches of topography. I am now with a party taking soundings on the Lehigh for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of slope and perpendicular wall needed [from White Haven to Rockport and Penn Haven]."

The first half of 1854 was spent by McNair plotting a survey of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad from Wilkes-Barre to White Haven.

After the North Pennsylvania Railroad survey was completed, McNair and Joseph H. Harris went to Philadelphia to the general office of the company and plotted the map of the line from White Haven down the Lehigh River. This, he said, was the easiest work he ever did. The office hours were 9:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. Maffet left the employ of the railroad in April. From June 1, 1854, to July 19, 1854, McNair was rodman on the North Pennsylvania Railroad under Charles Delisle as principal assistant.

The North Pennsylvania Railroad was never extended further than Bethlehem. A few years later Asa Packer built the Lehigh Valley Railroad over the ground above Bethlehem, and in 1869 completed it to Waverly, while the North Pennsylvania, on May 1, 1879, was leased to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, to whom it proved a very profitable investment.

On July 19 McNair left Philadelphia to take up work in Western Pennsylvania in the neighborhood of Tyrone City, Clearfield, and Philipsburg. He was level-man for the reconnaissance survey of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, with James E. Montgomery as chief engineer. This lasted until September 7, 1854, on which day McNair arrived in Philadelphia.

This country was rich in timber and coal. Maffet wrote to him in August, "You now have a chance to get information in regard to the various coals, or rather the stratification that will be of great value to you. Notice the conglomerate, the position of each coal vein, the underlying and overlying rocks so that you can designate them when you pass over them. I will explain when I see you."

McNair profited by this advice as is shown in regard to the water supply of the town of Conyngham. The Conyngham Water Company drilled a tunnel 470 feet long into Buck Mountain in 1886. The supply of water from the tunnel diminished until at the time Justus E. Altmiller was consulted, for increasing the supply there was barely a trickle. At this time the company thought of boring down but they would have gotten into red shale (Mauch Chunk Red Shale) where there is no water. Altmiller advised putting diamond drill holes upward at a 20° angle from the tunnel for about 250 feet. This was done in March, 1931, and struck a good flow of water. A second bore hole was put in at a very slight angle upward and a little to the right of the first hole for 239 feet and struck more water. The flow of water is so strong it has to be controlled by valves. In drilling upward the drill passed through green sandstone into Pottsville Conglomerate which contains water. This information Altmiller told James B. McNair in 1950 he had acquired from Thomas S. McNair.

Montgomery must have been well pleased with the work of McNair for he wrote in November. "Should my road be made—I assure you a first position—and will take no excuse for you not joining me. Any other opening I hear of will be told you at once."

The completion of this survey was followed by a short period of unemployment. While on a hunting trip near Wilkes-Barre on October 20, 1854, he met Maffet, who informed him of his appointment as superintendent and engineer on the North Branch Canal Extension. As a result McNair was principal assistant under Maffet from November 8, 1854 to March 11, 1858.

The North Branch extension of the Pennsylvania Canal, extended from Pittston to the New York state line, a distance of 94 miles. It followed the Susquehanna River to

Athens and in this region the river cuts the Allegheny range of mountains to its base. Its valley probably presents more geological and topographical difficulties than have been encountered by any other canal in Pennsylvania. The canal had three dams, three guard-locks, twenty-three lift-locks, two guard-gates, twenty-one aqueducts, sixteen waste-weirs, forty-six culverts, and ninety public and farm bridges.

The work was interfered with by freshets and ice floods. Nevertheless, trade was opened in the fall of 1856 but the canal could not withstand railroad competition and was abandoned. The bed of the canal is now occupied by a railroad.

After a vacation of several months in 1858, McNair began work in and around Hazleton under Martin Coryell. This marked the year of his first engineering work in Hazleton as well as his initiation into mining engineering. His title was assistant engineer, with mine surveys, of the Hazleton and Lehigh Luzerne Railroad. At first the work under Coryell was in the construction of the Penn Haven Plane. On the evening of June 7, 1858, he began his career as mining engineer in the Crystal Ridge Mine. From then until the end of the year he made surveys in eight mines in the vicinity of Hazleton.

His civil engineering in 1858 was not confined entirely to the Penn Haven Plane, as he also worked on the Hazleton Railroad and the Beaver Meadow Railroad. During 1859 he continued his civil and mining engineering. This included work on the Lehigh and Luzerne Railroad which extended from the Hazleton Railroad to Jeddo, Ebervale, and Lattimer. On October 20, 1859 this railroad was officially opened as far as Harleigh.

From March, 1860, to February, 1861, McNair was engineer-in-chief for Mitchell and Maffet, contractors, Maryland and Delaware Railroad in Delaware. The road was proposed to run from Smyrna, Delaware, to Oxford, Maryland, a total of 60 miles. Twenty miles had been graded and 6 or 8 miles of track laid, when the contractors, Maffet and the railroad officials got into a disagreement. Winter came on and the next spring the Civil War.

From April, 1861, to March, 1862, McNair surveyed for the map of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, under David Schooley, published in New York in 1864. McNair was engaged to fill out incomplete surveys and afterward to work on the map. W. H. Sturdevant merely worked on the map.

From April, 1862, to June, 1868, McNair was chief engineer for the Hazleton and Lehigh Railroad and Mines. In June, 1862, the canal along the Lehigh River from White Haven to Mauch Chunk was destroyed by a flood. It was decided to build a railroad from Penn Haven to Mauch Chunk. McNair did the engineering and Maffet was the contractor for its construction.

From 1863 to 1866 work was done on the Penn Haven Planes, the railroad tunnel at Jeddo, and on new branches from the Lehigh and Luzerne Railroad to prospective collieries. Mine surveys were conducted in some eight mines in the Hazleton neighborhood. A new map of Hazleton was made.

An experimental survey for the East Broad Top Railroad in Huntington County was made during November, 1866. The surveying party was in charge of McNair.

Under McNair's supervision, a survey was made of the Delaware Division Canal in 1868. It was begun at Easton and completed at Bristol. A map was made in 1869. During these two years McNair also carried on mine surveys in the vicinity of Hazleton.

In 1868 the stock of the Hazleton Railroad Company and that of the Lehigh and Luzerne Railroad Company were merged with the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. As a consequence McNair was resident engineer of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow and Mahanoy Divisions, with mines from 1868 to 1894.

In 1868 surveys and location were made for the extension of the Hazleton branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad down the valley of Black Creek to Robert's Run.

Surveying in 1869 was carried out for the Morris Canal at Port Delaware (near Easton) and a map and profile of the proposed work was made.

In October, 1870 McNair was chief engineer of the Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkes-Barre Railroad Company. In that month, by order of S. P. Kase, vice-president and superintendent, he began an experimental survey of that railroad to Wilkes-Barre. The survey commenced at the summit of Scotch Run Valley, and followed the same to the junction of Black and Nescopeck Creeks, etc.[41]

During 1870 a survey of the borough of Hazleton was made for an atlas for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Philadelphia office. Surveys of branch railroads were also made, such as the Mahanoy City branch railroad to Kemmerer's coal breaker and the Mt. Pleasant Railroad. Mine surveying of mines around Hazleton continued in 1870 and 1871.

In 1871 railroad surveys were made in connection with checking the levels of the Lehigh and Luzerne Railroad, the Black Creek Extension of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and a change in grade of the Mt. Pleasant Railroad, the branch line from the Mahanoy City Branch to a colliery west of Shenandoah. The Danville, Hazleton and Wilkes-Barre Railroad was put in permanent operation from Sunbury.

[41] See pamphlet in regard to the ruling of G. M. Harding, president judge, in the Court of Common Pleas of Luzerne County, sitting in equity in regard to *The Wilkes-Barre and Philadelphia Railroad Company* v. *The Danville, Hazleton and Wilkes-Barre Railroad Co., the Susquehanna Coal Company, Simon P. Kase, and Joseph E. Stickney,* October term, 1872.

First Report of the Danville, Hazleton and Wilkes-Barre Rail-Road Company, January 1, 1868 (New York: J. W. Amerman, printer).

The year 1871 is momentous also as marking the beginning of the society of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. A circular dated at Wilkes-Barre, April, 1871, was extensively circulated by mail and also by publication in the leading engineering papers. As a result twenty-two gentlemen assembled at Wilkes-Barre on May 16th and organized the society with McNair on the Board of Managers.[42]

During 1872 there were the usual surveys made of collieries to determine the amounts of coal removed, etc. Diamond drill bore holes were made at Harleigh to determine coal veins. Railroad work included the completion of Black Creek Bridge, the branch railroad to Lattimer No. 2, the branch railroad survey near Shenandoah, the installing of the scale at Packerton, the survey of Catawissa Valley, the Green Mountain survey, the new branch railroad to the new Stockton breaker. Town lots were surveyed at Beaver Meadow.

In 1873 McNair's mining engineering included supervision of the diamond drill bore holes at Harleigh to determine the underlying coal veins. Railroad engineering included the scales near Tomhicken, at Hazel Creek Bridge, and the branch to the new breaker at Coplay colliery. In this year, too, McNair applied to the American Society of Civil Engineers for membership. Membership required active practice in the profession for ten years, responsible charge of work for at least five years, and qualification to design and direct engineering works.

Engineering during 1874 included a survey for a proposed coal breaker at Hollywood, a survey of Harleigh No. 3, an inspection of a mine near Jeddo, and a survey of Little Black Creek near Lattimer, for straightening its channel, etc.

[42] *Transactions of the American Institute of Mining Engineers,* I (1871-73), 4.

The year 1874 marks the invention of the McNair Inclined Standard Engineers Transit. In regard to this he wrote: "Necessity is the mother of invention. Mine surveying on slopes so steep as to be almost vertical suggested the possibility of accomplishing this by the use of standards on the engineers transit sufficiently inclined as to admit of a perpendicular telescope beyond the outer rim of the transit plates."

W. J. Young wrote to McNair in regard to borrowing the instrument for exhibit at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876, but McNair could not spare it. Young, therefore, exhibited a plain one, lacking extras. "Of distinctive mining transits, there are probably more of the inclined standard type in use than any other, all objections to its eccentricity and 'overhang' melting away wherever it has once been used. It has achieved this recognition without any special recommendations on the part of the makers."

One of the outstanding characteristics of McNair was his modesty and complete absence of ballyhoo. He never rushed into print to extol his engineering feats nor attempted to get patents for his discoveries. Credit for inventing the transit would probably never have been given him if it had not been for the article written by Dunbar D. Scott[43] and even then he modestly refused to accept it without reserve, observing, "The ancients, you know, are said to have infringed on our inventions." This modesty undoubtedly cost him credit for other inventions in engineering. In the case of the transit he said he "was not after the patent but the instrument."

In a printed letter from the "Office of the State Board of Centennial Managers for Pennsylvania, No. 903 Walnut Street, Philadelphia dated August 5, 1875, and signed by Morton McMichael, president, and George Scott, secretary,

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[43] *Transactions of the American Institute of Mining Engineers*, XXVIII (1898), 726-28; XXX (1900), 789-90.

McNair was invited "to a conference with representatives of the industrial, agricultural, educational and other interests of what is commonly known as the Lehigh Valley, in order that 'a full and proper representation of the products, industries, resources and history' of the said valley may be made at the International Exhibition [1876], at which conference you are earnestly invited to be present." The conference was to be held at the Y.M.C.A. Hall, No. 86 South Main Street, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, August 19, 1875.

Engineering in 1876 caused McNair to inspect the Buck Mountain Coal Co. property with regard to the amount of coal present and the feasibility of extending the Lehigh Valley Railroad from Eckley to their Owl Hole slope. A survey was made for a branch railroad to extend from Harleigh to Cranberry.

Following the cave-in of a portion of the Harleigh colliery, June 1877, a portion of the mine adjacent to Ebervale colliery filled with water. The barrier pillar of coal between the Harleigh and Ebervale collieries began oozing water, and it was not considered safe to resist the pressure of the accumulating water in Harleigh and prevent its breaking through and flooding the Ebervale workings.

As a result of a conference the water was tapped by bore holes through the pillar. In making these holes the thickness of the barrier pillar was found to be exactly the same as represented on the maps of these collieries. This is complimentary to McNair for the accuracy of his surveys.

In June, 1878, M. S. Kemmerer and W. Powell, Sr., signed articles of agreement, etc., with the Big Black Creek Improvement Company and amongst themselves for the mining of coal at Harleigh. This existed until 1883 when the copartnership was dissolved and Kemmerer and Powell assumed all liabilities of the firm of McNair and Company.

The Annual Report of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company for 1878 states that surveys and estimates have been made between Black Creek Junction and Penn Haven to avoid four out of five bridges and reduce the grade and curves. This enabled twenty-five per cent more cars to be hauled and was nearly complete in 1881.

The report for 1879 lists the installation of a large bridge, installation of double track on part of the line, extension of several sidings, and the making of three reservoirs.

The reports for 1880 and 1881 were similar to that of 1879 as to the nature of the work done. In 1881 a survey for a map of the town of Delano was made, also levels for a reservoir. A reconnaissance was made near Ashland for the location of a new dam in Brush Valley for a water works. This dam was completed in 1884.

In the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania layers or seams of coal are interspersed with layers of rock as in a layer cake. When more than one seam of coal is mined, likely to be mined in the future, the thickness of intervening strata should be known, as it is subject to great variations. For instance, in the Big Black Creek Basin, the distance between the Mammoth and the Wharton seams varies from 75 feet to less than 7 feet; therefore, levels should be taken at proper distances, and plainly marked upon the maps, that officials in charge can always have a safe guide in opening up the lower seams. Knowing the thickness of overlying strata, common sense would teach them not to mine too extensively where the seams of coal are near each other. It is the custom to allow the exhausted top seams to become filled with water and thus the hazard of flooding and drowning in mining below is added. Consequently the practice of leveling from tide data, initiated by McNair in 1867,[44] is now incorporated in the mine laws of Pennsylvania since 1885, Tennessee 1903, Ohio 1910, Colorado 1913 and Washington 1917.

A second geological survey of Pennsylvania was made during the 80's. McNair contributed invaluable information to the Board of Commissioners in the way of maps of all mines in the Hazleton region, together with cross-sections, bore hole records, vein sections, etc., for which he was highly complimented by the Board.

In 1884 McNair received an engraved invitation from the trustee of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge requesting the honor of his presence at the opening ceremonies on May 24, 1884. The committee names on the invitation include W. A. Roebling, engineer; Seth Low, Mayor of Brooklyn; Franklin Edson, Mayor of New York; W. C. Kingsley, etc.

One of McNair's engineering feats was the construction of the Big Black Creek Drainage Canal. The canal was made to open a new channel for the creek and thus allow the mining of a large amount of coal which was left to support the roof under the bed of the creek. Big Black Creek follows a general East and West course north of Hazleton and drained a swampy area south of Harleigh, Ebervale, Jeddo, and east. The main canal was 7,697 feet long, 16 feet wide at the bottom and with a side slope of one and one half feet to one, and a depth from 3 to 18 feet. Two branch canals were also made.

Between 1882 and 1886 the Lehigh Valley Railroad with McNair as engineer constructed a number of iron bridges to

[44] As early as September 23, 1864, McNair was interested in this procedure as we find a note in his diary of that date stating: "With party [surveying party] and Calvin Pardee [mine operator] spent am. in H. [azleton Collieries] mine making survey for connection between West Gangways 4th & 5th lifts—also took barometrical observations as to depth of slope—In pm. copied notes and made plot." See map in *With Rod and Transit.*

replace wooden ones. A number of station houses, dwelling houses (e.g. sixteen blocks at Delano) boiler houses and engine house. Several branch railroads were laid and older ones revised. The usual mine surveying was carried on. In 1899 a drainage tunnel 5,100 feet long was begun from Quakake Valley to drain all mines north of it including the Beaver Meadow colliery.

In 1887 the branch railroad between New Boston and Hazleton was completed as well as the connection between Highland and Sandy Run. The opening of these lines gave the Lehigh Valley a direct connection between Pottsville and Wilkes-Barre and shortened the run between Hazleton and Wilkes-Barre about 15 miles as compared with the former route via Penn Haven. Two other lines were extended and four new passenger stations erected.

In 1888 the Mahanoy branch, the New Boston branch and the Freeland branch were extended. Two new passenger and one freight stations were constructed.

New reservoirs were made at Mt. Pleasant, Hazleton, and Park Place near Mahanoy City.

The year 1889 was also a busy one for McNair; four passenger and one freight stations were being built as well as seven blocks of houses. Surveys were made for branch railroads at South Heberton, Freeland, Shamokin cut-off, and other changes on Mahanoy Division, Beaver Meadow, Mt. Carmel and Centralia.

During this year estimates were made for stripping at Milnesville and Old Sugarloaf. Excavation was carried on in Cross Creek Canal, near Jeddo, the lower end of Big Black Creek Canal, and in Cranberry Creek Channel.

In 1890 the Mid Valley branch of the Lehigh Valley was under construction near Morris Ridge Station and Mt. Carmel.

W. R. Maffet who had known McNair since 1853 and had employed him on the North Pennsylvania Railroad and the North Branch Canal, died in 1890. Maffet left an estate valued at not less than $300,000. He appointed three executors: Storrs, who was a coal operator, McNair, who was a mining engineer, and Rockafellow, who was a banker. Storrs declined to act, Rockafellow became bankrupt in 1893, and McNair was the sole executor after that. The estate consisted of a coal mine in Sugar Notch, Luzerne County; a smaller coal mine near Plymouth, Luzerne County; silver mining property near Idaho Springs, Colorado; stock in the Anthony Salt Company, Anthony, Kansas; property in Oregon; a stone quarry near Sugar Notch; the Honesdale Water Company, Honesdale, Pennsylvania, etc. The testator named an attorney W. W. Lathrop whom he desired to assist the executors, and the testator had employed J. J. Hines for years as secretary. He was retained by the executors as secretary.

One of the first properties to be considered by the executors was the Honesdale Water Company.[45] The question was how to manage it. They concluded to treat it as a separate affair, as a water company. There was a great deal of work to do, paying bills and borrowing money to make necessary improvements. The company was troublesome because it required an entire new line of pipe, it required continuations and extensions made through Honesdale. Maffet at one time owned all of it. In order to have a board of directors he made it into a stock company and sold five shares. McNair was elected a director in place of Maffet. Maffet had also been president and McNair became president and held that office between 1891 and 1895. The company was sold on

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[45] Minutes taken at the meetings of the executors with their attorney and secretary at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, now deposited in the Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, California.

July 19, 1895, and McNair resigned immediately as a member of the board.

The next event in the Maffet estate was the desire of the widow to receive her dower rites instead of her rites under the will. This involved extra work.[46]

The Sugar Notch Colliery occupied considerable time of McNair, Rockafellow *et al.* This had been leased to the Hanover Coal Co. since 1882. They had driven a gangway through one of the boundary lines into adjoining lands of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company and commenced to mine and remove coal from these lands and convey it through the Sugar Notch property. An injunction was issued to stop this in 1892.[47] In 1894 the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Company desired to bring its coal through the Maffet openings and prepare their coal at the Maffet breaker. McNair and Lathrop decided it was not for the best interests of the heirs and estate to permit this and so stopped the practice.

On November 1, 1894, McNair wrote to the Hanover Coal Company notifying them of their dangerous method of mining. They had been robbing pillars down in the basin and there was danger of bringing on a general crush. McNair ordered them to stop and said he would hold them responsible.

On June 1, 1895, the lease assigned to the Hanover Coal Company was forfeited, under its terms, for non-payment of royalties. Six months later the property was leased to Isaac B. Felts, *et al.*

[46] Maffet Estate. *Luzerne Legal Register Reports containing cases* . . . George B. Kulp (Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 1892), VI, 452-54.

Maffet Estate, *Kulp's Luzerne Legal Register Reports* . . . G. B. Kulp (Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 1900), IX, 136-40.

[47] *Rockafellow et al* v. *The Hanover Coal Co., Luzerne Legal Register Reports Containing Cases* . . . G. B. Kulp (Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 1892), VI, 507-19.

On June 7, 1895, the Sugar Notch Mine was examined, found in good condition with enough coal to keep the colliery going for years.

By June 22, 1895, the Hanover Coal Company had not completed payment of their royalties so their coal at Newark, New Jersey, was attached.

An inspection of the mine by December 16, 1895, showed that Felts and Co. were not mining properly. A Wilkes-Barre newspaper of September 2, 1897, mentions a slight cave-in. This McNair considered as normal where coal had been mined out. Two years later the required royalty had been reduced.[48] On August 11, 1899, Felts was required to either surrender his lease or open the small veins. On October 27, 1899, he had stopped mining because of the lack of sufficient water. Next Felts had difficulty in paying his royalty. It was not paid on June 12, 1900. But by August 20 he had paid part and by December 21 all. Sturges was trying to buy the mine on August 20, 1900. The heirs desired to sell it on December 21, 1900 and on May 23, 1901, Mrs. Maffet was willing to have Felts removed.

The mine at Plymouth, leased to the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Co. since March 12, 1875, gave McNair *et al.* but little trouble as compared to the one at Sugar Notch. In handling both of these Maffet mines McNair employed mining engineers (Mr. Dodge, Aikman, and Auman, etc.) to examine them and send him reports every two weeks or at least once a month. He acted on these reports, tallied up the royalties, attended to payment of taxes, etc.

Maffet had silver claims in Colorado. These were located in Clear Creek County and were known as the Bellevue, Bellevue Extension, and Idaho View. McNair had had these examined and desired to sell them for $10,000 cash net in 1901.

[48] See T S. McNair, letter Book "F," September 6, 1897.

Two men named Reading and Moore owed money to Maffet. In order to secure this debt he held life insurance on them. McNair endeavored to get the cash surrender value for this.

On February 7, 1893, the bank of Rockafellow and Company failed and as a result some of the Maffet heirs lost money. This loss they attempted to recover from McNair. This was attempted when McNair filed the second partial account of the executors. In the distribution of some $13,000, checks were made on Rockafellow and Company to the widow and heirs who lived at a distance from the city. Three of the checks were paid including that to the heir farthest away. The rest were not presented until after the date of the closing of the bank. McNair was not held responsible.[49]

The next litigation brought about by the heirs was a petition to the court, filed April 7, 1893, to have Charles A. Miner appointed as executor and trustee in place of F. V. Rockafellow, who had been removed. McNair filed a demurer to this petition on May 20, 1893. His principal reasons for opposing the appointment was that he had not been consulted in the matter and it looked to him as if he was considered either incompetent or dishonest and he denied both. Miner was not appointed.

Two years later the heirs filed another petition. This was for the removal of McNair as executor and trustee. This action was begun about February 12, 1895. The depositions of witnesses produced, qualified, and examined before I. P. Hand, auditor at Wilkes-Barre commenced May 27, 1895, and lasted until July 11, 1895 at least.[50] The testimony taken was in regard to the general competency and negligence in conducting the affairs of the estate as executor and trustee. This exposition proved all to McNair's credit and contains a number of sharp replies on his part to questions by his interrogators. Mrs. Maffet requested that the litigation be dropped on October 31, 1895. Eventually it was dropped and the estate was required to pay costs on April 3, 1896. Among interesting items brought out was the letter to Mrs. S. C. M. Stevens (one of the Maffet daughters) dated December 27, 1892, by McNair. In this he said, "If the executors are possessed of the proper qualifications to judge what would be best for the estate why urge them to argue the case? If you think they are not properly qualified or, as to myself, please say so, and it will afford me much relief to be absolved from further trouble in its affairs."

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[49] Exceptions to second partial account of executors, *Kulp's Luzerne Legal Register Reports containing cases* . . . G. B. Kulp (Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 1895), VI, 153-56.

Q. "When you wrote this you meant everything you said?"

A. "Yes sir, every word I said, and I am sorry that I did not do it."

Q. "The simple expression or desire on their part that you should resign would have caused you to resign?"

A. "Yes sir. . . ."

Q. "Are the conditions any different now from what they were then?"

A. "Yes sir, just now."

[50] Estate of W. R. Maffet Deceased in the Orphans Court of Luzerne County. In re, petition for removal of executor and trustee. Depositions of witnesses produced, qualified and examined before I. P. Hand, Esq., Auditor. Taken at the office of the said I. P. Hand, Auditor, 10 North Franklin Street [Wilkes-Barre] May 27th, 1895 at 10 a.m. [and continuing at various dates until July 11, 1895 at least]. Appearances Sidney R. Miner, Esq., Honorable D. L. Rhone, Alexander Farnham, Esq., for petitioners. G. L. Halsey, Esq., and W. W. Lathrop, Esq. for Respondent [part of time by S. J. Strauss].

Typewritten Mss 228 pages. Deposited in the Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, California.

Q. "In what respect?"

A. "The disposition is now not only to ask my resignation but to compel it."

On November 11, 1896, the heirs took exceptions to the Fourth partial account of the Executor of the Maffet Estate. All exceptions were withdrawn but No. 4 on November 24, 1896. The case was argued on November 28, 1896, and McNair gave additional testimony on December 21, 1896.

The Maffet interest in Anthony Salt Company was finally sold. But before this was accomplished court proceedings were necessary.[51]

On June 21, 1901, the Maffet house on North River Street, Wilkes-Barre was sold for $17,000 to John J. Becker. This apparently is the last transaction completed by McNair in his handling of the estate as he died July 25, 1901.

As to his handling of the coal mines the letter of John J. Hines dated December 25, 1900, to McNair is pertinent. "Your letter of 24 inst. received acknowledging receipt of Mr. Storr's letter to Mr. Maffet dated March 1876. It is valuable to you as showing what Mr. Maffet estimated coal property worth at that time—also valuable as giving estimated coal in property, as I think some of the heirs have very high ideas as to the value of the property which only by extra good care and management has been made to yield as much as it has done up to the present time."

On December 10, 1885, during a severe flood Big Black Creek overflowed its banks and drowned the Harleigh and Ebervale Collieries. This situation brought up the discussion as to how these mines could be unwatered, particularly Ebervale, which was the property of the Union Improvement Company. The result was a decision of the landowners, G. B.

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[51] *Anthony Salt Co.* v. *J. R. Harris,* as sheriff of Harper County, *et al.* Case No. 8487 in the Supreme Court of Kansas. January term 1896. *Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas* (Topeka: Kansas State Printing Company, 1897), LVII, 24-27.

Markle and Company, and the Lehigh Valley Railroad and Coal Company to drive the Jeddo Drainage Tunnel. McNair was the engineer in charge from March, 1891, to April, 1894. The water was drained in June, 1895.

This great tunnel, piercing Buck Mountain and running directly under the lowest portion of the basin containing the flooded mines had its outlet in Butler Valley, 17,098 feet from the face end or end of the main tunnel. A second tunnel 9,888 feet long was to run from Markle's mines at Jeddo to the main tunnel, thus draining Markle's mines and saving him great expense. The entire tunnel was thus five and one eighth miles long. It was a great success from an engineering standpoint, both as to line and grade.

For this work a special transit and leveling rod were made according to McNair's specifications. In regard to the transit he wrote, "We can not have any point on the surface from which both ends of the tunnel can be seen—thus you will understand why the instrument must be if possible in perfect adjustment."

This was at the time one of the longest tunnels in the world. It should have been written up in some engineering journal so that McNair could have had proper recognition. However, McNair did have a map and profile made and there were two lengthy newspaper accounts. One in *The Philadelphia Press,* December 9, 1894, and in *The New York Herald* of a later date.

The accuracy of McNair's map making is emphasized in "The Jeanesville Disaster" of February 4, 1891, in which thirteen miners lost their lives. The coroner's jury found that the "accident occurred by reason of an incorrect map of said mines, made at some time in the history of the old workings of No. 8, which showed the gangway of the old workings to be about 50 feet shorter than it actually was, and an apparent discrepancy in the location of No. 11 breast of No. 10 gangway of 40 feet, making an error of 90 feet in the map; thereby permitting breast 11 to be driven directly toward the water; whereas the map showed that the driving up of breast 11 would leave 40 feet of a pillar between it and the old workings, viz: No. 8 gangway.

"The map of the closed survey made under the supervision of Mr. Thomas S. McNair, resident engineer of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company and Lehigh Valley Coal Company, compared with the map of the workings previous to the disaster, will show how careful the mining engineer should be to have his map accurate and also show good reason for the superintendent and mine foreman to have something more than blind faith in the map furnished by any engineer."[52]

In 1892 McNair was one of three court commissioners to establish part of the boundary between Lehigh and Northampton Counties. The other two commissioners were Birge Pearson of Easton, Pennsylvania, and Colonel S. D. Lehr of Allentown, Pennsylvania. They apparently first met on April 19 and completed their work by December 24.

In 1893 McNair was requested by the Secretary of the American Society of Civil Engineers to write a memoir of H. Stanley Goodwin who had been general superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Lehigh Valley Railroad and whom McNair had known for thirty years. This was written and published in the Proceedings of the Society for 1893, Vol. 19, pp. 163-5.

On January 31, 1894, McNair left the service of the Lehigh Valley Railroad and entered the service of the "four companies" i.e., the Union Improvement Company, the Highland Coal Company, the Cranberry Improvement Company, and the Black Creek Improvement Company. They gave him

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[52] *Reports of the Inspectors of Mines of the Anthracite and Bituminous Coal Regions of Pennsylvania for the year 1891* (Harrisburg, 1892), p. 179.

50 per cent more in salary and agreed to comply with all his demands. They were his first friends and patrons on arriving in this region years before the merger of the railroads brought the Lehigh Valley into this field, so that the change did not place him with strangers but with friends. The four companies were anthracite land holders and McNair was to endeavor in a general way to see their interests properly regarded by the parties who were their leasors and also have surveys and maps kept to hold check on the same that was furnished them by their tenants. The work was not so perplexing as the Lehigh Valley and he was allowed to do some outside work.

The collieries of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company (later the Lehigh Valley Coal Company) consisted of: Hazleton No. 1 and No. 3; Laurel Hill; South Sugar Loaf; Diamond No. 1 (Hazleton Shaft Colliery No. 40) and No. 2.

The Union Improvement Company owned coal land extending for five and one-half miles east and west in Big Black Creek Basin. The collieries on their land were: Jeddo and Ebervale.

The Highland Coal Company owned coal land on which were located the collieries of: Highland No. 1 and Highland No. 2.

The Cranberry Improvement Company owned coal land on which the collieries of Cranberry and Crystal Ridge were located.

The Black Creek Improvement Company owned the land on which were located the collieries of Lattimer and Cross Creek.

On June 3, 1899, McNair was notified of his appointment as one of the commissioners to hear testimony as to the value of the Wilkes-Barre Market Street river bridge and the propriety of its purchase by the county.

McNair died from pneumonia at his residence in Hazleton, July 25, 1901, at the age of 77. In summary one might say that he was a modest man of great determination, a man of steadfast integrity, a sincere and active Freemason, a devout Presbyterian, an accurate and resourceful engineer. As an engineer he planned one of the largest mine drainage tunnels in the world (1893), a large and efficient mine drainage canal, and contributed at least two permanent improvements to the science of mine engineering, namely, the McNair inclined standard mine transit and the use of tide-leveling in mine surveying and map making.

In regard to his lifework McNair wrote, "Every man feels gratified, in looking over the past, to fully know he has been of use and serviceable to his day and generation, and assisted in laying the foundations for the improvements that have followed—but that would never come until the previous work had prepared the way." This reminds one of the words of Daniel Webster, "Those who do not look upon themselves as a link connecting the past with the future do not perform their duty to the world."

Catalogue of engineering books in the library of Thomas S. McNair compiled in 1886 by Thomas F. McNair. This list does not include the books listed in *With Rod and Transit.*

Anonymous, *Personal Recollections of English Engineers.* By a Civil Engineer (London: Holder and Stoughton, 1868), 432 pp.

Daniel Adams, *Arithmetic*

J. A. Alderson, *New Method of Making Conventional Signs and New Lettering Device for Topographical Maps*

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He married Mary Stevens, daughter of Robert Stevens and Ann Birtley. She was born February 7, 1847, at Haswell Colliery, Parish of Easington, County of Durham, England. She died May 16, 1916, from cancer, at Pasadena, California, and is buried in Inglewood Cemetery, Inglewood, California. Ann Birtley (1824-1909), born in Philadelphia, County Durham, England, was the daughter of Ann Anderson and Cuthbert Birtley. To this Birtley family belongs John de Birtley, Lord of the Manors of Birtley and Axsheles, who died in 1343, seized of lands in Pelowe, etc. Reference to this family may be found in the following citations: *Foster's Pedigrees Recorded at the Visitations of the County Palatine of Durham* (1887), pp. 144-45; Johnston's *Place-names of England and Wales* (1915), p. 1550; Hardy's *Registrum palatinum dunelmense* 1314-1316 (1878), IV, 304, 338, 351, 356, 382; Hutchinson's *History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham 1785-1794,* II, 519, 520; Surtees' *History and Antiquities of the County of Palatine of Durham* (1816-1840), II, 189; *Encyclopedia Americana* (1919), XXII, 549; Page's *Victoria History of the County Durham* (1905), I, 335, (1917), II, 105; Surtees' *Society* (1837), VI, xxvii, xlix, lxxxiv, lxxxvi, lxxxviii, lxxxix, xc, xcii, xciii, cxxxvii, 92; (1841), XIII (II), 117; (1887), XXXII, 77, 82, 83,108, 123, 150; (1871), LVIII (II), 110, 116, 148, 161, 179, 197, 202; (1886), LXXXII (II), 13, 20, 28, 36, 66, 67, 70, 78; (1898), I, 9, 11, 15, 69, 72, 143, 177, 372, 465, 509, 556, 565; (1916) CXXVII (II), 117, 225.

The children of Thomas Speer McNair and Mary Stevens are:

50. Annie (Anna) Agnes McNair was born May 15, 1867, at Hazleton, Pennsylvania. She received the B.A. degree in 1889 from Elmira College, Elmira, New York (the oldest college for women in the United States); the B.L. degree in 1903 from the University of California, Berkeley, California. She taught in Wilmington, Delaware, from September 15, 1890, to April 25, 1892; in Mrs. Hammond's private school, Hemington, New York, from January 2, 1893, to April 1, 1893; in Hazleton Seminary (Mrs. J. C. Jack's); in Hazleton High School; in Covina (California)

High School; and in the Pacific Grove (California) High School. She died August 24, 1922, at Los Angeles, California, from apoplexy, and was first buried in Glendora, California, later in Inglewood Cemetery, Inglewood California.

51. Thomas Ferguson McNair was born July 24, 1869, at Hazleton, Pennsylvania. He received the B.A. degree in 1891 from Princeton University where he took the Theodore Cuyler prize in economics. One of his professors was Woodrow Wilson, later president of the United States. He studied law under Judge Gaius Halsey, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. He took the final examination in law and received certificate at Wilkes-Barre July 7, 1893, and was city solicitor for Hazleton from 1894 to 1900. On April 8, 1897, he was initiated into the Hazleton Lodge B.P.O.E. (Elks). In 1894 he acted as commissioner in the division of the borough of Freeland into election districts. In 1895 he was admitted to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania on the motion of G. L. Halsey. In 1896 he was unanimously re-elected city solicitor at an increase in salary. This was something to his credit as the Council had gone into Democratic hands. It was Republican when he was first elected. In 1901 he resigned as attorney for the Hazleton City School District. He died October 4, 1901, at Glendora, from Bright's disease, and is now buried in Inglewood Cemetery, Inglewood, California.

"The eldest son of Thomas McNair, and a young man of exceptional brilliancy. He was born in this city July 24, 1869 and received his early training in the public schools of this city. Later he entered Mrs. Jack's academy, where he took a preparatory course prior to entering Princeton College.

"In the year 1891 he graduated with honors and shortly after his return to this city he located at Wilkes-Barre, entering the law office of Judge Halsey. In 1893 he was admitted to practice in Luzerne County Courts. His natural adaptability for the profession which he had chosen soon brought him into prominence and he forged ahead rapidly. After remaining in Wilkes-Barre for a period of three years he returned to the city, and in 1894 was elected City Solicitor, a position which he held until a year ago. As a lawyer, it can be said that there were none brighter, and when he gave an opinion or a decision, it always stood the test before the courts and was never reversed.

"The illness which led to his death dates back to last winter, when for several weeks he was confined to his bed, hovering between life and death. It was this illness that developed Bright's disease, and carried to an untimely grave a brilliant professional man.

"Six weeks ago, after being on a visit to his home in this city, (occasioned by his father's death) he returned to Glendora, California, apparently in good health, but the fatal disease had then already fastened itself upon him and he sank rapidly."[53]

52. Robert Stevens McNair was born December 23, 1871, at Hazleton, Pennsylvania, and died February 10, 1886 at Hazleton, from an accidental fracture of the skull. (See letter of Thomas S. McNair to Mrs. J. F. Righter dated May 27, 1886.)

53. William Righter McNair was born February 24, 1874, at Hazleton, Pennsylvania. He received the degree of Ph.G. from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1895; the degree of M.D. from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1899. He came to Glendora, California, in July, 1899. He married first on July 16, 1907, Ada Maude West. His second wife was Mamie Lee Bryant whom he married November 21, 1914, at Santa Ana, California. She died January 30, 1923, in Los Angeles. He was owner and manager of the McNair Lemon Packing House, Glendora, California; owner and proprietor, beginning February 10, 1904, of the Alosta Chemical Company, Glendora; from January 15, 1911, to May 20, 1912, owner and proprietor of the McNair Pharmacy; he was assistant surgeon for the Azusa-Glendora division, Pacific Electric Railway, at least during the year 1913 (Pass No. 973). He took an active part in the incorporation of Glendora, and served as councilman on the first board after its incorporation, from November 10, 1911, to April 15, 1912. He was the first to use disinfectants in the water used to wash citrus fruits and by doing

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[53] *The Daily Standard* (Hazleton, Pennsylvania), Vol. X, No. 162, Monday, October 7, 1901.

so initiated the saving of thousands of dollars' worth of fruit to the growers.[54]

On October 2, 1903, he became a Master Mason of Azusa Lodge, No. 305, F. & A. M., Azusa, California. On April 1, 1904, he received the Royal Arch degree, Azusa Chapter No. 80, R.A.M. He was constituted a companion of the Illustrious Order of the Red Cross, Commandery, No. 37, Knight Templars, Pomona, California, June 8, 1905; on June 28, 1905, he was given the Order of the Temple, and on June 14, 1906, he was made a Knight of Malta. On September 23, 1905, he became a Noble of Al Malaikah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Los Angeles. He was a member of the California Sons of the Revolution, Los Angeles, and a Companion of the Military Order of the World War.

Since 1900 he was a successful practicing physician in Glendora and Los Angeles. During World War I he was a captain, Medical Corps, U.S.A., stationed at the base hospital, Camp Kearney, near San Diego, California.

He died March 26, 1935, from a heart attack following apoplexy of February 24, 1928, and is buried in Inglewood Cemetery, Inglewood, California.

"William Righter McNair managed his mother's ranch for ten years (1899-1909). When he first took charge the ranch did not pay for itself, and for many months he paid the ranch foreman's salary out of his own pocket. However, he managed to put the ranch on a profitable basis so that his mother, three sisters, and two brothers had a comfortable home and one sister and two brothers were able to go to college.

"One of the difficulties in orange and lemon ranching between 1899 and 1909 was the successful shipment of fruits to eastern markets. There was a great deal of loss through decay both in the packing house and during shipment. Dr. McNair's studies of botany, bacteriology, and pathology in pharmaceutical and medical schools made it easy for him to discover that this fruit decay was caused by fungi. He had an idea that some disinfectant might materially decrease this decay and in order to carry out this and other ideas he purchased a building along the railroad tracks and instituted his own packing house. He held to the theory that fruit with an unbroken rind is less subject to the entrance of fungi and subsequent decay than unsound fruit. He therefore decreased the abrasion of the fruit during the necessary washing operations. Such was the initiation of the careful handling of fruit and the use of disinfectants in the wash water for citrus fruit which has saved the orange and lemon growers of California hundreds of thousands of dollars.

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[54] See *Pacific Fruit World* for September 1904; *California Citrograph*, IV, No. 12 (October, 1919), 339, 357.

"After the death of his mother, Dr. McNair was made administrator of the estate held by his sisters and brothers, and again showed his inherent business ability. For instance, part of the estate, a house in an unsaleable location, he had moved to a good location and sold at a profit. Another instance is his purchase with his own money of a controlling interest in a company in order to obtain a proper price for its stock.

"These instances serve to show not only business ability but a desire on his part to obtain as large an amount of money as possible of the estate for the heirs. This he did at a large sacrifice of his personal energy and time. The law would have permitted him to sell the properties at auction which would have been much simpler and easier to do, but would have entailed a loss.

"California law likewise permits the administrator of an estate to charge as much as the lawyers, but Dr. McNair presented no bill to the beneficiaries for his services although their affairs had taken much time and trouble.

"We do not wish to overlook the fact that although Dr. McNair was a good business man, he was also a physician. In order to properly look after his mother's ranch he kept an office on the ranch for ten years (1899-1909). If he had been more selfish he could have gone to Los Angeles and thus secured an opportunity for a larger practice and wider usefulness. The ten best years of his life he sacrificed in this way. He was a successful physician who specialized in later years in internal medicine, and was most recognized for his successful treatment of muscular rheumatism, pulmonary tuberculosis, and pneumonia.

"When World War I came, Dr McNair gave up his practice and although he was married and above the draft age, volunteered, enlisted, and served as a captain in the Medical Corps.

"Dr. McNair is an independent, modest, unassuming, self-sacrificing individual; a successful physician, and business man."

54. Jane (Jean) Ferguson McNair was born February 5, 1876, at Hazleton, Pennsylvania. She received her grammar school education in the Hazleton public schools from 1883 to 1889; her high school studies at Mrs. S. C. Jack's Hazleton Seminary from 1889 to 1893; her classical education at Vassar College, A.B. 1897; her nurses' training at Philadelphia General Hospital Training School from 1898 to 1901 and some public health courses at the University of California from June to August, 1917. From 1905 to 1906 she was head nurse for the Detroit Copper Mining Company, Morenci, Arizona. From 1911 to 1912 she was president of the Glendora Women's Club. She did private nursing and was also employed as a nurse in the Pasadena Hospital 1916-17 and 1918-20 and in the Pacific Hospital, Los Angeles, in 1920. She took the oath of office, Reserved Army Nurse Corps, November 14, 1917, and was stationed in active duty at the Base Hospital, Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas, from November 18, 1917, to August 25, 1918. On September 18, 1917, she passed a Los Angeles County Civil Service Examination for Supervising Public Health Nurse and was placed second on the eligible list. From August 2, 1920, to May 17, 1938 she was employed in the nursing division of the Los Angeles City Health Department; first as a public health nurse and from January 1924 as a supervising public health nurse. She resigned in 1938. On February 10, 1955, she died from bronchopneumonia in Los Angeles.

55. John Calvin McNair was born June 4, 1878, Hazleton, Pennsylvania, and died April 8, 1883, at Hazleton

56. Donald Wallace McNair

57. Mary Stevens MacNair

58. Rebecca Sharon MacNair was born August 17, 1884, at Hazleton, Pennsylvania. She was graduated in 1903 from

Citrus Union High School, Azusa, California. She received the A.B. degree in 1907 from the University of California. She was a student from 1911 to 1912 in the New York State Library School, Albany, New York. From 1912 to 1914 she was assistant librarian, Pasadena High School, Pasadena, California. From 1914 to 1916 she was assistant librarian in the Kern County Free Library, Bakersfield, California. She was assistant cataloguer, Los Angeles Free Library, Los Angeles. From 1919 to 1922 she was head of the branch department; from 1922 to 1925, head of the school department; from 1925 to September 1, 1940, head of the order department.[55]

59. James Birtley McNair

29. DAVID HENDERSON MCNAIR (Thomas [9]² Thomas [1]¹) was born July 8, 1831, in Hanover Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. He was a member (from September 30, 1857) of the Masonic Lodge at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, to which his brothers, Thomas and William belonged. He married Elizabeth Setzer, September 22, 1860, at Weatherly, Carbon County, Pennsylvania. He died July 18, 1881, near Bowie Station, Arizona, and his wife died from pneumonia at Long Beach, California, January 20, 1918, aged 75 years, and is buried in Sunny Slope Cemetery. Children:

60. Thomas Righter McNair was born at Weatherly, Pennsylvania, May 14, 1862. For many years he was cashier in an Omaha bank, and was Nebraska state secretary for the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. On August 13, 1900, he was made a Master Mason, Capitol Lodge, No. 3, Omaha, Nebraska; on November 27, 1901, he received the Royal and Select degrees; on December 13, 1904, he received the Super Excellent Master degree, Omaha Council, No. 1, R. S. and S. E. M., Omaha; on October 4, 1901, the Illustrious Order of the Red Cross degree; on October 11, 1901, the Order of the Temple and Order of Malta at the Mount Calvary Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar,

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[55] *Books and Notes of the Los Angeles Free Library,* II, No. 1 (October, 1927), 14.

Omaha; and on December 13, 1901, he became a Shriner at Tangier Temple, Omaha. He died in Norfolk, Nebraska.

61. David Ferguson McNair

31. JAMES SHARON MCNAIR (Thomas [9]² Thomas [1]¹) was born October 4, 1838, at Foundryville, Columbia County, Pennsylvania. He was a civil and mining engineer and invented a replaceable tip for surveying rods. For a number of years he was employed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad in Hazleton and for many years was also interested in a drugstore in Hazleton. He was first lieutenant, Company G, Thirty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers in 1863, and was head of the Grand Army of the Republic post at Hazleton. He was a Knight Templar, and served as Eminent Commander of his commandery.[56] On December 10, 1872, he married Rebecca Comley Vincent, of Hazleton, at Jeansville, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. She was born November 24, 1848, and died in Hazleton, April 1, 1935.[57] She was one of the organizers of the local Women's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church.

He died from apoplexy January 10, 1899, at Hazleton. They and their son are buried in the Hazleton Cemetery, Hazleton. They had one child:

62. Comley Vincent McNair was born March 27, 1876, and died March 8, 1881

FOURTH GENERATION

34. JAMES MACK KENDALL (Margaret McNair [15]³ William [5]² Thomas [1]¹) was born October 10, 1866, near Piqua, Ohio. He lives in Cleveland, Ohio, and is engaged in the manufacture of linseed oil with the Sherwin-Williams Company. On April 20, 1892, he married Flora

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[56] *History of the Knights Templar of the State of Pennsylvania* by Alfred Creigh, p.351, Philadelphia, 1867.

[57] *Plain Speaker* (Hazleton, Pennsylvania), April 1, 1935.

Jane Murphy at Bradford, Ohio. She was born October 30, 1868, at Versailles, Ohio. Children:

63. Forrest Lee Kendall was born March 13, 1893, near Piqua, Ohio, and married at Cleveland, Ohio, July 4, 1918. He is a salesman for the A. Teachout Company, Cleveland. He graduated from high school and attended Adelbert College, Western Reserve University.
64. Otis Russell Kendall was born June 7, 1894, near Piqua, Ohio, and was married in Cleveland, Ohio, and lives at 240 Sheffield Street, Massillon, Ohio. He is employed in a steel mill.
65. Helen Alverdie Kendall was born February 14, 1896, near Piqua, Ohio
66. Harry William Kendall was born February 27, 1897, near Piqua, Ohio, and died February 28, 1897, near Piqua
67. Ethel Irene Kendall was born November 8, 1902, at Cleveland, Ohio
68. William Calvin Kendall was born October 5, 1907, at Cleveland, Ohio
69. Lettie Larne Kendall was born September 23, 1909, at Cleveland, Ohio

35. George Franklin Kendall (Margaret McNair [15]³ William [5]² Thomas [1]¹) was born near Piqua, Ohio, January 1, 1871. He resides near Piqua and is engaged in farming and stock raising. On May 9, 1907, at Troy, Ohio, he married Sarah Elizabeth Maxwell. Child:

70. Martha Leona Kendall was born December 14, 1911, at Troy, Ohio, and died there January 23, 1912

37. Robert McNair (William [18]³ William [5]² Thomas [1]¹) was born April 14, 1867. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias of Marion, Indiana. He married on November 22, 1866, Fannie Walker, daughter of Daniel and Amanda Walker, of Piqua, Ohio. They lived at 223 North E Street, Marion, Indiana. Mr. McNair died December 22, 1931, and his wife died January 7, 1928. Children:

71. Bernice Carrie McNair

72. Virgil Donald McNair was born December 1, 1900, in Marion, Indiana. On March 28, 1928, he married in Marion Dorothy Barrett. She is the daughter of John Barrett and Mildred Baker and was born October 24, 1902, on a farm near Hartford City, Blackford County, Indiana. Mrs. McNair is a member of the Sigma chapter of Delta Theta Tau. Mr. and Mrs. McNair resided at 223 North E Street, Marion, Indiana. A divorce was granted to Mrs. Dorothy McNair, June 11, 1948. Virgil McNair married Mrs. Ruth Waggner Shaffer October 24, 1948.

45. EDNA MCCORD (Margaret McNair [24]^3 Moses [7]^2 Thomas [1]^1) was born June 21, 1857, in St. Louis, Missouri, and was married to James Albert Paige May 8, 1883, in Baltimore, Maryland. Mrs. Paige died April 24, 1934, in Baltimore and is buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. Paige was born May 25, 1851, in Biust Valley, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, and is now living at 3204 Clifton Avenue, Baltimore. There is one child:

80. Edmund Robert Paige was born in Baltimore, Maryland, September 1, 1896. He was graduated from John Hopkins University, Baltimore, in 1920 with the degree of Bachelor of Engineering. In 1929 he received the Electrical Engineering degree, and in 1931 the M.E.E. degree from Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. From 1927 to 1937 he taught electrical engineering at Cornell University. Since 1937 he has been employed by the Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation. He was appointed System Superintendent of job-training May 1, 1953.

On September 3, 1927, he married in Baltimore Annette Platt Smith who was born in Baltimore, the daughter of Horace L. Smith and Elizabeth Nimmo. Mr. and Mrs. Paige reside at 903 Rugby Road, Syracuse 3, New York.

42. HENRIETTA KENT MOSHER (Ann McNair [22]^3 Moses [7]^2 Thomas [1]^1) was born April 29, 1850 in Clarksville, Missouri, and was married December 20, 1871 in Springfield, Illinois, to Theodore Francis Childs. He was born October 19, 1841, in St. Louis, Missouri, and died Feb-

ruary 24, 1916 in St. Louis. She died March 14, 1902 in St. Louis. Their children (all born in St. Louis) are:

73. Bertha Childs, born August 18, 1873, was living (1937) at Nashville, Tennessee
74. Mabel Childs, born June 11, 1875, was living (1931) at Webster Groves, Missouri
75. Edith Kent Childs
76. Theodore Mozier Childs
77. Amy Childs was born November 20, 1880 and is (1937) living in Webster Groves, Missouri
78. Clinton Stibbs Childs was born February 14, 1883 and is living (1937) in Sprecklesville, Maui, Territory of Hawaii
79. Dorothy Childs was born July 14, 1891 and is living (1937) in Webster Groves, Missouri

47. EUPHEMIA RIGHTER (Jane F. McNAIR [25]^3 Thomas [9]^2 Thomas [1]^1) was born September 22, 1844. She was married in Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, to Arthur P. Wood on February 28, 1872. He saw her portrait which was in possession of a friend in San Francisco. This started the romance. Mr. Wood was born January 24, 1837, at Fleshing, Belmont County, Ohio. He was a notable civil engineer and contractor.[58]

They both died in Omaha, she on February 11, 1920, and he on May 1, 1933. They had three children:

81. William Righter Wood was born in San Francisco, California, October 17, 1875. He graduated from the University of Nebraska and was married to Laura Croswell Dale, June 6, 1911, at Omaha. On January 11, 1955 he died from cerebral hemorrhage in Los Angeles. Issue: Martha Eleanor Wood, born June 2, 1914 at Omaha, was married to McLean Coughlin, August 28, 1940. They had one son.
82. Jane McNair Wood (deceased)
83. Mary Lewis Wood was born in Omaha, June 2, 1881. She was married to ——— McKinley, a relative of President William McKinley, and died without issue February 5, 1932, in Omaha.

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[58] For a biography see *Illustrated History of Nebraska* by J. S. Morton, I, 773-74 (Lincoln, Nebraska, 1907).

48. Thomas McNair Righter[59] (Jane F. McNair [25][3] Thomas [9][2] Thomas [1][1]) was born January 2, 1847, in Berwick, Pennsylvania. While but a youth his family moved from Berwick to Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, where he was educated in the public schools. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Righter was but fifteen years old. He desired to enlist with the Union Army but was too young to be accepted. However, he secured a position on a mail train, taking the place of an older man who had gone into military service.

The young man's industry and intelligence attracted the attention of the late Judge John Leisenring, who offered him a place in the engineer corps engaged in laying out the Jersey Central Lines from Mauch Chunk to Wilkes-Barre. He made a close study of surveying and later became a mining engineer at Upper Lehigh, a work for which he was naturally adapted. His great skill in the mining field soon became apparent, and he was made superintendent of the Sandy Run Coal Company, operated by M. S. Kemmerer and Company. In 1881 Mr. Righter and E. B. Leisenring purchased an interest in the Montelius-Hayden Colliery at Mount Carmel, and in the same year he became a resident of that community. Two years later Alfred Montelius died, and Mr. Righter and Mr. Leisenring became the owners of the old Montelius Colliery, operating it under the name of Thomas M. Righter and Company, until it passed into the hands of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company. Mr. Righter took an active interest in Mount Carmel and was one of the founders of the various public service institutions that have made Mount Carmel an attractive city. He was one of the incorporators of the Mount Carmel Water Company, and was its president at the time of his death. He assisted in founding the Edison Electric

[59] Account taken from the *Mount Carmel Daily News* (July 13, 1918).

Illuminating Company, and continued as one of its directors until the corporation passed from local control. A leader in the movement to organize a Union National Bank, he was made president of its board of directors and held the office until his death. He was a director of the Shamokin-Mount Carmel Transit Company, helped to build the trolley road, and laid out the line extending from Centralia to Ashland. Mr. Righter's activities extended throughout the state of Pennsylvania and into West Virginia, and he assisted in founding and guiding many substantial enterprises. He was a partner in, and general manager of, the Oak Hill Coal Company of Duncott, and was a director of the Mid-Valley Coal Company, and the Mount Jessup Coal Company of Scranton, Pennsylvania. While he was a recognized authority in anthracite coal mining, he invested heavily in bituminous mines, and was president of the Jewel Ridge Coal Company of Tazewell, Virginia, one of the Pocahontas Coal Corporation, owning 20,000 acres of valuable coal lands in Virginia and West Virginia. He was also a director of the E. E. White Coal Company, of Glen White, West Virginia, of the Whitehall Cement Manufacturing Company, Cementon, Pennsylvania, and of the Clear Springs Water Company of Catasauqua, Pennsylvania. He was a charter member of the Presbyterian Church of Mount Carmel and was president of its board of trustees. For nine years, he served as a member of the board of education, being its president for eight years, and a member also of the war council of the Y.M.C.A. In 1889 Governor Beaver appointed him one of the trustees of the State Hospital for Injured Persons, at Fountain Springs, and at the time of his death he was president of the board. In politics he was a Republican. He was past master of Hazleton Lodge No. 327, F. & A. M.; member of Hazleton Chapter, R. A. M.; past commander of Mauch Chunk Commandery No. 23, Knights Templar; member of the Fraternity Club, Mount Carmel; charter member of the Fountain Springs Country Club; member of the Mount Carmel Motor Club; Union League of Philadelphia, and the American Institute of Mining Engineers. He was also a charter member of the Mount Carmel Chapter of the American Red Cross. He died in Mount Carmel, Pennsylvania, July 12, 1918.[60]

He married twice: His first wife, whom he married October 28, 1875, was Gertrude Hannah Leisenring, daughter of Walter Leisenring, of Upper Lehigh, Pennsylvania. She died August 5, 1901. His second wife was Renée Gregory Mitchell, daughter of Dr. Stuart Mitchell, D.D., pastor for many years of Mount Carmel Presbyterian Church. Thomas Righter died from apoplexy July 12, 1918, at Mount Carmel, Pennsylvania, and is buried at Mauch Chunk. Thomas Righter and Gertrude Leisenring had two children:

84. Walter Leisenring Righter was born October 5, 1876. He married Eva Cornelia Foster. Children: Volney Foster Righter married Sarah Williams. They had one son, James V. Righter. Gertrude Righter died in infancy. Brewster Righter married Grace Wilson. They had one son, Brewster Righter. Eliner Righter was born in 1912.
85. Jane Righter was born February 1, 1878, at Sandy Run, Pennsylvania. She was educated at Bryn Mawr College and at the Ambler School of Horticulture, Ambler, Pennsylvania. For many years she practiced horticulture, was a leader in the work of the Greenwich Garden Club, and a trustee of the Ambler School. In 1935 she visited Japan as a representative of the Garden Club of America. She died at her home on Dublin Road, Greenwich, Connecticut, September 28, 1940.

The children of Thomas Righter and Renée Mitchell whom he married September 27, 1905, are:

86. Thomas McNair Righter, Jr., was born November 1, 1906. He married Frances Downer, September 7, 1928. Children: Martha Righter, born September 20, 1929; Jane Stuart

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[60] *The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography,* XVII, 434-35. (New York: James T. White and Company, 1920).

Righter, born October 21, 1931; Christopher Downer Righter, born August 17, 1937.

87. Margaret Mitchell Righter was born January 7, 1912. She was married to Albridge Clinton Smith, III, July 16, 1937.

88. Constance Rulison Righter was born October 12, 1914. She was married to Walter Henry Smith, April 17, 1937.

89. Gertrude Righter was born November 5, 1916. She was married to William Hamilton Snow, July 21, 1939.

55. DONALD WALLACE MACNAIR (Thomas [27]^3 Thomas [9]^2 Thomas [1]^1) was born September 6, 1880, at Hazleton, Pennsylvania. He was educated at the Bloomsburg (Pennsylvania) State Normal School, 1898-99; at the Princeton Preparatory School, Princeton, New Jersey, 1901-2; and at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1902-7. He became a Master Mason of the Azusa Lodge No. 305, F. & A. M., September 9, 1904, and was demitted to Friendship Lodge No. 210, San Jose, California; demitted to Yount Lodge No. 12, F. & A. M., Napa, California; demitted to Fraternity Lodge No. 399, F. & A. M., San Jose, California. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, No. 428, Saratoga, California. From October, 1907, to March, 1914, he farmed in Saratoga, Santa Clara County, California; from June, 1914, to December, 1914, in Santa Cruz; and from March, 1915, to November, 1922, in Napa.

He was state dairy inspector for California, April, 1918, to January, 1922; state market milk inspector for California, January, 1922, to April, 1922. He represented Garcia and Maggim Company of San Francisco, dried fruit buyers and packers for the Santa Clara Valley, California, from April, 1922, to December, 1922; chief milk and dairy inspector for the city of San Jose, December, 1922, to 1929. More recently he was associated with the American Dairy (San Jose) as bacteriologist and dairy technician. He was "widely known throughout California as an authority on milk production and processing." He died January 19, 1944.

He married at Saratoga, California, by Rev. Edwin S. Williams, Virginia Davis Moser, of Washington, D.C. She is the daughter of Rev. Jacob S. Moser and Sarah Elizabeth Virginia Scherer and was born November 16, 1878, at Salem, Roanoke County, Virginia.[61] Children:

90. Mary Elizabeth Virginia MacNair
91. Thomas Kocher MacNair

57. MARY STEVENS MACNAIR (Thomas S. [27]^3 Thomas [9]^2 Thomas [1]^1) was born August 23, 1882, at Hazleton, Pennsylvania. She was educated at the Priscilla Braislin School for Girls, Bordertown, New Jersey; Bloomsburg State Normal School, Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania; Hazleton High School; and Pomona College, Claremont, California (1903). She was married on December 27, 1906, at Glendora, California, to Nevin Elwell Funk, son of Judge Nevin U. Funk and Mary Elwell, of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania.

> [Dr. Funk] talented in the development and application of power system economics, has devoted the major portion of his career to the service of the Philadelphia Electric Company, from which he retired in 1950 as Executive Vice President and Director, to become a consultant.
>
> Born in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1883, he completed his formal education at Lehigh University, graduating as an Electrical Engineer in 1905. This university, of which he has been a Trustee since 1944, honored him with the degree of Doctor of Engineering in 1943.
>
> Dr. Funk's greatest contribution to the power generation industry was his leadership in the development of the theory and philosophy of power system economics and their application to practice. His interest in this direction stemmed originally from his determination, while operating engineer, to integrate the operation of various generating units and boilers for the greatest system economy. He instituted extensive economy tests on all types of equipment and a

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[61] Her immigrant ancestor J. D. Scherer came from the Rhine Palatinate to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1752. *Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy,* I, 819, 1925.

detailed operating cost accounting procedure. From these data he had operating objective or "bogie" curves prepared as guides to fuel consumption and operating and maintenance performance costs. Further, incremental cost curves were developed to permit each increment of load to be added at the most economical location on the system. These methods proved so successful that, with the formation of the Pennsylvania-New Jersey Interconnection between Pennsylvania Power and Light Company, Philadelphia Electric Company and Public Service Electric and Gas Company of New Jersey, they were applied to the loading and profit sharing accounting of the interconnection. This interconnection thus became the first to incorporate total integration of operation and profit sharing and has been a model for many subsequent interconnection agreements. These same principles were of great value to the United States power mission to Austria and Germany, of which Dr. Funk was chairman. This mission performed an outstanding service in bringing together conflicting interests across political and economic boundaries and showing that fair economic sales and interchanges of power were possible.

Concerning the cost of lubrication, he undertook studies of various oils and their deterioration under differing service conditions, with the result that he invented the Oil Water Washer to remove water soluble acids from oil in service in turbine generators, and the oil sludge accelerator to determine in advance of use the sludging characteristics of lubricants, thus eliminating unsatisfactory oils and making possible great savings for the industry.

Being quick to recognize the advantages of new developments, Dr. Funk had the confidence and fortitude to follow his convictions with extensive initial installations. Examples of this foresight and confidence are his immediate acceptance of the steam-flow-air flow meter by making complete station installations in several generating stations and the pioneering work on air preheaters of various types on a battery of eight new boilers at Chester Station. The latter experiment afforded an exceptional comparison of the relative operating and maintenance experiences on tubular and plate preheaters of varying designs on similar boilers, both with and without the use of economizers.

Dr. Funk has been a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers since 1918, Fellow since 1939, Vice President Region III 1946-47, and has served on many committees.

In addition, he has been active in many other engineering societies and associations throughout his career. He was President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers 1943-44 and president of the Enginers Club of Philadelphia 1933-34. He was elected an honorary member of the Engineers Club in 1951. Dr. Funk has accepted local and national civic responsibilities with disregard to personal inconvenience.

Dr. Funk's contributions to engineering literature have been many, varied, and of the highest caliber. (Twenty-four papers between 1923 and 1948.) He has also delivered many unpublished papers and lectures to engineering and civic organizations. [For further information see *Who's Who in America.*]

Children:

92. Jean Ferguson Funk was born in Philadelphia, May 8, 1915. She graduated from the Baldwin School at Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, in 1933 and from Vassar College in 1937. She is interested in music and played the cello with the National Orchestral Association in New York from 1937 to 1940. From 1941 to 1944 she was instructor in music and mathematics at Baylor University. From 1943 to 1944 she was instructor in mathematics in the Army Specialized Training program at Baylor University, Waco, Texas. From 1941 to 1944 she was cellist and librarian in the Waco Symphony Orchestra. From 1944 to 1945 she instructed in mathematics in the United States Military Academy Preparatory Program at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. From 1946 to 1954 she has been an assistant in the ornithology and microscopy departments of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia. For sometime she has been cellist in the Main Line Community Orchestra and Germantown Symphony Orchestra.

93. Henry Elwell Funk II was born in Philadelphia March 22, 1917. He graduated from Haverford College June, 1943. He was the first student to major in Spanish there. Previously he had studied French, German, and Portuguese at Princeton University and at the University of Pennsylvania.

    The following deals with his participation in World War II. Prior to Registration Day (October 16, 1940) he tried to enlist in the army in any capacity but was refused because of poor eyesight and underweight. During March, 1943, he applied for a commission as interpreter in the Navy but was refused because he was not a college graduate. A similar result was obtained from the Army. After his graduation from Haverford College in June, 1943, he was reclassified at his own request from 4-F to 1-A. He appeared for induction on August 2, 1943, and was accepted for active military service as private in the infantry. (This was due to a vast breakfast of milk, bananas, steak and French fried potatoes which increased his weight to 142 pounds—more than he ever weighed before or since [1945]. He passed the eye test by memorizing the first four lines on the chart with glasses on before they asked him to take them off.) At the time of his induction he was offered a three-week furlough. This he did not accept but departed forthwith for Fort George G. Meade, Maryland. (Total wealth, 10 cents and a street-car token, good only in the city of Philadelphia.) Subsequently he was sent to the tank destroyer school, North Camp Hood, Texas, for basic training. After six weeks he was sent to the Military Intelligence School, Camp Ritchie, Maryland, for training as a French Interpreter. On December, 1943, he graduated and was sent to the European Theatre of Operations, February 4, 1944. In March he attended and completed the Combat Intelligence Course at the American School Center, Shrivenham, England. As a result he was assigned to the Military Intelligence Service and attached May, 1944, to the headquarters of the 82d Airborne Division, with which he remained as French interpreter until his demobilization January 16, 1946.

Campaigns: Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes, and Central Europe. He saw service in France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, England and Wales.

Decorations and citations: Purple Heart Medal, Good Conduct Medal, Distinguished Unit Badge, European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal with 5 bronze stars and 1 arrowhead. World War II Victory Medal. Fourragère of the Belgian Croix de Guerre, 1940. Orange Lanyard of the Militaire Willeurs Orde, Knight of the Fourth Class, Royal Dutch Army.

Promotions: From private to sergeant, July, 1944; from sergeant to staff sergeant December, 1944. He qualified as a gliderman.

Wounds received in action on September 28, 1944, in the Netherlands.

He took part in the occupation of Berlin from September 8 to November 15, 1945. Under the supervision of the

Paris TWCA center he attended the University of Paris from July 15, 1945, to September 8, 1945, and completed the course in French Language and Literature with the grade of excellent. Upon demobilization he joined the Enlisted Men's Reserve Corps Army of the United States, with the rank of staff sergeant in the military intelligence service. On January 27, 1950, he accepted an appointment as first lieutenant, military intelligence, United States Army Reserve; in 1954 he was promoted to captain.

From 1946 to 1948 he was an instructor at the Staunton Military Academy, Staunton, Virginia. From 1948 to 1950 he studied toward a Master's degree at the University of Virginia. From 1949 to 1950 he was instructor in modern languages and on June 12, 1950, received a Master of Arts degree. He continued at the University of Virginia working for a Ph.D. degree which he received June 15, 1953.

59. JAMES BIRTLEY MCNAIR (Thomas [27]³ Thomas [9]² Thomas [1]¹) was born March 18, 1889, at Hazleton, Pennsylvania. He arrived at Glendora, California, with his mother May 11, 1902. He was graduated from the Azusa (California) Grammar School, June, 1904. He attended the Citrus Union High School, of Azusa, for several years, then spent a year at Pomona College Preparatory School, Claremont, California, and finally returned to Citrus Union High School for several months previous to graduation from there in 1911. Previous to entering the University of California at Berkeley in 1913 he attended Pomona College for a year and a half. He received his A.B. degree from the University of California May 16, 1916 (the same day his mother died), and the A.M. degree in biological chemistry in 1917. From January to June, 1918, he was a student in the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; and from October 1, 1922 to September 4, 1925, a graduate student in the University of Chicago. In 1934 he was a graduate student at the University of Southern California, Los An-

LABOR OMNIA VINCIT

James Birtley McNair.

geles, and in 1943 a student at the Chemical Warfare School, Edgewood, Maryland.

In 1915 he was assistant in zymology under Professor William V. Cruess, University of California, Berkeley; in 1916, assistant in biological chemistry under Professor T. Brailsford Robertson and Dr. C. B. Bennett, University of California, Berkeley; from September 1, 1917 to January 1, 1918, assistant research chemist under Professor Samuel B. Doten, Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, Reno, Nevada;[62] from April 26, 1919, to September 1, 1919, assistant chemist under Edward M. Chace, Citrus By-Product Laboratory, Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, Los Angeles; from February 21, 1920, to May 15, 1920, chemist-in-charge, Chemical Economy Company, Los Angeles; from May 22, 1920, to December 15, 1921, junior biological chemist under S. Henry Ayres and Lore A. Rogers, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.; from December 16, 1921, to April 15, 1922, assistant in the Fisheries Food Laboratory, Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D.C.; from May 3, 1922, to October 1, 1922, assistant biological chemist, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, Chicago, Illinois. On February 13, 1925, he began work in the Botany Department of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, as an associate[63] working eight days per month. He was assistant curator in Economic Botany from December 31, 1926, to January 1, 1932.[64]

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[62] See *Annual Report of the Board of Control for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1918,* Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Nevada, p. 39.

[63] General Guide, Field Museum of Natural History, 1926, p. 4; *Botanical Leaflet* No. 12, 1926; *Botanical Series,* Vol. VI, No. 1, August 19, 1926; *Annual Report of the Director of the Board of Trustees for the Year 1925,* Field Museum of Natural History, January, 1926, pp. 403, 419, 442, 444.

[64] *Annual Report of the Director to the Board of Trustees for the Year 1926,* Field Museum of Natural History, January, 1927, pp. 8, 16 (24, 29-

By January 1, 1932, McNair completed accessioning, storing, and cataloguing the specimens in economic botany. Great haste was made to complete or have planned in detail exhibits in two halls of economic botany before the above date. This was done in preparation for the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition. Following the termination of his employment at the Field Museum (now the Chicago Natural History Museum) McNair had some difficulty in finding employment. He was an insurance salesman for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, a teacher of a course in food and nutrition in adult education classes January to June, 1934, a graduate student at the University of Southern California, June to September, 1934, a member of the Civilian Conservation Corps, November, 1934 to June 6, 1935, administrator of the estate of W. R. McNair, etc.

The following is the list of publications of James B. McNair: "McNair of Hanover Family Records" compiled by James B. McNair, Pasadena, California, 1917, 662 pages, 10-7/8 x 8-3/8 inches, typewritten, 3 copies only printed. "Thomas S. McNair, Diaries, 1848-1869" compiled by James B. McNair, Berkeley, California, and Reno, Nevada, 1917, pp. xxxvi + 480, 10-7/8 x 8-1/4 inches, typewritten, 3 copies only printed. "Thomas S. McNair, Diaries, 1870-1886, Letters 1876-1901," compiled by James B. McNair, Los Angeles and Pasadena, California, 1919, pp. xi + 193 + 99, 10-7/8 x 8-3/8 inches, typewritten, 3 copies only

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30, 41-45, 84-89); *ibid.*, January, 1928, pp. 182, 205, 254-55, 268-72; *Botanical Leaflet,* No. 13, 1927; *Botanical Series,* Vol. VI, No. 2, November 14, 1927; *Annual Report of the Director to the Board of Trustees for the Year 1927. Annual Report of the Director to the Board of Trustees for the Year 1928,* Field Museum of Natural History, January, 1929, pp. 384, 464, 465, 466, 467, 473, 474, 486, 487, 488; *ibid.*, January, 1930, pp. 8, 69, 125, 134; *ibid.*, January, 1931, pp. 274, 312, 313, 336, 337, 373, 374, 384, 393, 394, 419, 450; *ibid.*, January, 1932, pp. 12, 41, 90, 91, 124, 125, 126, 141, 142, 152-55, 189, 217.

printed. "McNair Notes and Diaries" compiled by James B. McNair, 1925, 233 pages, 3 copies only printed. "Jelly Investigations" with W. V. Cruess, *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry,* VIII, No. 5 (May, 1916), 417-21. "Failures in Jelly Making and Their Remedies," *California Cultivator,* XLVI, No. 26 (June 29, 1916), 736-37. "The Poisonous Principle of Poison Oak," *Journal of the American Chemical Society,* XXXVIII, No 7 (July, 1916), 1417-21. "A New Type of Extractor," *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry,* VIII, No. 9 (September, 1916), 838. "Pathology of Dermatitis Venenata from Rhus Diversiloba," *Journal of Infectious Diseases,* XIX, No. 3 (September, 1916), 419-28. "Transmission of Rhus Poison from Plant to Person," *Journal of Infectious Diseases,* XIX, No. 3 (September, 1916), 429-32. "The Poisonous Principle of Poison Oak," *Chemical News* (London), CXIV, No. 2936 (October 13, 1916), 185-86. "Factors Determining the Consistency of Pectin Gels," *Journal of Physical Chemistry,* XX, No. 8 (November, 1916), 633-39. "Syrups for Canning and Preserving," *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry,* IX, No. 2 (February, 1917), 151-53. "The Oxidase of Rhus Diversiloba," *Journal of Infectious Diseases,* XX, No. 5 (May, 1917), 485-98. "The Poisonous Principle of Poison Oak, Non-Bacterial," *Medical Record,* XCI, No. 24, Whole No. 2432 (June 16, 1917), 1042-43. "Fats from Rhus Laurina and Rhus Diversiloba," *Botanical Gazette,* LXIV, No. 4 (October, 1917), 330-36. "Secretory Canals of Rhus Diversiloba," *Botanical Gazette,* LXIV, No. 3 (March, 1918), 268-73. "Lobinol—A Dermatitant from Rhus Diversiloba (Poison Oak)," *Journal of the American Chemical Society,* XLIII (January, 1921), 159-64. "A Study of Rhus Diversiloba with Special Reference to Its Toxicity," *American Journal of Botany,* VIII (March, 1921), 127-46. "Pathology of Rhus Dermatitis," *Archives of Dermatology and Syphilol-*

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On January 11, 1912, he was made a Master Mason, Glendora Lodge, F. & A. M. No. 404, Glendora, California; on May 18, 1918, he received the thirty-second degree, Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret, Philadelphia Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, Philadelphia; on November 29, 1920, he was made a Noble of Almas Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Washington, D.C.

On August 15, 1917, he applied for appointment, with M. Raines Miller, to the Sanitary Officers Corps, U.S.A., at San Francisco, as a chemist. He passed the physical examination at 89 Battery Street on the morning of the same date, and on August 16, 1917, left the application with Major Bryant, but it was never heard from. On June 22, 1918, he enlisted in Philadelphia as a private (A.S.N. 2,546,443) in the Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps, stationed at Philadelphia and Baltimore, Maryland, from which he was honorably discharged at Governor's Island, New York, April 9, 1919. On November 4, 1919, he was appointed first lieutenant, Quartermaster Section, Officers Reserve Corps, U.S.A. (O-111,191). He qualified for appointment as first lieutenant in the Sanitary Officers Reserve Corps and received the appointment April 26, 1921, to date from November 4, 1919. On June 6, 1922, he was appointed first lieutenant, Chemical Warfare Officers Reserve Corps to rank from November 4, 1919, and on January 26, 1923, he was promoted to a captaincy in the same corps. Captain McNair was ordered to active duty to Camp Custer, Michigan, for training July 31, 1927, to August 13, 1927; July 15, 1928, to July 28, 1928.[65] He was promoted to major in the Chemical Warfare Reserve Corps August 15, 1928.

In 1935 he was appointed Chief of Information, Intelligence Section, Office of the Chief, Chemical Warfare Service.

During World War II, Major McNair was ordered to active duty from May 19, 1942, to March 20, 1944. During this time he was chemical warfare officer, Camp Wallace (near Galveston), Texas; commander, detachment of chemical warfare service, post chemical officer, post chemical warfare officer, Camp Swift, Bastrop, Texas. He was transferred to the Honorary Reserve, January 23, 1950, and permanently retired, April 1, 1953.

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[65] *Chemical Warfare,* Vol. XIV (October 155, 1928), No. 10, Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Maryland. Ordered to active duty to Edgewood Arsenal June 10, 1929, to June 23, 1929.

Since the completion of his active duty in World War II McNair has been employed as chemist--in-charge, Lac Chemicals, Inc., Culver City, California June 5, 1944, to April 28, 1945; and assistant wine maker and chemist, Pacific Wines, Inc., Los Angeles, California, April 30, 1945, to September 10, 1946.

From 1917 to 1918 and from January, 1927, to January, 1932, he was a member of the American Chemical Society; from June 28, 1919, to December 31, 1924, an associate member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers; from October 28, 1920, a member of the Society of American Bacteriologists; from November 24, 1920, a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; from November 28, 1920, to date, a member of the Botanical Society of America; from 1935 to date a member of the Torrey Botanical Club. On November 28, 1922, he was elected a member of the society of Sigma XI, Chicago chapter. On April 26, 1923, he was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and in 1939 he was awarded a certificate of merit by The Institute of American Genealogy, for original research and meritorious contribution.

On July 25, 1917, he married in Los Angeles, Blanche Evelyn Sherer, a daughter of Robert Sherer and Edith M. Hudspeth, and grandniece of President John-James Scherer of Switzerland. Robert Sherer and Edith M. Hudspeth were married in Los Angeles County, October 10, 1889.

Blanche Evelyn Sherer was born September 6, 1891, at Compton, California, and graduated in the same class as her husband at the University of California, Berkeley, May 16, 1916. A complete divorce was granted James B. McNair January 2, 1924, in the Superior Court of Cook County, Chicago, Illinois.

John-James Scherer (Johann-Jacob Scherer) was born November 14, 1825, at Schonenberg, Canton of Zurich, Switzerland, colonel fédéral 1865, instructeur en chef de la cavalerie 1865-1867, colonel divisionnaire 1871; député au Grand Conseil 1864-1869, à la constituante 1868-1869, conseiller d'Etat 1866-1872, président 1869 et 1872, conseiller national 1869-1872, conseiller fédéral 1872-1878 et président 1875. Fondateur et membre du conseil d'administration de la Banque de Winterthour 1864; bourgeois de Winterthour 1860, died December 23, 1878 at Berne.[66]

The arms of this Scherer family of Wadenswil and Schonenberg of the Canton of Zurich, Switzerland, consists of: d'or à vu homme armé posé sur trois coupeau de sinople, tenant en sa dextre un morgenstern (autres éinaux incertains). One of the early prominent members of the family was Heinrich Scherer, sautier de Hartmann von Hunenberg à Hergisberg-Wadenswil 1347.[67]

James B. McNair and Blanche Sherer have one child:

94. Robert William McNair was born September 11, 1918, at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland. He attended Page Military Academy, Los Angeles, from September 20, 1928, to January 31, 1932, and was graduated. On January 31, 1936, he was graduated from the Los Angeles Poly-

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[66] *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (1878), Nos. 604, 609. W. Senn, *"Schweiz. Ehrenhalle,"* I, 185 (Alpenrosen IX), *Dictionnaire Historique and Biographique de la Suisse,* V, 755, Neuchatel 1930.

[67] J. Pfister, *Die ältesten Familiennamen d. Pfarrei Wädenswil,* p. 48, *Die Ortsnamen der Pfarrei Wädenswil,* p. 11. J. Isler, *Die Sek-Schule Wädenswil-Schönenberg 1836-1886.* J. Frick, *Das Gemeindebuch der beiden Zürichseeufer,* p. 35, 62, 81, 93, 117, 128.

technic High School and attended the Los Angeles Junior College. He graduated at the University of California at Berkeley in 1942.

"Lieutenant Robert William McNair, U.S. Naval Reserve, accepted appointment as Ensign in the U.S. Naval Reserve, for temporary service on 24 January 1942. He reported at the Naval Research Laboratory, Anacostia, Washington, D.C., on 15 May 1943 and on 31 October 1944, reported to the Commander Service Force, U.S. Fleet, for duty. On 8 September 1945, he reported to the Commander Service Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet, for duty and on 22 September 1945 was assigned to the Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, Territory of Hawaii. He was appointed Lieutenant (junior grade), for temporary service, on 1 May 1944 and was appointed Lieutenant, for temporary service, on 1 November 1945. He is serving on active duty under that appointment (March 27, 1946). He received the following decorations: World War II Victory Medal, American Area Campaign Medal, and Asiatic-Pacific Area Campaign Medal."

61. DAVID FERGUSON MCNAIR (David H. [29]^3 Thomas [9]^2 Thomas [1]^1) was born May 1, 1866, at Weatherly, Pennsylvania. On October 31, 1904, he married Louise M. Becker, at Pasadena, California. They reside at Dagmar Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. On March 28, 1955, he died in Pittsburgh.

Children:

95. John Wilson McNair
96. Mary McNair was born August 31, 1907. She was graduated from South Hills High School, Pittsburgh, June, 1925. She has been a gas measurement accounting clerk with the Peoples Natural Gas Company since August, 1925.
97. Davidena McNair was born June 15, 1909. She was graduated from South Hills High School, Pittsburgh, February 6, 1927. In May, 1933, she was graduated from the Missionary Training Institute, Nyack, New York and has been employed by the Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church in Pittsburgh and in Concord Parish, West Virginia. On June 26, 1950, she was married to Joseph

Bradford at Dry Creek, West Virginia. In September, 1952, they moved to Mansfield, Ohio where Mr. Bradford is employed by the School Board.

98. George Becker McNair was born November 22, 1911, and was graduated from the South Hills High School, Pittsburgh, February, 1929. He then attended Asbury College at Wilmore, Kentucky, for one year. For many years he has been employed by the Westinghouse Company in Mansfield, Ohio.

99. Thomas McNair

FIFTH GENERATION

71. BERNICE CARRIE MCNAIR (Robert [37]^4 William [18]^3 William [5]^2 Thomas [1]^1) was born in Marion, Indiana, June 18, 1894. On April 2, 1920, she was married to Edwin William Carmichael of Marion. He was the son of William Carmichael and Sarah Elizabeth Powell. Children:

100. Ruth Elizabeth Carmichael
101. Robert Edwin Carmichael
102. Richard Earl Carmichael
103. Rebecca Erelene Carmichael was born in Keystone, Indiana, August 22, 1934. She is now (1934) in her second year at Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Indiana.

75. EDITH KENT CHILDS (Henrietta K. Mosher [42]^1 Ann McNair [22]^3 Moses [7]^2 Thomas [1]^1) was born March 13, 1877 in St. Louis, Missouri. She was married to C. H. Battle on October 18, 1904 in St. Louis. In 1937 she was an assistant editor for the General Board of Christian Education, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 810 Broadway, Nashville, Tennessee. He was born November 8, 1875 in Oberlin, Ohio. Children:

104. Theodora F. Battle, born August 13, 1905, now Mrs. F. Roger Dunn, 5343 South Kimbark Avenue, Chicago, Illinois
105. Richard S. Battle, born June 20, 1907, living (1937) in Nashville, Tennessee
106. Alice K. Battle, born May 15, 1910, living (1937) in Nashville

107. Gerald N. Battle, born September 21, 1914, living (1937) in Wailukka, Maui, Territory of Hawaii

76. THEODORE MOZIER CHILDS (Henrietta K. Mosher [42]^4 Ann McNair [22]^3 Moses [7]^2 Thomas [1]^1) was born October 27, 1878 in St. Louis, Missouri. On September 26, 1906, he married in St. Louis Elizabeth Barth. In 1937 they were living in Spencerport, New York. Children:

108. Elbert Barth Childs was born October, 1907, in St. Louis and was married in New London, Connecticut
109. Elizabeth Barth Childs was born June 26, 1909 in St. Louis and in 1937 was living in New York, New York
110. Andrew Allison Childs was born April 1, 1911, in Syracuse, New York, and in 1937 was living in Spencerport, New York
111. Dorothy Lillian Childs was born August 6, 1916 in Syracuse, New York, and in 1937 was living in Spencerport

78. CLINTON STIBBS CHILDS (Henrietta K. Mosher [42]^4 Ann McNair [22]^3 Moses [7]^2 Thomas [1]^1) was born February 14, 1883 in St. Louis, Missouri. In 1920 he was married in Hawaii to Eleanor Langwith who was born in Reno(?), Nevada. In 1937 they resided in Hawaii. There is one child:

112. Clinton Langwith Childs, born September 14, 1922

86. THOMAS MCNAIR RIGHTER, JR. (Thomas M. Righter [48]^4 Jane F. McNair [25]^3 Thomas [9]^2 Thomas [1]^1) was married to Frances Downer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cutler Belknap Downer, on September 7, 1928, in Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts.

90. MARY ELIZABETH VIRGINIA MACNAIR (Donald [56]^4 Thomas [27]^3 Thomas [9]^2 Thomas [1]^1) was born March 27, 1909, at Saratoga, California. She was married to Irving Dinsmore Townsend, a graduate of the University of Southern California, August 30, 1931, at Saratoga, Santa Clara County, California. He is the son of Amos Brown

Townsend, M.D., and Elizabeth Dinsmore, of Campbell, California. Children:

113. March Leigh Townsend, a daughter, was born December 30, 1933, at San Jose, California
114. Irving MacNair Townsend, was born January 2, 1940, at Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas

91. THOMAS KOCHER MACNAIR (Donald [56][4] Thomas [27][3] Thomas [9][2] Thomas [1][1]) was born November 23, 1910, at San Jose, California. He graduated from the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, June 13, 1933, as a second lieutenant in the coast artillery, U.S. Army. He was promoted to first lieutenant in June, 1936.

The following is a quotation from *The Arlington Daily,* Arlington, Virginia, July 31, 1945.

> Col. McNair was first sent to the Philippines in December 1939 as a first lieutenant with the 60th antiaircraft coast artillery. He was serving as a lieutenant colonel with the same unit on December 7, 1941, and was taken prisoner by the Japs at the fall of Corregidor. After his capture he was taken to the prison camp of Cabanatuan and on the eleventh of October 1944 was transferred to Bilibid. His close friend, Lieut. J. K. Bornaman, Chaplain, was imprisoned with him and has since been released. He states that Col. McNair is one of the unsung heroes of the war. His bravery during the attack and his courage while in prison were an inspiration to his comrades.
>
> At Bilibid Col. McNair met prisoners from many other camps and was one of 1,600 to be put aboard a prison ship presumably bound for Japan.
>
> According to dispatches just recently received by the War Department from Japan 1,001 of the 1,600 prisoners are known to have gone down with the ship which was sunk by torpedoes from an American submarine on December 15, 1944 [in Subic Bay]. On the basis of the Japanese report the War Department presumes 618 men to have survived the attack and been taken on to Japan. The Japanese also list two men as having escaped somehow from the ship and evaded capture. These men finally reached the Philippines. One of them Lt. Col. Pertietz was sent to Bethesda Naval Hospital.
>
> Mrs. [Virginia] McNair said that as soon as she heard that the ship had gone down, . . . she had a feeling that her son was on it.

When she heard that one of the survivors, Lt. Col. Pertietz, was at Bethesda Hospital she went out and saw him. He confirmed her worst fears by saying that he had known Col. McNair while on the prison ship.

Of the men lost with the ship, 942 are known to have been killed outright. Many, like Col. McNair, are thought to have suffocated in the hold. The next of kin of 616 of these men have been notified of their deaths.

The following is a quotation from an account by Dean Schedler in what is presumably a Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, newspaper. "Corregidor, P. I. March 31 (1942) (Delayed) (AP)—". . . According to Major T. K. McNair of Red Bank, N. J., Corregidor has undergone more than 120 actual air raids since Dec. 29, with the longest raid, of more than six hours duration, this last week." The Sixteenth Coast Artillery Anti-Aircraft units were commanded by Col. Theodore M. Chase of Washington, D.C.

In Clark Lee's, *They Call It Pacific,* Major T. K. MacNair is considered "one of the best and most popular of the younger officers."

A list of McNair's (O-19027) decorations and awards is as follows: Bronze Star Medal (WDGO73, 19 Jul 46), Purple Heart (for having made the supreme sacrifice in defense of his country), American Defense Service Medal with one Bronze Service Star, World War II Victory Medal, Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with one Bronze Service Star for Philippine Islands Campaign, Distinguished Unit Badge with two Oak Leaf Clusters, Philippine Defense Ribbon with one Bronze Service Star, and Legion of Merit Citation.

On June 14, 1933, he married Beatrice (Betty) Ross at West Point, New York. She is the daughter of Robert Edwin Ross and Louise Dreshler of New Brunswick, New Jersey. They have one child:

115. Thomas Donald Ross MacNair was born August 6, 1936, at Fort Hancock, New Jersey

95. John Wilson McNair (David F. [61]^4 David H. [29]^3 Thomas [9]^2 Thomas [1]^1) was born May 1, 1906, at Pasadena, California. He graduated from the public schools of Pittsburgh and the South Hills High School, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, June 25, 1924. In June, 1928 he graduated from the Carnegie Institute of Technology with a Bachelor of Science degree in Works Management. From graduation until September 1929 he was employed in the Hull Erection and later in the Plant Engineers Department of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, at Newport News, Virginia. From September, 1929, to March, 1932, he was employed in various capacities in several departments of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company at East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In March, 1932, he was transferred to the Mansfield, Ohio, plant of the same company where he was office manager, assistant to sales manager, assistant to works manager, and assistant to vice president of merchandising before being transferred to the East Springfield, Massachusetts, plant in September, 1936, as assistant to the manager of manufacturing. On January 1, 1939, he became assistant division manager of the electronics division at Baltimore, Maryland. In June, 1941, he became vice-president and general manager of the Standard Gas Equipment Corporation of Baltimore which position he held until August, 1949. In September, 1949, he became president and partner of a new company, the Eastern Ductile Iron Corporation, Baltimore.

On November 20, 1935, he married at Wilmette, Illinois, Mary Elizabeth McNulty who was born at Chicago, Illinois, October 19, 1912. Her parents were Bernard Laurance McNulty, born in Chicago, and Elizabeth Schaeffer, born in Cincinnati. Children:

116. John Wilson McNair, Jr., born May 23, 1938, at Springfield, Massachusetts
117. Janet Elizabeth McNair, born March 22, 1941, at Baltimore, Maryland

99. THOMAS MCNAIR (David F. [61]⁴ David H. [29]³ Thomas [9]² Thomas [1]¹) was born September 7, 1916. He graduated from Waynesburg College, Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1944. During 1944-45 he taught at the Wasatch Academy, Mt. Pleasant, Utah. From 1945 to June, 1948, he carried on Christian education work for the Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church at Nellis, West Virginia. In July, 1948, he went to Teheran, Iran, under the Foreign Board to teach English at the Alborz Foundation. On September 7, 1951, he married in Teheran, Eleanor Marie Engeman, a music teacher at the Community School in Teheran. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Engeman of Mountain Lake, Minnesota. During August, 1953, Thomas and his family returned to the United States to become superintendent of the Tucson Indian Training School, Tucson, Arizona. Children:

118. Louise Marie McNair was born in Teheran, June 14, 1952
119. Sarah Kathryn McNair was born in Tucson, October 12, 1953

SIXTH GENERATION

100. RUTH ELIZABETH CARMICHAEL (Bernice McNair [71]⁵ Robert [37]⁴ William [18]³ William [5]² Thomas [1]¹) was born in Marion, Indiana, May 20, 1921. On August 18, 1943, she was married to Gayle Snyder, son of Ralph C. Snyder and Grace P. Young. He was born April 7, 1919, in Montpelier, Indiana. Their child is: Thomas Richard Snyder.

101. ROBERT EDWIN CARMICHAEL (Bernice McNair [71]⁵ Robert [37]⁴ William [18]³ William [5]² Thomas

[1]^1) was born in Decatur, Indiana, May 15, 1925. He enlisted in the U.S. Navy in World War II. In June, 1950, he graduated from Purdue University. On January 6, 1948, he married Mary C. Higgins. Children: John Robert Carmichael, Cathryn Sue Carmichael, Carolyn Lee Carmichael.

102. **Richard Earl Carmichael** (Bernice McNair [71]^5 Robert [37]^4 William [18]^3 William [5]^2 Thomas [1]^1) was born in Hammond, Indiana, February 19, 1927. He served in the U.S. Army in World War II. In June, 1951, he graduated from Purdue University. On August 24, 1947, he was married to Mary L. Marine. Child: Randall L. Carmichael.

McNAIRS OF VIRGINIA

"Once, to an old Scotch carpenter, I boasted with scant tact of ten ancestors, on the Mayflower and that every drop of my blood had been on American soil for more than two centuries. He replied: 'Tell me this—how many nights sat ye up decidin' ye'd no be born Chinese?'"

—JOHN PALMER GAVIT.

"There's a divinity that
shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them as we will."

—SHAKESPEARE, Hamlet. Act 5, Sc. 2.

"Chances rule men and not men chances."

—HERODOTUS.

DESCENDANTS OF DANIEL McNAIR AND HANNAH[1] ———

2. DANIEL McNAIR who came to Augusta County, Virginia, about 1738 and settled on Middle River, near Staunton, is believed to have been the son of David McNair, the second, who probably came to America with him.

A sun dial with the inscription "David McNair, 2nd, 1711" is among the family relics owned by Dr. James McNair Stover (South Boston, Virginia) a great, great grandson of Daniel McNair. According to tradition, this sun dial belonged to Daniel's father and had always been kept on the gate post of the original McNair farm on Middle River until about 1900. This land came to Daniel McNair through grants from the English kings, George II and George III. Three of the original parchments are still in possession of the descendants; the oldest parchment bears date of June, 1740, the others 1748 and 1768. Another parchment which records a grant of 600 acres to David McNair, son of Daniel, from Beverly Randolph, governor of Virginia, bears date of 1789. According to these parchments and other legal records Daniel McNair owned more than a thousand acres of land on Middle River.

Daniel McNair married Hannah ——— about 1741, and it is known that they had the following children—the names of the older children are found in the "Baptismal Record of the Rev. John Craig, D.D. of Augusta County, Virginia, 1740-1749."

3. Joanna McNair was baptized December 19, 1742

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[1] The following consists of corrections and additional data to that contained in James B. McNair, *McNair, McNear and McNeir Genealogies, Supplement 1928* (Chicago, 1929), pp. 177, 299-302, 305-8.

4. Martha McNair was baptized June 30, 1745
5. James McNair
6. David McNair

SECOND GENERATION

5. JAMES MCNAIR (Daniel [2][1]) was baptized April 29, 1749. He was imbued with the spirit of adventure, having begun to make explorations to the south when a youth of twenty. It is known that he made more than one trip to the "Indian Country," Tennessee, with his boyhood friend and neighbor, John Anderson, and a few other young men from Augusta County, Virginia. It is of record that they made one trip as early as 1769 when they went down as far as what is now Hawkins County, Tennessee, where they "saw so many signs of the Indians" they "deemed it prudent to return." Among the members of this exploring expedition who soon settled in Sullivan County, Tennessee, were James McNair, John Sawyers, and Gilbert Christian, while John Anderson located just across the disputed borderline in Virginia.

Thus James McNair left Augusta County twenty years before his father died in 1791, and as far as we have been able to learn he never owned any land in Augusta County. However, he had all the Scotch instinct for the acquisition of land as he acquired a considerable quantity of land in the upper countes of what is now east Tennessee, before he finally located in Knox County. We have a record of the various locations of land grants in the counties of Hawkins, Green, and Sullivan where he made his home, and where his children were born. These grants were military and were from North Carolina. He had served with the militia along the western frontier of North Carolina during the War of the Revolution.

About 1770, or 1771, James McNair married Martha Price. John Anderson married Rebecca Maxwell, June 12,

1775. These boyhood friends of the Middle River neighborhood in Augusta County now took their brides to make homes in the wilderness along the border line between Virginia and Tennessee where they continued neighbors. Their lifelong friendship was sealed with the marriage of their son and daughter, Elizabeth (Betsy) McNair and John Anderson, Jr., a lieutenant-colonel in the War of 1812.

As the settlements were pushed farther down the Tennessee Valley James McNair moved his family from Sullivan County to Knox County in the early 1790's. Here he also acquired much land.

The minutes of Knox County, 1792-95, show that he served as a juryman, August 6, 1794. Other legal documents show that he was active in public affairs in Knox County until his death sometime between January 5 and March 23, 1817.

His will was written with his own hand January 5, 1817, and proved at the July term of the Knox County Court, 1818. This will in full is recorded in Knox County Estate Book, Vol. 2, pages 351 and 352. His wife's will was written March 23, 1817, and was proved at the same session of the Court.

In James McNair's will mention is made of sons: Robert Huston or Robert and Huston, John, James Fleris or Flerrs and David; daughters Myra, Polly, Hannah and Betsy. He left one-half of his estate to his son John, one-third to James Flerrs; one-third to be shared equally between David, Polly, Hannah, Myra and Betsy. No mention was made of Robert Huston. He provided that at the death of his wife his land and two Negroes be sold and the foregoing settlement be made in cash. He left his wife household furniture and Negro slaves, and she was to be provided for by John. Children:

7. Robert Huston McNair (see above paragraph)
8. James Fleris McNair (see above paragraph)

9. David McNair
10. Mary (Polly) McNair was born about 1776. She married June 10, 1794, in Knox County, Tennessee, David Moore.
11. Hannah McNair married March 31, 1797, in Knox County, Tennessee, Jesse Terry.
12. Bryce McNair died before his parents and his estate was administered in the County Court of Knox County, Tennessee, at the October term 1816. John McNair qualified as administrator with William S. Howell as bondsman. Apparently he was unmarried for his estate consisted of one land warrant containing 122½ acres, one saddle, and one gun barrel.
13. John McNair
14. Elizabeth (Betsy) McNair
15. Myra McNair married February 16, 1816, in Knox County, Tennessee, William S. Howell

6. DAVID MCNAIR (Daniel [2]¹)[2] inherited and acquired by purchase the greater part of his father's land. David McNair was a soldier in Captain Trimble's Company, Augusta, Virginia (J. H. Gwathmey, *Historical Register of Virginians in the Revolution,* Richmond, Virginia, 1938, p. 537). On November 6, 1786, he married Elizabeth Allen, daughter of Captain James Allen and Margaret Anderson, daughter of John Anderson, one of the four Anderson brothers who settled on Middle River about 1783. David McNair and his wife spent their lives at the old home of their father.

Children:

16. Daniel McNair died before 1805
17. James McNair
18. David McNair died in 1822 without issue. Will Book No. 14, page 105, Augusta County, Virginia, gives his will in which he bequeaths his entire estate to his brother, James McNair. This will was written June 21, 1822, and proved in court August 26, 1822.

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[2] Additional data to that given in James B. McNair, *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies, Supplement, 1928* (Chicago, 1929), p. 306. Supplied by Mrs. S. R. Edington of Tucson, Arizona, and Mrs. M. N. Blakemore of Richmond, Virginia.

19. John McNair
20. William McNair and descendants, if any, are unknown
21. Ward McNair
22. Margaret (Polly) McNair
23. Elizabeth (Betsy) McNair
24. Martha McNair
25. Hannah McNair was married to John Burgess and they had children. One of the other sisters married a Mr. Brooks and among their children was James Brooks. It is thought that another sister married a Mr. Jackson and had children.

THIRD GENERATION

9. DAVID MCNAIR[3] (James [5]^2 Daniel [2]^1) was born in 1774. He married December 30, 1801, Delilah Amelia Vann, and their marriage bond is on file in Knox County, Tennessee. Delilah Amelia Vann was the daughter of James Vann, a half-breed Cherokee Indian, who was one of the most powerful and wealthy men of the tribe. (See Vann family in "Leaves from the Family Tree," July 26, 1936.)

In 1804 the old federal road connecting the white settlements on the Tennessee River with the white settlements in Georgia was opened up through the Cherokee nation. It has been said that this road privilege was secured through the influence of James Vann, who profited by it in the way of certain inducements offered to him by Colonel R. J. Meigs.

The Cherokees retained the right of organizing a turnpike company to operate that part of the thoroughfare which was located within the limits of their nation and at a council held in Oostenalah, April 26, 1806, the Cherokee Turnpike Company was organized, of which David McNair and his father-in-law, James Vann, were members.

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[3] Additional material to that in James B. McNair, *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies, Supplement 1928* (Chicago, 1929), pp. 307-8. Copied from "Leaves from the Family Tree," by Penelope J. Allen in March 28, 1937, *Chattanooga Sunday Times.*

In August of that year the federal road was divided into sections and members of the company made responsible for the upkeep of sections assigned to them. From a contemporary report it appears that David McNair was to repair the road from Hurricane Creek to Shoemaker Creek, a distance of twenty-six and one-fourth miles.

It seems probable that about this time David McNair located permanently at the place known as McNair's Stand, which for so many years was a noted stopping place on the old federal road in what is now Polk County, near the Tennessee-Georgia state line

McNair traded with the Indians and through his connections with the powerful Vann family built up a large business from which he grew very rich. He ran a store and entertained travelers at his home. His first residence was probably a large wooden structure, as it is described by Benjamin Gold, a visitor from Connecticut, who stopped there in the autumn of 1829, thus:

"We came to a Mr. McNair's, a white man, who had married a Cherokee Indian woman, sister of Mr. Joseph Vann, another Cherokee chief. He had a beautiful white house and about six or seven hundred acres of the best land you ever saw, and Negroes enough to tend it and clear as much more as he pleased. He raised this year about five thousand bushels of corn, and it would make you feel swell to see his situation."

This beautiful white house was evidently replaced shortly afterward by the large brick residence which remained until a few years ago (1932), when it was destroyed by a tornado.

When the Creek war broke out in the summer of 1813, a regiment was raised among the Cherokee to fight with the Tennessee troops against the hostile Indians. The officers of this regiment, of which Gideon Morgan, Jr., was colonel, received their commissions on October 7, 1813, and among the number were David and John McNair, who were both commissioned as captains.

Captain David McNair raised a company of spies which is credited with rendering especially distinguished service during the war. In his report from Fort Armstrong, November 28, 1813, giving an account of the destruction of one of the Hillabee towns, Colonel Morgan wrote: "Capt. McNair and his spies have on no occasion been negligent of their duty."

THE HOME OF CHIEF DAVID MCNAIR[4]

In 1818, when commissioners ran the line between the states of Georgia and Tennessee, which line was "measured and mile-marked," the report was: "Old Mr. Ross is two miles and eighteen[5] yards in Tennessee; David McNair is one mile and one fourth in Tennessee." Georgia can almost claim the two sites!

The McNair house, even in its last moments, after the workmen on the improved Federal Road[6] had cut down the long, long row of cedars, which must have originally led to the old log stand; after the road had passed to the rear of the house instead of right through it; this house commanded the most entrancing view of the broad acres of the Conasauga River.

The handsome brick home, the first brick house in Polk County, Tennessee, to be owned by an Indian[7] was built by Robert Howell in 1827 or 1828.[8] Robert Howell left his place in Tennessee[9] (which was where the little railroad station Patty is now) to go south to build homes for Joseph Vann[10] and David McNair.[11] Both Vann and McNair lived at or near their respective home sites before their handsome brick homes were built.

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[4] Additional information from that in *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies* (1928), p. 307, obtained by Sarah Adair Lawrence from personal knowledge and from Emmet Starr, *History of the Cherokee Indians and Their Legends and Folklore* (Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 1921), pp. 611-12.

This quotation and footnotes 5-41 are taken from Leola Selman Beeson, "Homes of Distinguished Cherokee Indians," *Chronicles of Oklahoma* (Oklahoma City: The Oklahoma Historical Society, September, 1933), pp. 935-39.

[5] John Haywood, *Civil and Political History of the State of Tennessee up to the Year 1796* (Knoxville, Tenn.), p. 13.

[6] Built in 1813.

[7] John H. Shanklin, Benton, Tenn., in *Chattanooga News,* November 3, 1922.

[8] John H. Shanklin, Benton, Tenn., in letter to Miss Willie S. White, June 30, 1916.

[9] *The Missionary* (April 18, 1825), published at Mount Zion, Hancock County; John H. Shanklin in letter to Miss Willie S. White, Dalton, Ga.

All five homes pictured in this article were types of the homes of wealthy Southern planters and slave owners, with the added distinction of Indian carvings on the mantel pieces and mouldings and of Indian iron-work. In the McNair house was a mantel piece, unlike anything in any of the other houses. It has been admired extravagantly, although there are no Indian carvings on it.

In two adjacent downstairs rooms there were corner-fireplaces and over one mantel piece, a panel was removable. The rafters in this house were of peeled pine poles and they were pinned together with wooden pegs. No nails were used in the construction.

It is the people who adorned this home that lend interest to it. It was in this home that John Howard Payne[12] was entertained after his thirteen-day imprisonment by the Georgia Guard[13] at Spring Place, in December, 1835. In Payne's own words we read "It so chanced that I got upon the direct road to McNair's some fifteen miles off and within the chartered limits of Tennessee. It is an Indian family. Nothing could be kinder or more cordial than my reception and treatment, notwithstanding the story, probably they fancied of my being still pursued thither for fresh torment by the guard. They looked upon me as one risen from the dead."

David McNair[14] in 1820, was the keeper of the Stand and the boatyard at the south end of the Portage, while Michael Hildebrand[15] kept the Stand and the boat-yard, twelve miles away at the north end of the Portage. Indian traders used this shorter route[16] in coming by water from the Ohio River, through Kentucky and Tennessee rivers to the Ocoee. Then coming across this twelve mile portage, to McNair's, the last one of the three portages[17] on their route, they would sail down the Conasauga and thence to the Gulf of Mexico. It was a much shorter[18] journey than to go down the Ohio into the Mississippi River. In 1821, Governor McMinn of Tennessee suggested that a canal be built along this Portage route[19] and later at the suggestion of the State of Tennessee, the United States made a survey[20] for one.

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[10] John H. Shanklin in letter to Miss Willie S. White, June 30, 1916.

[11] *Ibid.*

[12] George Magruder Battey, Jr., *op. cit.,* p. 70.

[13] Adiel Sherwood P. Force, *Gazeteer of the State of Georgia* (Washington City, 1837), p. 19.

[14] Letter from John Gambold to J. Return Meigs, owned by Mrs. P. Allen, Chattanooga, Tenn.; John H. Shanklin in the *Sunday Times,* Chattanooga, Tenn.; November 16, 1924.

[15] J. D. Clemens of Benton Tenn., in *Knoxville Sentinel.*

[16] *Ibid.*

[17] *Ibid.*

A copy of David McNair's Boat-Yard[21] record of goods has been found for the year 1827, and all articles of trade are enumerated—one of the items being twelve thousand gallons of liquor.

After McNair had amassed wealth he built the brick home, with brick smoke-house,[22] brick slave houses,[23] and a long brick ell[24] to the dwelling, which was torn away before the picture was made.

When Indian affairs in Georgia had reached a crisis and the Moravian Mission at Spring Place was closed, David McNair invited Mr. Clauder[25] the missionary and his family and Miss Ruede,[26] the school teacher who lived with them, to come to a place on his farm, where for three[27] years he maintained them. Having no church, Mr. Clauder[28] became an itinerant preacher, and he not only kept his flock together but added to it. He held his last service[29] there August 28, 1836.

David McNair helped the missionaries in every possible manner. He kept them from starvation,[30] he assisted them in establishing a new station,[31] he gave them a home.[32] Finally he laid aside the burden of life and Mr. Clauder,[33] the missionary, prepared his body for burial and used the Moravian ritual at the burial service.

The writer has met a woman whose father and grandfather assisted at David McNair's burial. He was a captain in the War of

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[18] *Ibid.*

[19] *Ibid.*

[20] *Ibid.*

[21] John H. Shanklin of Benton, Tenn.

[22] Mr. and Mrs. James Headrick, Cisco, Ga.

[23] *Ibid.*

[24] Rev. Edmund Schwarze, *op. cit.*, p. 207.

[26] *Ibid.*

[27] *Ibid.*, p. 206.

[28] *Ibid.*, p. 204.

[29] *Ibid.*, p. 207.

[30] *Ibid.*, p. 104.

[31] *Ibid.*, p. 157.

[32] *Ibid.*, p. 204.

[33] *Ibid.*, p. 210.

1812, and a government headstone[34] has been placed at his grave. Mrs. Delilah McNair was a sister[35] of Joseph Vann of Spring Place, Georgia; she was a Moravian convert and went to Spring Place, eighteen miles distant, for baptism.[36] A beautiful story is told of her.

When she read the letter announcing the date of her baptism, she ran out into the garden laughing and weeping at the same time, lifting her hands to heaven and said, "Dear Lord, here am I, do with me as thou wilt."

When the Cherokees were emigrating in 1838, Mrs. McNair and her daughters were driven away in their own carriage.[37] While they were awaiting the arrival of boats at Charleston on the Hiwassee, Mrs. McNair died[38] and the United States officers gave permission for her body to be brought back to her home for burial. She was placed in a grave beside her husband. In 1846, before the war between the states, descendants[39] of the McNairs came from the state of Oklahoma, and placed over their parents' grave a horizontal marble slab, with this inscription: "David and Delilah McNair who departed this life, the former on the 15th day of August, 1836, the latter on the 31st of November, 1838. Their children being natives of the Cherokee Nation and having to go west, leave this monument not only to tell their regard for their parents but to guard their sacred ashes from the unhallowed intrusion of the white man."

Around the graves they built a solid wall of large limestone rocks, two feet thick. Both the wall and the broken slab on the graves have been mended by interested people.[40]

In the Spring of 1932, this beautiful old house was struck by a tornado, when the roof just below the eaves, and the chimneys were shorn off as smoothly as if some Brobdignag had used his sword against it. The injury was that in this year, 1933, it has been torn down.[41]

[34] War record found by Mrs. J. L. Beeson, State Historian D.A.R. 1930-32. A Government Headstone has been placed at his grave.

[35] Dr. Emmett Starr, *op. cit.*

[36] Rev. Edmund Schwarze, *op. cit.*, p. 139.

[37] Told to the writer by daughter of the man who witnessed their going from home.

[38] J. D. Clemens in the *Knoxville Sentinel.*

[39] *Ibid.*

[40] Dr. R. C. Kemp and the D.A.R.—J. D Clemens in the *Knoxville Sentinel,* also the P.T.A. of Conasauga, Tenn.

[41] Letter to writer from Robert Sparks Walker, author of *Torchlights of the Cherokees,* July 25, 1933.

Tennessee and Georgia too, are poorer by the destruction of the McNair house. It was the most interesting of all the Cherokee homes on account of the handsome house, the cemetery, and the broad, fertile, picturesque acres.

Issue:

26. James Vann McNair
27. Nicholas Byers McNair
28. Mary Vann McNair
29. Elizabeth McNair
30. Martha McNair
31. Clement Vann McNair

13. JOHN MCNAIR (James [5]² Daniel [2]¹) was born July, 1783.[42] The *Knoxville Intelligencer* dated July 23, 1822, contains the following item: "married on Friday the 12th inst. by Robert Houston, Esq., Col. John McNair and Miss Polly Sharitze, daughter of Conrad Sharitze."

They had issue:

32. Myra McNair married Alfred Davis of Bradley County, Tennessee
33. James Claiborne McNair
34. Martha McNair was born January 6, 1823. She was married to William Manes. She died in Searcy County, Oklahoma.
35. John Williams McNair
36. Price Marion McNair died in boyhood in Tennessee, November 9, 1840
37. Hepzibah McNair was married to Dr. John Carter of Missouri
38. Delilah McNair married George Elam and resided in Kansas
39. David Howell McNair was a Confederate soldier and was killed during the war
40. Harriet Almeda McNair was married to John W. Manes. She died in Boone County, Missouri.
41. Nicholas Nealy McNair was a member of an Arkansas regiment of the Confederate States and was killed in battle at Chickamauga

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[42] Additional information to that given in *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies, Supplement 1928,* pp. 299-300, supplied by Mrs. S. R. Edington of Tucson, Arizona, and Mrs. M. N. Blakemore of Richmond, Virginia.

42. Lee Bruce McNair served in the Confederate Army four years and was in many engagements
43. Josiah Anderson McNair died in Missouri soon after the war. He was first in the Confederate Army, but was captured by the Federals and afterward joined the northern forces.
44. Irene McNair resided with her mother at Pleasant Hill, Missouri. She was blind for twenty-five years or more.
45. Mack Manilus McNair resided in Searcy County, Arkansas

14. ELIZABETH (BETSY) MCNAIR (James [5]^2 Daniel [2]^1) was born March 31, 1785 in Sullivan County, Tennessee, and died August 13, 1859, in Bledsoe County, Tennessee.[43] She was reared in Knox County, Tennessee, where she married her first husband, John Anderson, Jr., November 12, 1805. John Anderson, Jr., was born October 5, 1778 in Washington County, Virginia, and died October 27, 1814, while en route with the regiment (of which he was lieutenant-colonel) to New Orleans. Shortly after their marriage they moved to Bledsoe County, where they were among the first white settlers, and where their five children were born. They located on a fine farm at the foot of Walden's Ridge, three miles southeast of Pikeville, which is still (1941) in possession of her descendants. It is now known as the Loyd farm.

Betsy McNair possessed to a remarkable degree the pioneer virtues of strength and fortitude and was noted for her keen wit. Many of her sayings were so apt and original that they are still current in Sequatchie Valley, where she is said to have been the most outstanding woman of her time.

Children:

46. Louisa Maxwell Anderson, born September 8, 1806, mar-

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[43] Additional and more correct information than that in *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies, Supplement 1928,* p. 308, supplied by Mrs. S. R. Edington of Tucson, Arizona, and Mrs. M. N. Blakemore, Richmond, Virginia.

ried June 8, 1826 Allen Kirkland in Bledsoe County, Tennessee. She died January 30, 1876.

47. Josiah McNair Anderson, born November 29, 1807, married December 25, 1828, Nancy Lamb. He died November 8, 1861 near Dunlap, Tennessee.

48. James Madison Anderson, born February 25, 1809, married first Jane Lamb, second Sarah Hixson

49. Elizabeth Ann Anderson, born April 1, 1811, married Hugh Lamb

50. John Anderson, Jr., born December 2, 1814, married first in 1835 G. Allen of Bledsoe County, second on January 16, 1840 Purlymly Luttrell of Hamilton County, Tennessee. He died July 20, 1902. For the descendants of this Anderson line see "Leaves from the Family Tree," *Chattanooga Sunday Times,* November 17 and 24, 1935.

Elizabeth (Betsy) McNair Anderson married secondly in 1816 in Bledsoe County, Tennessee, James Thurman, who was born in 1786 in Chesterfield County, South Carolina, and died in 1818 in Bledsoe County. He was the son of Philip and Kesiah Thurman, pioneers of Sequatchie Valley. James Thurman lived only a short time after his marriage, leaving one child, a daughter:

51. Sophie Thurman, born February 27, 1817, in Bledsoe County, eloped at the age of fourteen years with a Mr. Thomas and they were parents of one son, Newton Thomas. He never married but was successful in business and at his death left his mother considerable property. Sophie Thurman Thomas married George Washington York of Warren County, Tennessee. After his death she made her home with her half-sister, Mrs. Jane Loyd Manzy.

Elizabeth (Betsy) McNair Anderson Thurman married thirdly James Loyd[44] of Bledsoe County. They had issue:

52. Jane Loyd married Dr. Thomas Manzy and had issue: Sophia Manzy married George W. Hash; Ella Manzy married Robert Barbee; Julia Manzy married John Biles;

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[44] For further information about this family of Loyds see *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies, Supplement 1928,* p. 308.

Michael Manzy killed during the Civil War. He was unmarried.

53. Albert Loyd married Frances Swafford and had issue: Elizabeth Loyd, unmarried; Martha Jane Loyd, married and had a family.
54. Martha Jane Loyd, born April 24, 1824, died January 9, 1849. She married in 1845 James A. Tullos and had one child who died in infancy.
55. Roland Peterson Loyd, born October 1, 1826, died February 23, 1889. He married Malinda Margaret Henninger and had issue: Three children who died unmarried and Eliza Jane Loyd who married Lafayette W. Bates and had seven children.

17. JAMES MCNAIR (David [6]^2 Daniel [2]^1) inherited the home of his father which had been built by his grandfather Daniel McNair in 1741. He also owned about 700 acres of the original tract of land granted to Daniel McNair. James McNair married Lydia Roundabush who was born May 4, 1810, and they spent their lives at the old home on Middle River. Children:

56. James Newton McNair, born 1834, died December 29, 1929 unmarried
57. John McNair was shot at the battle of Gettysburg July, 1863, during the war between the states. A few days later he developed pneumonia and died. He was unmarried.
58. George McNair was killed during the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. He was unmarried.
59. Richard Henry McNair married Margaret Isabel Blakemore. They had one child, James Reese McNair, who is married but has no children.
60. David McNair who died at the age of nineteen
61. Mary Elizabeth McNair

19. JOHN MCNAIR (David [6]^2 Daniel [2]^1) inherited some of his father's land and lived on it until 1834. Deed Book No. 556, page 204, shows that John McNair and wife sold "a tract of land where on the said John McNair then lived in the County of Augusta on the northside of Middle

River containing 150 acres." His brother James McNair bought this land August 15, 1834.

After disposing of his land John McNair and family went north and lived for sometime in Illinois, but he returned to Augusta County, Virginia, in old age and died there October 30, 1878. He was buried in the Union Presbyterian Church Cemetery, near Churchville, Virginia, but apparently his grave has no marker. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and for this service he received a pension when he was old. His wife, Annie Hogshead, died in Iroquoise County, Illinois, November 20, 1864, where they were living at that time. She was born October 7, 1804, in Augusta County, Virginia. The date of birth of John McNair is unknown but was probably about 1793 or 1794.

John McNair and Annie Hogshead were married September 20, 1825. They had the following children:

62. Caroline McNair married a Mr. Johns
63. Elizabeth McNair married a Mr. Sheets
64. Joe McNair settled in Kansas and never married
65. John Alexander McNair

21. WARD MCNAIR (David [6][2] Daniel [2][1] left Augusta County when a young man and went to Ohio. He was known to have been living in Bellefontaine, Ohio, during the war between the states. His nephew, John Alexander McNair, and family visited him during the war. His descendants, however, are unknown today to their Virginia cousins. James B. McNair has located a will and codicil of Ward McNair recorded in Volume M, page 58, in the Probate Records of Greene County, Xenia, Ohio. Ward McNair is buried at Pantersville, Ohio. He married Catherine ———. Their children were:

66. Martha McNair married ——— Cummins
67. Eliza Jane McNair married ——— Ford
68. Evaline McNair

69. Estaline McNair
70. Catharine McNair married ——— Peterson
71. Julia McNair married ——— St. John
72. David McNair
73. William G. McNair
74. James Ward McNair
75. Edward Keenen McNair was born April 18, 1837 in Xenia, Ohio, and married Rebecca A. Weaver. He died July 5, 1918. For his descendants see *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies,* Chicago, 1923, pp. 119-20.

FOURTH GENERATION

26. JAMES VANN MCNAIR (David [9]³ James [5]² Daniel [2]¹) is listed in the Cherokee Census of 1835[45] as the head of a family in what is now Polk County, Tennessee. He married Eliza Childers, a white woman, and had issue:

76. Felix Hurd McNair
77. Delilah McNair was married to Frank Shafer and died without issue
78. Martha McNair was married to William Henry Mayes

27. NICHOLAS BYERS MCNAIR (David [9]³ James [5]² Daniel [2]¹) married Mary Rogers, a daughter of John and Sarah (Cordery) Rogers. John Rogers, of English and Scotch descent, was born in 1779 in Burke County, Georgia. He was called "Nolichucky Jack" to differentiate him from another intermarried citizen of the nation at that period. The other one was called '"Hell Fire Jack" Rogers.[46] N. B. McNair served as factor at Tellico blockhouse under Colonel R. J. Meigs. Children:

79. Sarah McNair
80. Martha McNair was married to Joel Bryan Mayes. There were no children.

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[45] Additional information to that given in *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies, Supplement 1928,* p. 177. Mrs. Lawrence's data proves James Vann McNair to be the first son of David McNair [9].

[46] Emmet Starr, *loc. cit.*

81. William Lucullus McNair
82. John R. McNair
83. Clement McNair, unmarried
84. Mary Delilah McNair
88. Talbert McNair married Nellie Carter. There were no children.
86. Oscar McNair, unmarried
87. Nicholas Benjamin McNair

28. **Mary Vann McNair** (David [9]^3 James [5]^2 Daniel [2]^1) born January 13, 1803, married first Reverend Richard Neely, a young Methodist minister, who was the first of that denomination to take up regular missionary work among the Cherokees. He died February 22, 1828, and left no issue.

Mary Vann McNair Neely married as her second husband William Rogers, of a well-known Cherokee family, and they had issue:

88. Albina McNair Rogers who married Anderson Smith Bell
89. Henry Rogers who married his cousin Martha McNair, daughter of Clement V. McNair
90. David M. Rogers married Mary J. Strickland and had issue: Mary Elizabeth Rogers, who married Alexander W. Armstrong
91. Robert Nicholas Rogers who married Sarah Jones

29. **Elizabeth McNair** (David [9]^3 James [5]^2 Daniel [2]^1) married first Dr. Jesse Bean, a white man and grandson of Captain William Bean, the early Watauga settler. Children:

92. Amelia Bean married John Chambers
93. David Bean died without issue
94. Augustus Bean died without issue
95. Talbert Bean died without issue
96. William Ellis Bean married the widow of Arch Henry and they had four children

After the death of Dr. Bean, his widow married John Weir a white man of the Blount County family of that name. Children:

97. Susan Virginia Weir who married William Henry Mayes but had no children
98. Clementine Weir, born May 15, 1848, married Augustus A. Shutt and had issue: Ella Virginia Shutt, John Weir Shutt, Bessie Shutt who married A. J. Moore of Wagoner, Oklahoma, and gave birth to Howard Moore and Malcolm Moore.

30. MARTHA MCNAIR (David [9]^3 James [5]^2 Daniel [2]^1) married David Vann as his second wife. David Vann was the son of Avery and Margaret (McSwain) Vann. The family resided in Vann's Valley below Rome, Georgia, before going west. David Vann was born January 1, 1800, and was killed by Pin Indians, December 23, 1863. He took a prominent part in Cherokee affairs and after the removal of the tribe west, served as treasurer of the Cherokee Nation in 1839, 1843, 1849 and 1851. Issue:

99. Clement Neely Vann married Isadora Mackay. There is one son: Emmett Vann who married Mary McNair.
100. Nicholas Byers Vann died without issue
101. Mary Delilah Vann married first George Washington Drew, married secondly Joel Bryan Mayes. No children.
102. Charles Avery Vann died without issue
103. Joseph Lewis Vann married Caroline Elizabeth Sixkiller
104. Martha Elizabeth Vann married Samuel Houston Mayes. Issue: Lucullus Mayes married Llewelyn Morgan and there is one son. They live in Strang, Oklahoma. Joseph Mayes, a physician, lives in St. Louis, Missouri. Carolyn Mayes is married and lives in Pryor, Oklahoma.

31. CLEMENT VANN MCNAIR (David [9]^3 James [5]^2 Daniel [2]^1) was born about 1813. He married first Susannah Martin. The children by this marriage:

105. Martha McNair was married first to Henry Rogers and secondly to John M. Thompson

106. John Martin McNair married Mary Jane Hale

Clement Vann McNair went to California in 1849 and was a resident there in 1887. He married there as his second wife Martha Ann Smith (nee Childers). Issue:

107. Clement Alexander McNair
108. Nicholas George McNair
109. Amelia Delilah McNair was married to William Archibald Henry. Mr. and Mrs. Henry now live in Pryor, Oklahoma, moving from California. They have several daughters.
110. Ezra Almon McNair
111. Leoda McNair was married to John Fisher
112. Mary Elizabeth McNair was married to John Corley

33. JAMES CLAIBOURNE MCNAIR (John [13]^3 James [5]^2 Daniel [2]^1) was born August 24, 1822. He was married to Harriet Manes.[47] They had the following children about whom more information is to be found on page 302 of the last citation:

113. Martha Delilah McNair
114. Polly Ann McNair
115. Price Marion McDonald McNair
116. Thelda McNair
117. William Asbury McNair
118. John McNair
119. Harriet Susan McNair
120. Sarah Hepzeba McNair
121. James C. W. McNair
122. Ida Jane McNair
123. John F. McNair
124. David Bruce McNair
125. Clementine McNair
126. Child, died in infancy

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[47] Additional information to that in *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies, Supplement 1928,* pp. 300-302, supplied by Mrs. S. R. Edington of Tucson, Arizona, and Mrs. M. N. Blakemore of Richmond, Virginia.

35. **John Williams McNair, Sr.** (John [13]³ James [5]² Daniel [2]¹) was born October 31, 1825. He was married October 22, 1856, in Searcy County, Arkansas, to Median Elizabeth Johnson who was born March 13, 1840, and died January 29, 1917. He was a soldier in both the Mexican and Civil Wars, and lived in Fullerton County, Arkansas, where he died June 17, 1901. Their children were:

127. John Wriley McNair, born October 31, 1858, married Martha Ellen Hall, July 19, 1885, and died October 17, 1889
128. Leo Williams McNair
129. Nicholas Price McNair, born November 30, 1861, died September 26, 1862
130. Mary Elizabeth McNair, born April 11, 1863, married Willard F. Swope, April 30, 1882. He died June 9, 1884. On August 26, 1886, she married Robert C. Bland.
131. David Morris McNair, born July 11, 1864, died October 18, 1864
132. James Marrion McNair, born May 24, 1866, and died November 29, 1866
133. Median T. McNair
134. Laura Ida McNair, born December 12, 1871, married John H. Collett, March 12, 1893
135. Mattie Lu McNair, born August 4, 1874, married William T. Tunstill, February 18, 1894
136. Eugene Franklin McNair
138. May Bettie McNair, born December 19, 1882, died April 10, 1883

61. **Mary Elizabeth McNair** (James [17]³ David [6]² Daniel [2]¹) was born March 19, 1841, and died March 27, 1900. She married John Hatch Stover, June 22, 1869. He was born February 27, 1842, and died February 19, 1907. They had the following children:

139. James McNair Stover, born July 2, 1870, married Margaret Baxter Bell who was born April 22, 1878. Child: Joe Bell Stover.

140. Roberta Lee Stover, born October 21, 1871, died July 29, 1919, unmarried
141. George Adam Stover, born November 20, 1873, married Bettie Lee Oliver Richardson, October 29, 1913. Children: George Adam Stover; Mary Elsie Stover, who married Allan Cromer Shuler, Jr., and there are three children; John Oliver Stover who married Bettie Watson Fayssoux; Elizabeth McNair Stover; Richard Henry Stover.
142. Mary Elsie Stover, born January 17, 1877, died October 25, 1896, unmarried
143. Richard Stover, born June 10, 1880, not married
144. John Franklin Stover, born January 2, 1882, married Mary Ellen Winer. Children: Richard Franklin Stover, Robert Lee Stover, and Thomas McNair Stover.
145. Lucy Stover, born March 6, 1886, not married.

65. JOHN ALEXANDER MCNAIR (John [19]^3 David [6]^2 Daniel [2]^1) was born February 27, 1833, in Augusta County, Virginia, and died in March, 1913. He married Martha Ann Jones, November 9, 1854. She was born February 14, 1831, and died in October, 1907. Their children were:

146. Margaret Anne McNair, born July 15, 1855, married Clinton Simonsen, June 4, 1890
147. Frances Marion McNair
148. John Wilson McNair
149. Caroline Elizabeth McNair
150. Sallie Stanton McNair
151. William Bailey McNair
152. Edward Alexander McNair
153. Charles Lee McNair, born in 1871, died in 1874
154. Mary Rosen McNair, born in 1873

69. ESTALINE MCNAIR (Ward [21]^3 David [6]^2 Daniel [2]^1) married ——— Shook. They had two daughters:

155. Bessie Shook married ——— Cummings and had one daughter
156. Lulu Shook married ——— Fancher and had four children

72. **David McNair** (Ward [21]^3 David [6]^2 Daniel [2]^1) had the following children:

157. Katharine McNair, born 1876, died July 22, 1902. On February 21, 1901, she married Charlie Newsock. They had one daughter born December 23, 1901. She is now Mrs. E. Lane, 3124 East Second Street, Dayton, Ohio.
158. Ward McNair
159. Robert F. McNair, born March 23, 1879, married the widow of his brother Ward McNair. He resides at 3823 Linden Avenue, Dayton 3, Ohio. There is a son Robert G. McNair who also lives in Dayton.
160. Herman McNair was born in 1881 and died about 1907

FIFTH GENERATION

76. **Felix Hurd McNair** (James V. [26]^4 David [9]^3 James [5]^2 Daniel [2]^1) married first Louisa Jane Vann.[48] There were two children who died before maturity.

The children by his second wife Nannie Sarah Bushyhead are:

161. Edward McNair married Polly Anderson
162. Cora McNair
163. Felix Owen McNair married Eunice ———. Address: Ponta, Texas.
164. Dennis Bushyhead McNair married Ruby Jones. Address: Tyler, Texas.
165. Callie Quarles McNair

79. **Sarah McNair** (Nicholas [27]^4 David [9]^3 James [5]^2 Daniel [2]^1) was married to Brice Martin Adair who was killed in the Civil War. Sarah McNair died when the children were very young. Children:

166. Rollin Adair married Rachel Landrum. They had six boys and six girls.
167. John Washington Adair married Nannie Landrum. There were several children but no available data.

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[48] Additional information to that in *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies, Supplement 1928,* p. 177.

168. Robert Emmet Adair married Ida Lavina Elliott and they had six sons.

81. WILLIAM LUCULLUS MCNAIR (Nicholas [27]^4 David [9]^3 James [5]^2 Daniel [2]^1) married Rachel Mayes. They both died when their daughter was very young. Issue:

169. Nannie McNair

82. JOHN R. MCNAIR (Nicholas [27]^4 David [9]^3 James [5]^2 Daniel [2]^1) married first Cynthia Huffaker and second Elizabeth Parrot. There was one child by the first marriage:

170. Mary McNair

84. MARY DELILAH MCNAIR (Nicholas [27]^4 David [9]^3 James [5]^2 Daniel [2]^1) was born near Tip, Oklahoma, April 19, 1845. She was married to Benjamin Franklin Adair who was born in Salina, Indian Territory, September 22, 1842. They were married in Salina, April 4, 1869. She died in Salina, Oklahoma, September 21, 1885, and he died September 21, 1894. Benjamin Adair served in the Confederate Army, 1861-65, Second Cherokee Regiment, Company D, Captain J. M. Bell. Children:

171. Brice Martin Adair was born in Salina, Oklahoma, February 17, 1870, and died unmarried April 27, 1898
172. Sarah Bluie Adair
173. Cherokee Cornelia Adair
174. Bessie B. Adair was born August 19, 1884, and died October 18, 1889

87. NICHOLAS BENJAMIN MCNAIR (Nicholas [27]^4 David [9]^3 James [5]^2 Daniel [2]^1) was born May 1, 1859. He was educated in the schools of the Cherokee Nation. He is a farmer (1921) and is a member of the Wolf Clan, a Mason and an Odd Fellow. He married in December, 1877, Rachel Sanders, who was born in 1849, the daughter of Thomas and Nannie (Sonicooie) Sanders. She died December 22, 1884. The children of this marriage:

175. Oscar McNair was born October 12, 1878
176. Clement McNair was born January 28, 1880
177. Etta McNair was born August 12, 1882

On December 25, 1894, Nicholas McNair married Martha E. Jones, who was born in Union County, Georgia, March 12, 1866, the daughter of William McDonald Jones and Nancy Jones. Issue:

178. Nannie McNair was born August 28, 1895
179. William Gunter McNair was born July 15, 1897
180. Benjamin Franklin McNair was born September 9, 1899
181. James Porter McNair was born December 30, 1901
182. Philip Pinckney McNair was born October 23, 1905

128. LEO WILLIAMS MCNAIR (John W. [35]^4 John [13]^3 James [5]^2 Daniel [2]^1) was born March 6, 1860. On December 23, 1896 he married Clematis Lynn. Their children were:

183. Chloe Fleda McNair was born November 14, 1897
184. William Franklin Count McNair
185. Joel Schley McNair
186. Herbert Augusta McNair was born September 3, 1902
187. Fanny Mary Lee McNair was born December 7, 1904
188. Annie Lynn McNair was born December 20, 1906
189. Bennie Waco McNair was born September 19, 1909
190. Clematis McNair was born March 29, 1912
191. Johnson Woods McNair

133. MEDIAN T. MCNAIR (John W. [35]^4 John [13]^3 James [5]^2 Daniel [2]^1) was born September 26, 1868, and died August 3, 1893. On January 26, 1888, she married Uriah M. Howerton who died August 14, 1888. She then married Stephen A. Hudgens on December 1, 1889. Child:

192. Luther Elmer Hudgens, born September 23, 1891

136. EUGENE FRANKLIN MCNAIR (John W. [35]^4 John [13]^3 James [5]^2 Daniel [2]^1) was born August 31, 1879, and died October 1, 1946. On February 14, 1912, he

married Grace Eleanor Warkins who was born April 9, 1892. Child:

193. David Everett McNair, born April 3, 1915 married May 29, 1947 Emma Lou Van Haele.

147. FRANCES MARION MCNAIR (John A. [65]^4 John [19]^3 David [6]^2 Daniel [2]^1), born April 2, 1857, was married to Felix Gillum, November 11, 1887. Children:

194. John Nelson Gillum, born in 1891, married Neva Keller, June 18, 1919. They have one child, John Nelson Gillum, Jr., killed in action in World War II.
195. William Alexander Gillum, born 1891, married Lois Keller, October 20, 1926. They have a daughter, Nancy Lee Gillum.

148. JOHN WILSON MCNAIR (John A. [65]^4 John [19]^3 David [6]^2 Daniel [2]^1), born July 18, 1859, married Frances Bell in 1892. Children:

196. Gladys Bell McNair married Francis Fainter
197. John Wilson McNair
198. Martha Margaret McNair married Caroll Hamill (U.S.N.) and they have one son.

149. CAROLINE ELIZABETH MCNAIR (John A. [65]^4 John [19]^3 David [6]^2 Daniel [2]^1) was born March 4, 1862 and married Robert Hescott Jones in 1891. Issue:

199. Charles Hescott Jones married Jessie Anderson. Children: Mary Justine Jones, Robert Hescott Jones.
200. James Houston Jones married Mable Steele, November 28, 1902. Child: Wilson Jones.
201. Randolph Jones married Isobel Denton. Child: John Randolph Jones, Jr.

150. SALLIE STANTON MCNAIR (John A. [65]^4 John [19]^3 David [6]^2 Daniel [2]^1) was born May 18, 1864, and married James T. James, July 1, 1891. Children:

202. Madeline James, died December 18, 1939, married Francis Maguire and had one child, Frances Page Maguire
203. Mary Louis James, married Harry Plummer

204. James Russell James married Ethel Sherman

151. WILLIAM BAILEY MCNAIR (John A. [65]^4 John [19]^3 David [6]^2 Daniel [2]^1) born February 16, 1867, married Myrtle White Hatcher, October 21, 1892. He died, August 21, 1928. She was born in 1870 and is still living. Children:

205. John William McNair
206. Stuart Hatcher McNair, born in 1895, died in 1920
207. Myrtle Ruth McNair, born in 1897, taught school in Virginia for thirty years, and lives at Natural Bridge, Virginia
208. Maurice Watson McNair, born in 1901, married Elsie Cathrine Humphreys in 1928. He graduated from Virginia Polytechnic Institute, in 1923. He was office manager of Piedmont Company, a wood preserving company, for twenty-five years and president of the Bank of Natural Bridge, Natural Bridge, Virginia, since 1932. In 1951 he was filling the position of treasurer and business manager of Staunton Military Academy. In World War II he was a lieutenant colonel. He is an elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Staunton and a past president of the Staunton Rotary Club.
209. Frank Landon McNair, born in 1905, married Norma Sue Allen in 1937. They have two adopted daughters.
210. Frances Marion McNair, born in 1908, married Arthur Chauncey Drewry in 1938. Children: Marion R. Drewry, Arthur C. Drewry, Jr., and Freda W. Drewry.
211. James Douglas McNair, born in 1912, married Lucile Stokes in 1937. Child: Janice Kay McNair.

152. EDWARD ALEXANDER MCNAIR (John A. [65]^4 John [19]^3 David [6]^2 Daniel [2]^1) born May 13, 1869, married Josephine Bell on March 5, 1900. Children:

212. Frederick Gatewood McNair
213. Cecil Edward McNair, born December 20, 1903, married Louise Trayler, October 6, 1927

158. WARD MCNAIR (David [72]^4 Ward [21]^3 David [6]^2 Daniel [2]^1) was born at Xenia Ohio, July 15, 1877, and died in 1904. Children:

214. A son, died very young.
215. A son, died very young
216. Etta Margaret McNair, born May 10, 1904, married ——— Meadows and they have five children all living

SIXTH GENERATION

162. CORA MCNAIR (Felix [76]^5 James V. [26]^4 David [9]^3 James [5]^2 Daniel [2]^1) was born in 1878. On June 30, 1901, she was married to W. Buffington Wyly, who was born February 26, 1874. They live in Tahlequah, Oklahoma. Children:

217. Lucien Buffington Wyly was born October 6, 1902, in Tahlequah
218. Robert Fletcher Wyly was born August 13, 1909, in Tahlequah
219. Sydney McNair Wyly was born March 13, 1917, in Tahlequah

165. CALLIE QUARLES MCNAIR (Felix [76]^5 James V. [26]^4 David [9]^3 James [5]^2 Daniel [2]^1) was born July 16, 1885, in Locust Grove, Oklahoma. On July 14, 1906, she was married to James W. McSpadden who was born December 21, 1884, at Tahlequah. Children:

220. James Alberty McSpadden was born in Tahlequah, August 29, 1908
221. Ray Thompson McSpadden was born in Tahlequah November 10, 1910
222. Mary Elizabeth McSpadden was born in Tahlequah December 21, 1912
223. J. Thomas McSpadden was born in Tahlequah March 5, 1915
224. Vance McSpadden was born in Tahlequah May 26, 1917
225. Nancy Jane McSpadden was born in Tahlequah August 12, 1919
226. Carolyn McSpadden was born in Tahlequah January 22, 1922
227. Cora Ann McSpadden was born in Tahlequah December 11, 1928

169. NANNIE MCNAIR (William L. [81]^5 Nicholas B. [27]^4 David [9]^3 James [5]^2 Daniel [2]^1) was married to Martin R. Brown. Children:

228. Katherine Clover Brown was married to William Barrowman. They have two daughters: Jane Barrowman and Elizabeth Barrowman. Mrs. Barrowman and her daughters live in Tulsa, Oklahoma.
229. Anna Minx Brown was married to Emmet Gist. There is one child: Dorothy Gist. Mr. and Mrs. Gist live in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

184. WILLIAM FRANKLIN COUNT MCNAIR (Leo W. [128]^5 John W. [35]^4 John [13]^3 James [5]^2 Daniel [2]^1) was born February 8, 1899 and married Ruth Twomey April 28, 1923. Issue:

230. Ronald Bruce McNair, born October 9, 1931, married August 22, 1953 Jane Elizabeth Scantlen

185. JOE SCHLEY MCNAIR (Leo W. [128]^5 John W. [35]^4 John [13]^3 James [5]^2 Daniel [2]^1) was born November 14, 1900. On January 20, 1924, he married Tressie Edith Burk who was born October 31, 1901. Children:

231. Archie Leo McNair, born November 13, 1925
232. Edith Vivian McNair, born July 26, 1927
233. Marion Joel McNair, born March 17, 1929
234. Raymond Franklin McNair, born March 19, 1930
235. Herbert Burk McNair, born December 31, 1931
236. Peggy Gene McNair, born November 24, 1933
237. Margie Helen McNair, born March 2, 1936
238. Carl Eugene McNair, born August 29, 1937

191. JOHNSON WOODS MCNAIR (Leo W. [128]^5 John W. [35]^4 John [13]^3 James [5]^2 Daniel [2]^1) was born June 13, 1916, at Camp Arkansas, Arkansas. In 1938 he married Georgianna M. Arnold. They were divorced in 1943. Child:

239. Marilyn Elizabeth McNair, born March 14, 1939, at Los Angeles, California

In 1943 he married Billie Bernice Witherspoon Bunger who was born at Wymore, Nebraska, August 16, 1917. She had been previously married to James Bungar and there was one child:

240. James Clinton Bunger born December 26, 1938, whose name has been changed by court order to James Clinton McNair
241. Billie Bee McNair, born March 3, 1945
242. Johnson Woods McNair, Jr., born April 29, 1947

197. JOHN WILSON MCNAIR, JR. (John W. [148]^5 John A. [65]^4 John [19]^3 David [6]^2 Daniel [2]^1) married Amanda Shultz. Children:

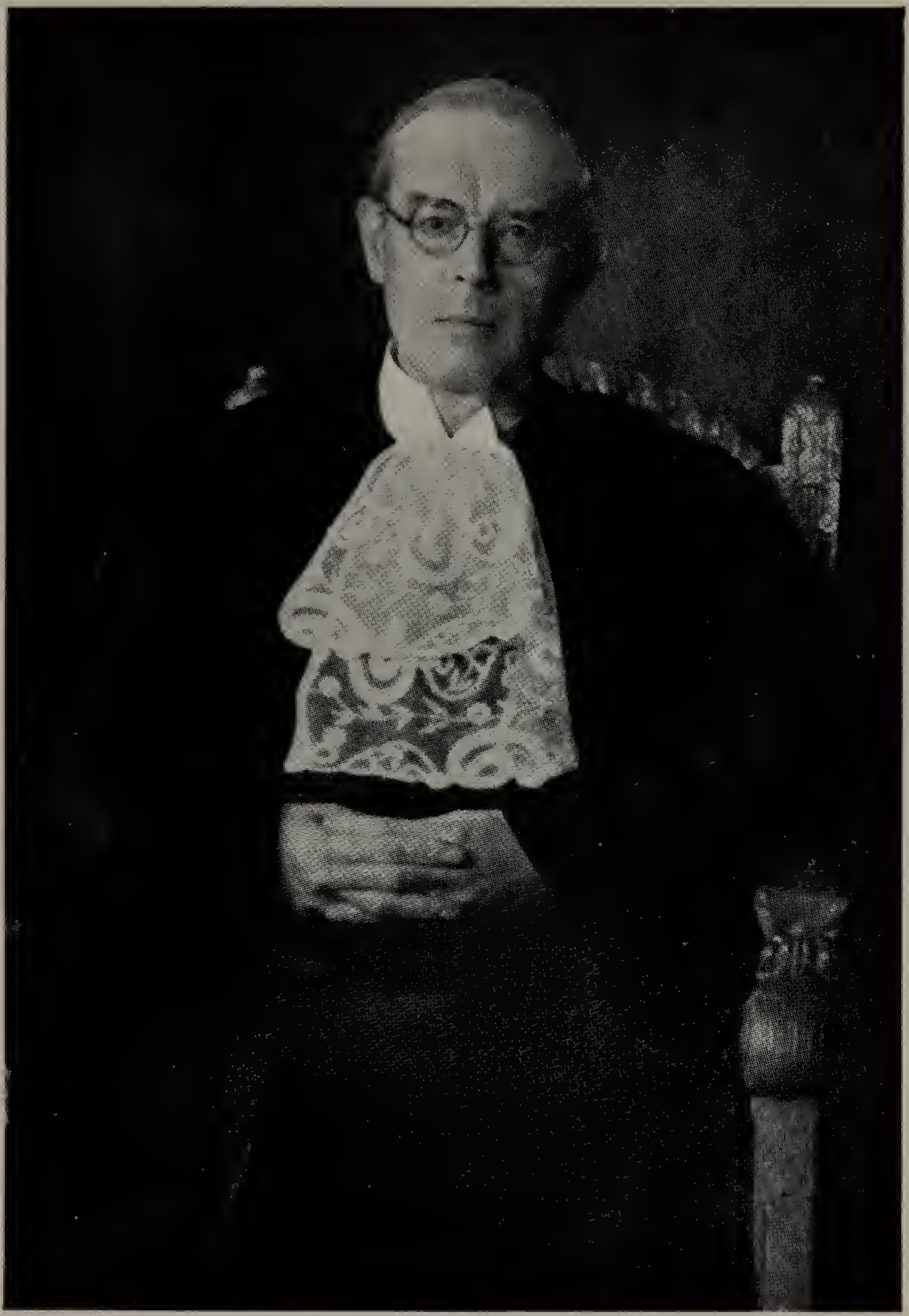
243. One daughter
244. John Wilson McNair III, born July 12, 1931

205. JOHN WILLIAM MCNAIR (William B. [151]^5 John A. [65]^4 John [19]^3 David [6]^2 Daniel [2]^1), born in 1893, married Annie Wilson Woody, June 4, 1923. She was born in 1894. Children:

245. Nancy Stuart McNair, born in 1924, married Joseph B. Johnson, and they have two daughters.
246. John William McNair, Jr., born in 1926, married June Kratz and they have one son: Jeffrey Lee McNair, born in 1951.

212. FREDRICK GATEWOOD MCNAIR (Edward A. [152]^5 John A. [65]^4 John [19]^3 David [6]^2 Daniel [2]^1) born, October 20, 1901, married Nellie Wilson, March 2, 1926. They have one child:

247. Francis McNair



SIR ARNOLD DUNCAN McNAIR (1885—)
Judge, International Court of Justice, The Hague, Holland

ARTHUR WYNDHAM McNAIR (1872—)
British Colonial Official

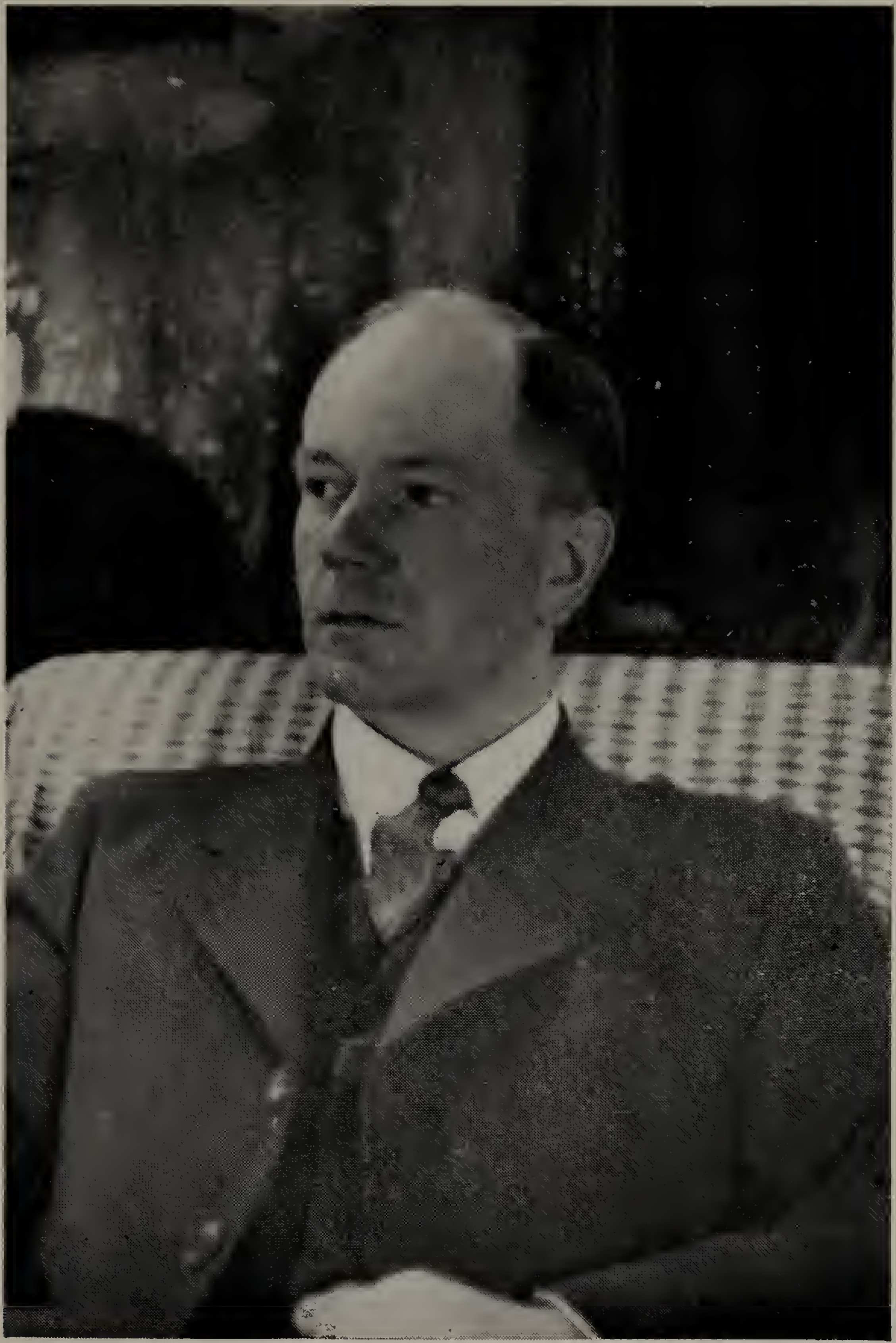
DOUGLAS CREVIER McNAIR (1907-1944)
Colonel, United States Army

(Moffett Studio)

FRANK McNAIR (1881—)
Banker

EVANDER McNAIR, D.D. (1811-66)
Presbyterian Minister

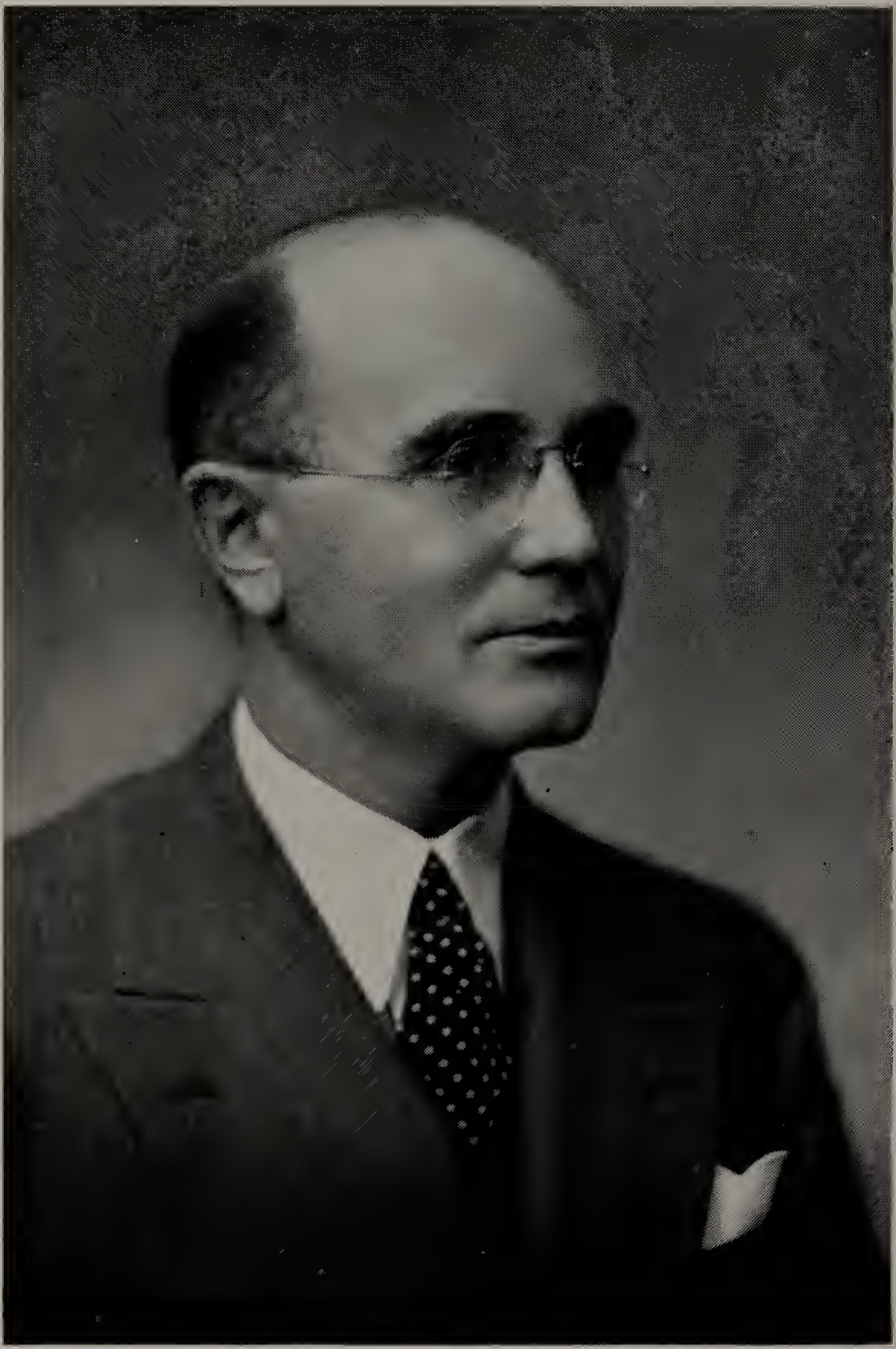
FREDERICK VALLETTE McNAIR, JR. (1882—)
Captain, United States Navy, Congressional Medal of Honor



HARLEY FARNSWORTH MacNAIR (1891-1947)
University Professor

JAMES LYTCH McNAIR, SR. (1878—)
Banker

JAMES DUNCAN McNAIR (1874-1946)
Rear Admiral, United States Navy, Chaplain



JOHN BABBITT McNAIR (1889—)
Premier of New Brunswick

JOHN FREDERICK ADOLPHUS McNAIR (1828-1910)
Major, Madras Royal Artillery

(Official U. S. Navy Photograph)

LAURANCE NORTH McNAIR (1884—)
Rear Admiral, United States Navy

JULIA McNAIR WRIGHT (1840-1903)
Author

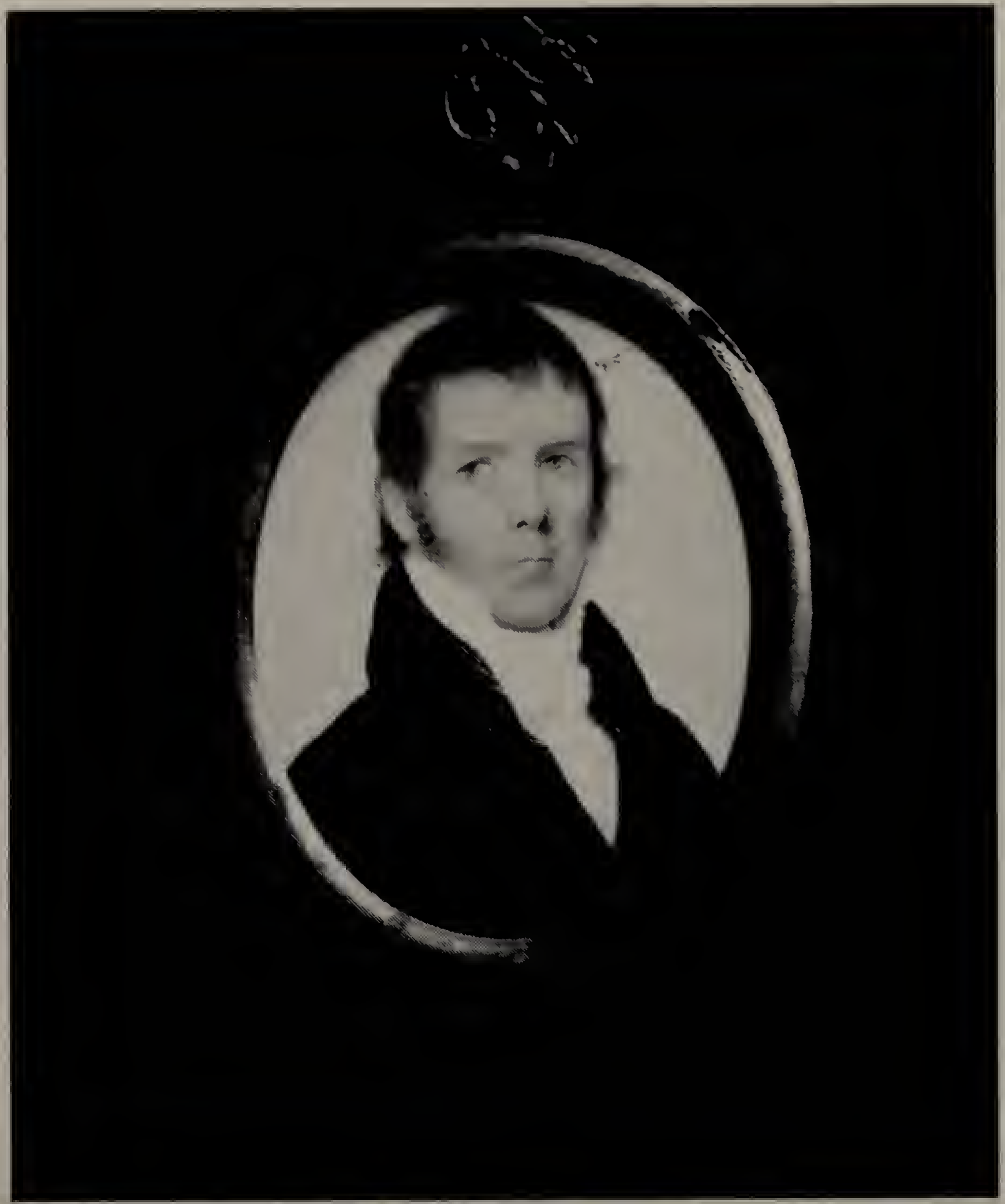
(Fabian Bachrach)

MALCOLM PERRINE McNAIR (1894—)
Professor of Retailing

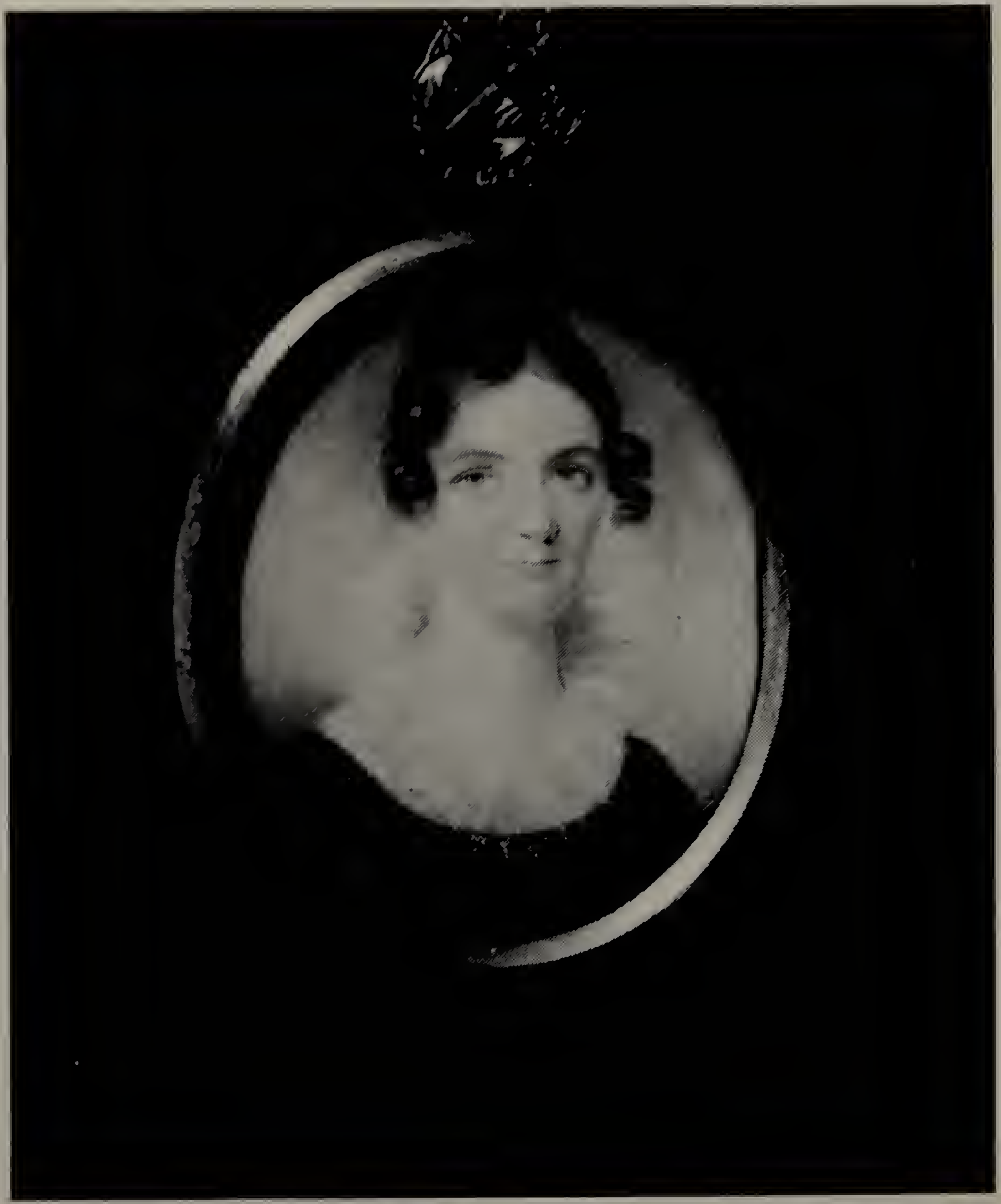
(Official Photograph, U. S. Army)

LESLEY JAMES McNAIR (1883-1944)

General, United States Army



MATTHEW McNAIR (1774-1862)

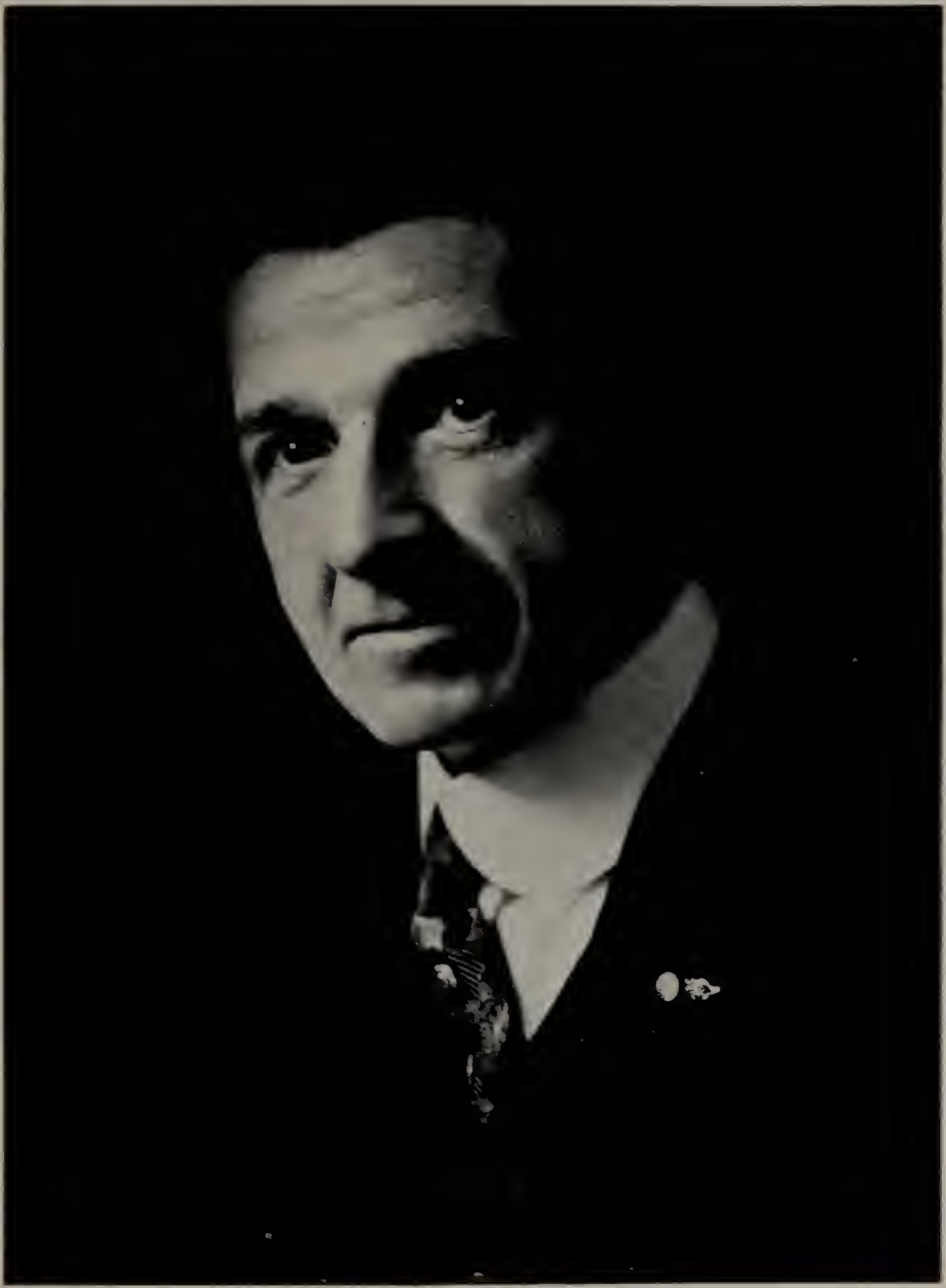


LINDA REED (1788-1851)

(Kellmer)

THOMAS SPEER McNAIR (1824-1901)
Civil and Mining Engineer

THOMAS McNAIR RIGHTER (1847-1918)
Coal Operator



WILLIAM RIGHTER McNAIR, M.D. (1874-1935)
Physician

(*Official Photograph, U. S. Navy*)

U.S.S. McNAIR, DESTROYER DIVISION, No. 679 (1943—)

Named after Rear Admiral Frederick V. McNair, United States Navy

INDEX

"This is the excellent foppery of the world, that when we are sick in fortune—often the surfeit of our own behavior—we make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon and the stars; as if we were villains by necessity, fools by heavenly compulsion; knaves and treachers (traitors) by spherical predominance; drunkards, liars and adulterers by an enforced obedience of planetary influence."

—SHAKESPEARE, King Lear, Act 1, Sc. 2.

"The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars,
But in ourselves, that we are underlings."

—SHAKESPEARE, Julius Caesar, Act 1, Sc. 2.

"We are no other than a moving row
Of Magic Shadow-shapes that come and go
Round with the Sun illumined Lantern held
In Midnight by the Master of the Show;

But helpless Pieces of the Game He plays
Upon this Chequer-board of Nights and Days;
Hither and thither moves, and checks and slays,
And one by one back in the Closet lays.

The Ball no question makes of Ayes and Noes,
But Here or There as strikes the Player goes;
And He that tossed you down into the field,
HE knows about it all—HE knows—HE knows."

—OMAR KHAYYAM.

INDEX

Explanatory Note—The following index is in four divisions: first, McNairs; second, McNeers; third, McNeirs; and fourth, all other surnames. The numbers in parentheses, following the names, refer to numbers given the names of the person in the text, and the numbers not in parentheses following the names refer to pages in the book on which the name of the individual may be found.

McNAIR SURNAME

A. I. (16). 33
Ada Gwendolyn (22), 115
Ada Isabella (355), 265
Adrienne (72), 188
Agnes (16), 89
Agnes (25), 22
Agnes (38), 24
Agnes Duer (473), 289
Albert (87), 109, 111
Albert Düy (337), 251, 264
Alden (198), 215
Alexander 227, 229
Alexander (1), 20
Alexander (2), 20
Alexander (3), 20
Alexander (8), 100, 101
Alexander (9), 234
Alexander (31), 91
Alexander (64), 107
Alexander (67), 107
Alexander (207), 242
Alexander Cornelius (2), 183
Alexander Cornelius (31), 186
Alexander Hill (16), 93
Alexander Hill (14638) 30, 93
Alford Randolph (6), 195
Alfred Lionel (15), 89
Alice (20), 90
Alice (46), 199 204
Alice (276), 261
Alice (364), 265
Alice Elizabeth (573), 274
Alice Esther (264), 284
Alicia (4), 113
Allen Fremont (301), 263
Amanda Warner (86), 254
Amanda Warner (167), 257
Amelia (76), 254
Amelia Delilah (109), 415
Amy Eleanor (187), 213
Andrew (1), 18
Andrew (2), 18
Andrew (4), 20
Andrew (5), 20
Andrew (6), 21
Andrew (7), 21
Andrew (8), 21
Andrew (9), 21
Andrew (1287), 26
Andrew (15717), 30
Andrew C. (14479), 29
Andrew Hamilton (35), 116, 119
Andrew Hamilton (61), 113, 119, 122
Andrew Lang (157), 279
Angeline (367), 266
Angus (3), 97
Angus Kelly (38), 188
Ann (7), 251
Ann (8), 296
Ann (22), 300, 315
Ann (91), 124
Ann (103), 255
Ann D. (100), 42
Ann Long (265), 284
Ann Mary (28), 306
Ann Rebecca (158), 231
Ann Wallace (26), 306
Anna (169), 237
Anna (178), 237, 240
Anna (368) 266
Anna Bella (13), 173
Anna Belle (34), 173
Anna Düy (247), 284
Anna Louise (223), 258
Anna Maria (27), 234, 235
Anna Mary (19), 298
Anna S. (168), 257
Anne (74), 188
Anne Cary Randolph (476), 290
Anne Frederica (29), 91
Anne Jennifer (466), 269
Annette Lucy (594), 275
Annie (72), 108, 110

Annie (Anna) Agnes (50), 357
Annie Elizabeth (Bessie) (34), 115
Annie J. (48),103
Annie Jane (36), 116
Annie Jane (45), 117, 120
Annie Lynn (188), 420
Annie May (59), 201
Antoine de Reihle (40), 236
Antoine Reilhe (65), 241
Archibald (1), 34
Archibald (3), 170
Archibald (9), 100, 101
Archibald (21), 41
Archibald (27), 185
Archibald (71), 42
Archibald (79), 42
Archibald (2843), 26
Archibald (16657), 30
Archibald Edwards (73), 108, 111
Archibald H. (52), 103, 109
Archie Leo (231), 424
Arnold Duncan (4), 75, 76
Arthur (545), 271
Arthur Clifton (56), 113, 117
Arthur E. (364), 265
Arthur Francis (38), 116
Arthur James (5), 75, 77
Arthur John Griffith (31), 91
Arthur Warner (241). 259
Arthur Warner (481), 260
Arthur Wyndham (30), (30), 79, 91
Augusta (88), 254

Barbara Helen (113), 128
Baron (1), 79
Benedict Pierpont (253), 284
Benedict Pierpont (396), 266
Benedict Pierpont (420). 287
Benjamin (7482), 28
Benjamin Franklin (180), 420
Bennie Waco (189), 420
Bernice (90), 109, 112
Bernice (110), 112
Bernice Carrie (71), 365, 388
Berry (65), 202
Bertha Viola (435), 287
Bessie (185), 213
Bessie Anne (15), 114
Bessie Enid (21), 114
Bessie Gladys (356), 265
Bettie (11), 196, 199
Bettie (20), 197
Betty (60), 201, 208
Betty Joan (188), 213
Billie Bee (241), 425
Billie Joan (673). 276
Bonnie Clare (111), 74
Bruce Wyndham (33), 92
Bryce (12), 400

Callie Quarles (165), 418, 423
Carl Eugene (238), 424
Carl Raymond (503), 270
Carlyn Ann (356), 265
Caroline (62), 411
Caroline (73), 236
Caroline (96), 250
Caroline Culbertson (249), 260
Caroline Elizabeth (149), 417, 421
Caroline Harriett (12), 37
Caroline Pierpont (152), 256
Caroline S. (546), 271
Caroline Wilson (233), 259
Carolyn Frances (469), 288
Carrie Goode (8), 171
Catherine (4), 97
Catherine (7), 100, 101
Catherine (30). 101, 108
Catherine (68). 107
Catharine (70), 412
Catharine (94), 250
Catherine (545), 271
Catherine A. (50), 103, 109
Catherine Jane (19), 114
Cecil Edward (213), 422
Charles (8), 113, 115
Charles (21), 225
Charles (366), 266
Charles Bristol (82), 254
Charles Craven (159), 279
Charles Donald (91), 122, 128
Charles Edward (356), 265
Charles Frederick (269), 278
Charles Frederick (334), 251
Charles Lee (153), 417
Charles Parkinson (60), 253
Charles Theodore (567), 272
Charles Thomas (52), 117, 122
Charles W. (543), 271
Charles Walker (254), 260
Charles William (674), 277
Charles Williamson (46), 252
Charles Williamson (157), 257
Charles Wilson (51), 253
Charles Wilson (119), 256
Charles Wilson (332), 264

Charlie (64), 202
Charlotte (407), 266
Charlotte Catherine Maria (13), 37
Chester Sprague (418), 287
Chloe Fleda (183), 420
Christina (3), 100
Christina (29), 101
Christina Anne (413), 286
Christina Mitchell (65), 107
Clara Amanda (224), 258
Clara J. (2), 224
Clare Warren (472), 289
Clarence Irving (286), 261
Claude Warren (565), 272
Clematis (190), 420
Clement (83), 413
Clement (176), 420
Clement Alexander (107), 415
Clement J. (204), 258
Clement Vann (31), 407, 413, 414
Clementine (125), 415
Clifford C. (366), 266
Comley Vincent (72), 364
Cora (162), 418, 423
Cordelia C. (15), 225
Cornelia (300), 263

Daisy Myrtle (500), 270
Daniel (2), 170
Daniel (2), 397
Daniel (16), 400
Daniel James (112), 128
Daniell (20), 16
David 227
David 229
David (1), 227
David (1), 244
David (2), 397
David (6), 228, 231
David (6), 398, 400
David (9), 400, 401
David (18), 400
David (34), 92
David (60), 410
David (72), 412, 418
David (107), 255
David (120), 256
David Bruce (124), 415
David D. (163), 233
David Denny (111), 255
David Dufour (586), 274
David Dunning (159), 231
David Everett (193), 421
David Ferguson (61), 364, 387
David George (104), 126
David Graham Snow (447), 267
David Harlee (36), 178
David Henderson (29), 307, 363
David Howell (39), 407
David Morris (131), 416
David Morrison (182), 238, 240
David R. (17), 197
David Reid (171), 237
David Tenney (571), 274
David William (212), 258
Davidena (97), 387
Delilah (38), 407
Delilah (77), 412
Della Louise (497), 270
Delores Reid (191), 214
Dennis Bushyhead (164), 418
Diana (418), 287
Dixie Elaine (436), 287
Donald (6), 100
Donald (8), 97
Donald (21), 101, 107
Donald (31), 244
Donald (36), 102
Donald (69), 120
Donald G. (47), 103
Donald Ray (565), 272
Donald Rowat (66), 107
Donald Vincent (99), 111
Donald Wallace (56), 362, 371
Donald Warren (565), 272
Donald Wesley (673), 276
Dora Ethel Virginia (569), 272
Dorothy (7), 76
Dorothy (199), 215
Dorothy Lois (84), 122, 125
Dorothy May (421), 287
Dorothy Raye (437), 287
Doroth Vernon (100), 111
Dougald (1), 97
Dougald (16), 97
Douglas Crevier (111), 48, 68, 74
Douglas Fenn Wyndham (33), 92
Duncan (1), 15
Duncan (1), 99
Duncan (1), 170
Duncan (2), 15
Duncan (2), 18
Duncan (2), 75
Duncan (3), 15
Duncan (3), 18
Duncan (4), 18
Duncan (5), 100, 101
Duncan (9), 18
Dunlan (10), 19
Duncan (11), 21
Duncan (21), 20
Duncan (22), 20
Duncan (22), 101, 108
Duncan (25), 179
Duncan (26), 23
Duncan (71), 108, 110
Duncan Elizabeth (19), (19), 178
Duncan John Michael (33), 92
Duncan Scott (10), 31

Dunn Muriel (33), 115
Dunning (5), 230
Dunning Robert (26), 235
Dwight Lincoln (328), 264

E. Alden (55), 195, 200, 201, 205
E. Alden (111), 207, 214
Earl Raymond (661), 275
Earl Robert (62), 119
Earnest Howard (498) 270
Eaton Eliphet (139), 256
Eben Orlando (447), 267
Ebenezer (11), 21
Ebenezer (12), 21
Ebenezer (1828), 26
Edith (23), 300, 316
Edith Christina (44), 103
Edith Vivian (232), 424
Edmond Lilly (30), 185
Edmund Ramsey (31), 116
Edna Lilly (65), 186
Edward (21), 197
Edward (161), 418
Edward (296), 262
Edward Alexander (152), 417, 422
Edward E. (553), 272
Edward John (3), 35
Edward Keenen (75), 412
Edward Montague Cecil (6), 37
Edward Thomas (301), 263
Edwin A. (318), 263
Edwin Ralph (541), 271
Elisha (20), 114
Eliza (14), 88
Eliza (21), 90
Eliza (167), 234
Eliza Jane (67), 411
Elizabeth 227
Elizabeth (1), 293
Elizabeth (12), 97
Elizabeth (12), 100, 103
Elizabeth (Betsy) (14), 400, 408
Elizabeth (18), 278
Elizabeth (Betsy) (23). 401
Elizabeth (24), 22
Elizabeth (29). 407, 413
Elizabeth (35), 102
Elizabeth (55). 193
Elizabeth (57), 25
Elizabeth (63), 411
Elizabeth (91), 191
Elizabeth (95). 250
Elizabeth (271), 261
Elizabeth Alcock (24), 90
Elizabeth Burgess (180), 237. 240
Elizabeth C. (42), 103
Elizabeth J. (35), 173, 179
Elizabeth Patterson (462), 268
Elizabeth Primrose (35), 92
Elizabeth Yerkes (553), 291
Ellen (3), 113
Ellen (17), 114
Ellen C. (547), 272
Ellis (17), 225
Ellsworth Morris (103), 111
Emily (30), 179
Emily Jane (11), 37
Emily Wheelock (485), 260
Emmie (63), 202
Estaline (69), 412, 417
Estella Mary (172), 237
Esther 227
Ethyl (90), 247, 249
Etta (177), 420
Etta Margaret (216), 423
Eugene Franklin (136), 416, 420
Eugene Long (336), 264
Eva Elizabeth (101), 111
Eva Estelle (499), 270
Eva Ruth (67), 119
Evaline (68), 411
Evelyn Anville (24), 226
Evander (14), 173
Everett Wilmer (413), 286
Ewen (13) 21
Ezekiel (7), 232
Ezra Almon (110), 415

Faith (212), 242
Fannie B. (16), 298
Fanny Bradner (284), 261
Fanny Mary Lee (187), 420
Felix Hurd (76), 412, 418
Felix Owen (163), 418
Fink (43), 245
Flora Amelia (228), 259
Flora Jane (592), 275
Flora Lee (42). 189
Flora Mary Rose (31), 91
Florence (302), 263
Florence (595). 275
Florence Elsie (438), 287
Florence Emily (471), 270
Floyd George (425), 287
Frances (31), 102
Frances (132), 256
Frances de Lancy (380), 266
Frances E. (301), 263
Frances Gail (186), 213
Frances Helen (298), 263
Frances Helen (544), 271
Frances Marion (147), 417, 421
Frances Marion (210), 422

Frances S. F. (458), 268
Frances Woodbury (252), 260
Francis (2), 113
Francis (31), 244
Francis (247), 425
Francis F. (11), 114, 116
Francis Hill (14), 114, 116
Francis Marion (31), 244
Frank (44), 247, 250
Frank (271), 261
Frank Edward (53), 117
Frank Fowler (202), 258
Frank Joseph (504), 270
Frank Landon (209), 422
Frederick (545), 271
Frederick Alexander Charles (61), 241
Frederick Arthur (545), 271
Frederick Gatewood (212), 422, 425
Frederick Hamilton (469), 288
Frederick Henry (239), 259
Frederick Park (205), 242
Frederick Vallette (173), 279
Frederick Vallette (304), 285
Frederick Vallette (562), 290

G. Edgar (261), 284
Gene Harold (95), 192
George (13), 114
George (16), 225
George (27), 90
George (58), 410
George (545), 271
George Arnold (90), 122, 127
George Augustus (19), 90
George Arnold (111), 127
George Becker (98), 388
George Edgar (50), 117
George Edward (86). 121, 122, 126
George Floyd (436), 287
George Harris (25), 234, 235
George Hastings (237), 259
George Sharp (74), 254
George Smith (363), 265
George Taylor (267), 284
George Taylor (436), 287
George Thomas (55), 113, 117
George Thomas (621), 275
George W. (16), 114, 117
George Washington (414), 267
Georgia (214), 243
Gertrude McIntosh (57), 193
Gertrude McIntosh (93), 192
Gilbert (545), 271
Gladys Bell (196), 421
Glenn Hammond (356), 265
Grace (28), 91
Grace Elizabeth (382), 266
Grafton (61), 201
Grayson Eugene (567), 272
Gustava (9), 196, 199

Hamilton 229
Hamilton (10), 113
Hampton J. (275), 261
Hannah (11), 400
Hannah (25), 401
Harley Farnsworth (37), 173, 179
Harriet Almeda (40), 407
Harriet Avanelle (26), 219, 223, 225, 226
Harriet Hubbard (201), 258
Harriet Newell (251), 260
Harriet Susan (119), 415
Harry (69). 202
Harry Bingham (5), 35, 37
Harry Stouffer (42), 247
Harvey De Verne (66), 119
Helen (17), 89
Helen (74), 108
Helen (91), 249
Helen (545), 271
Helen Anna (274), 261
Helen May (565), 272
Henrietta (53), 253
Henrietta P. (230), 259
Henrietta Pierpont (160), 257
Henry (6). 18
Henry (29), 23
Henry (174), 283
Henry Archibald (4), 35
Henry C. (159), 257
Henry Covington (68), 242
Henry H. (179), 237, 240
Henry Hubbel (221), 258
Henry L. (18), 197, 202
Henry M. (5), 18
Henry Warner (81), 254
Henry Warner (456), 267
Hepzibah (37), 407
Herbert (63), 107
Herbert B. (301), 263
Herbert B. (554), 272
Herbert Burk (235), 424
Herman (160), 418

Herbert Augusta (186), 420
Hetty (175), 237, 239
Howard (89), 109
Hugh (6). 97
Hugh (17), 97, 98
Hugh (54), 253
Hugh (83), 42
Hugh Robinson (586), 274
Hugh Torbert (133), 256
Hugh Torbert (586), 274
Hugh Warner (456), 267
Hugh Wilson (153), 256
Hugh Wilson (164), 257
Hugh Wilson (387), 266

Ida J. (54), 201
Ida Jane (122), 415
Ina (48), 192
Ina May (30), 115
Ione L. (459), 268
Ira Hamilton (29), 115
Irene (44), 408
Irene (110), 43
Irma Elaine (469), 288
Irving Maxwell (567), 272
Isabella (292), 262
Isabella Alberta (40), 116
Isabella Julia (529), 270
Isabelle (12), 114
Izzie (41), 199

Jack (437), 287
James (1), 39
James (2), 39
James (2), 97
James (2), 99
James (4), 15
James (5), 80, 87
James (5), 398
James (6), 21
James (6), 93
James (6), 295
James (7), 18
James (7), 21
James (7), 113, 114
James (8), 18
James (9), 18
James (9), 93
James (10), 18
James (10), 21
James (10), 100, 102
James (11), 19
James (11), 27, 86, 88
James (13), 21
James (14), 21
James (15), 22
James (16), 22
James (17), 22
James (17), 94
James (17), 400, 410
James (18), 22
James (19), 22
James (19), 101, 104
James (20), 22
James (21), 16
James (22), 17
James (22), 22
James (23), 17
James (23), 22
James (23). 91
James (24), 22
James (25), 22
James (26), 23
James (32), 23
James (32), 252
James (34), 102
James (40), 102
James (41), 24
James (43), 24
James (84), 42, 43
James (165), 257
James (2443), 26
James (2865), 27
James (3091), 27, 93
James (4753), 27, 88
James (6015), 27
James (6270), 27
James (7135), 28, 93
James (10851), 28
James (12029), 29
James (13353), 29, 94
James Alexander (101), 193
James Alexander (16559), 30
James Berry (10), 196, 199
James Berry (57), 201
James Birtley (59), 363, 376
James C. (365), 265
James C. W. (121), 415
James Claiborne (33), 407 415
James Clinton (240), 425
James Denny (96), 255
James Douglas (211), 422
James Duncan (59), 104
James Elliott (161), 231
James Elliott (173), 237
James Fleris (8), 399
James Horner (219), 258
James Irvine (18), 33
James Lytch (47), 191
James Lytch (55), 193
James Lytch (92), 191
James Lytch (104), 193
James McCurdy (277), 261
James Marrion (132), 416
James Monroe (320), 264
James Newton (56), 410
James Porter (181), 420
James Reese (59), 410
James Ritchie (21), 22
James Ritchie (11736), 28
James Sharon (31), 308, 364
James Smith (596), 275
James Theodore (589), 275
James Vann (26), 407, 412
James W. (20), 298
James Ward (74), 412
James William Augustus (26), 90
Jane (16), 197, 202
Jane (17), 184
Jane (55), 25

Jane (81), 42
Jane (92), 124
Jane (105), 255
Jane D. (104), 255
Jane Denniston (160), 231
Jane Ferguson (25), 306, 316
Jane (Jean) Ferguson (54), 362
Janet (7), 97
Janet (10), 21
Janet (13), 88
Janet (39), 24
Janet (41), 103
Janet (53), 25
Janet (78), 42
Janet (475), 289
Janet Elizabeth (60), 118
Janet Elizabeth (117), 393
Janet Houston (60), 107
Janet Marguerite (467), 288
Janet Mary (9), 37
Janice Ann (467), 288
Janice Kay (211). 422
Jean (8), 85, 86, 88
Jean (38), 102
Jean (213), 242
Jean Amanda (232), 259
Jean Caldwell (93), 122
Jean Dawn Madalena (32), 92
Jean Webb (73), 120, 124
Jeannette Allen (204), 241, 243
Jed (54), 246
Jeff (5). 195
Jeffrey Lee (246), 425
Jemima Myrtle (47), 117, 120
Jennie (180), 238
Jennie (181), 240
Jennie (201), 241
Jennie Florence (502), 270
Jennie Gertrude (356), 265
Jerome Willis (463), 268
Jerome Willis (745), 269
Jessie (10), 97
Jessie (206), 242, 243
Jessie N. (550). 272
Jo Rae (197), 215
Jo Wanetta (85), 122, 125
Joanna (3). 397
Jocelyn Jerry (466), 269
Joe (64), 411
Joel Schley (185), 420, 424
John 227, 229
John (1), 75
John (1), 113
John (3), 75
John (3), 87
John (5), 15
John (5), 97
John (6), 113
John (6), 251
John (7), 15
John (8), 15
John (8), 232
John (10), 86, 88
John (11), 100, 102
John (12), 16
John (12), 19
John (13), 19
John (13), 173. 178
John (13), 400, 407
John (14), 19
John (15), 19
John (15), 197, 201
John (16), 19
John (16), 22
John (17), 19
John (17), 298
John (18), 278
John (19), 401, 410
John (20), 16
John (20), 41
John (21), 16
John (24), 17
John (25), 17
John (26), 23
John (27), 23
John (28), 23
John (29), 23
John (30), 23
John (31), 23
John (32), 23
John (33), 23
John (34), 23
John (35), 23
John (36), 23
John (37), 23
John (37), 24
John (38), 24
John (39), 24
John (45), 278
John (48), 25
John (56). 25
John (57), 410
John (86), 42
John (118), 415
John (165), 234, 238
John (275), 261
John (465), 269
John (1300), 26
John (2367), 26
John (4443), 27
John A. (45), 103
John Alexander (65), 411, 417
John Allen (183), 238, 241
John Andrew (10), 296
John Andrew (412), 286
John Arthur (49), 192
John B. (5). 21
John Babbitt (23), 113, 115, 118
John Ballantyne (8), 76
John Christie (2), 34
John C. (50), 253
John Caldwell (57), 118, 122
John Calvin (55), 362
John David (675), 276
John Edward (51), 117, 121
John Edward (88), 121, 122, 127
John Edward (109), 127
John Evander (10), 183, 184
John F. (123), 415
John Franklin (54), 192
John Franklin (90), 191
John Franklin (99), 192

John Frederick Adolphus (18), 79, 90
John Garrison (70), 236
John H. (549), 272
John Hastings (483), 260
John Henry (417), 267
John Kirkland Mackenzie (14), 37
John L. (108), 255
John Lloyd (251), 284
John Long (153), 279
John Long (263), 284
John Long (412), 286
John Lowe (570), 274
John Marshall (562), 290
John Martin (106), 415
John Mitchell (62), 107
John Osgood (467), 288
John R. (14), 225
John R. (82), 413, 419
John Reid (108), 207, 213
John S. (437), 287
John T. (158), 257
John Wesley (405), 266
John Wilkinson (102), 255
John William (45), 190
John William (205), 422, 425
John William (246), 425
John Williams (35), 407, 416
John Wilson (95), 392
John Wilson (116), 393
John Wilson (148), 417, 421
John Wilson (197), 421, 425
John Wilson (244), 425
John Wriley (127), 416
John Young (33), 115
Johnson Woods (191), 420, 424
Johnson Woods (242), 425
Joseph (40), 24
Josiah Anderson (43), 408
Julia (71), 412
Julia Margaret (22), 185
Juliet Bastress (156), 279

Karl Reed (465), 269
Katharine (157), 418
Katherine (13), 184
Katherine (96), 192
Katherine E. (542), 271
Katherine Irene (76), 108
Kathleen (25), 115
Katie (15), 97
Kenneth Irving (356), 265

Lailee Inez (562), 290
Larry June (673), 276
Lanette Mae (436), 287
Laura (44), 199, 204
Laura (104), 42
Laura Allen (378), 266
Laura Ida (134), 416
Laurance North (448), 267
Lawrence (29), 185
Lawrence North (18), 98
Lee Bruce (42), 408
Lee Rhodes (469), 288
Lena (58), 201, 207
Leo Williams (128), 416, 420
Leoda (111), 415
Leonard Eugene (54), 117
Lesley James (108), 43
Leslie Eaton (356), 265
Lida (68), 202, 209
Lindsay William (8), 37
Liza (8), 196, 198
Lizzie Neill (23), 178
Lois Jean (105), 126
Lois Lucille (484), 260
Lois Ruth (190), 214
Lola (70), 202, 209
Lorenzo Dow (2), 195, 196
Lorenzo Dow (22), 197
Lou (13), 97
Louisa (3), 195, 197
Louisa (19), 197, 202
Louisa Jane (7), 171
Louise Caroline (401), 266
Louise Marie (118), 393
Lucille (110), 207, 214
Lucille (176), 212
Lucinda (4), 195, 198
Lucy Estelle (660), 275
Luella Maple (65), 119
Lula Jeanette (66), 186
Lulu Belle (496), 270
Lynne Burnham (108), 127

M. Connie (56), 201, 207
Mabel (91), 109, 112
Mable (113), 207
Mack Manilus (45), 408
McNicol (2), 99
Madeline Manuel (27), 115
Madge Melvina (203), 241
Maggie (177), 237, 240
Maggie (186), 239
Maggie Georgia (28), 115
Malcolm (4), 170
Malcolm (6), 173, 174, 183
Malcolm (188), 239
Malcolm John (32), 179

Malcolm Perrine (570), 273, 274
Mamie Lillian (440), 288
Manlius (12), 197, 199
Manuel (22), 225
Margaret 227
Margaret (6), 170
Margaret (9), 21
Margaret (9), 113
Margaret (9), 173, 178
Margaret (14), 97
Margaret (15), 298, 309
Margaret (Polly) (22), 401
Margaret (24), 300, 316
Margaret (29), 252
Margaret (32), 102
Margaret (47), 252
Margaret (70), 107, 110
Margaret Amanda (588), 275
Margaret Anne (146), 417
Margaret Bell (588), 275
Margaret Culbertson (586), 274
Margaret E. (301), 263
Margaret Elliott (162), 232
Margaret Emma (75), 108, 111
Margaret Ethel (7), 37
Margaret Ethel (39), 116
Margaret Jane (168), 237, 238
Margaret Jane Harris (28), 234, 235
Margaret Lewis (329), 264
Margaret Lewis Marshall (471), 289
Margaret Lucinda (49), 117
Margaret Millar (61), 107, 109
Margaret Olivia (10), 171, 172
Margaret Ruth (49), 103, 108
Margaret Torbert (344), 265
Margaret Virginia (41), 189
Margaret Wilson (110), 255
Margie (635), 275
Margaret Whitney (563), 272
Margie Helen (237), 424
Marguerite (26), 115
Maria Louisa (411), 286
Marian (71), 183, 188, 194
Mariana (418), 287
Maria (24), 115
Marie Adell (208), 242
Marie C. (109), 207, 214
Marie Louise (189), 213
Marilyn (34), 92
Marilyn Elizabeth (239), 424
Marion (23), 225
Marion (54), 25
Marion (227), 258
Marion Jean (590), 275
Marion Joel (233), 424
Marion Louise (456), 267
Marion MacGregor (59), 118
Marion Winifred (460), 268
Marjorie (109), 111
Marjorie Yvonne (83), 121, 122, 124
Martha (3), 295, 296
Martha (4), 398
Martha (24), 401
Martha (30), 407, 414
Martha (34), 407
Martha (66), 411
Martha (78), 412
Martha (80), 412
Martha (105), 413, 414
Martha Adelia (321), 264
Martha Ann (Nina) (9), 171
Martha Augusta (501), 270
Martha Delilah (113), 415
Martha J. (19), 225
Martha Jane (24), 185
Martha Jane (58), 193
Martha Jane (94), 192
Martha Jane (100), 193
Martha Jane (121), 256
Martha Jane (185), 258
Martha Jane (304), 263
Martha Margaret (198), 421
Martha Virginia (44), 189
Mary 227
Mary (2), 228
Mary (4), 100, 295
Mary (5), 170
Mary (Polly) (10), 400
Mary (11), 97
Mary (11), 173, 178
Mary (11), 296
Mary (13), 197, 199
Mary (28), 101
Mary (33), 102
Mary (46), 190
Mary (48), 113
Mary (49), 252
Mary (52), 25
Mary (62), 201
Mary (69), 107
Mary (75), 254
Mary (96), 387
Mary (99), 414
Mary (150), 256
Mary (Polly) (166), 234
Mary (170), 419
Mary (278), 261
Mary (545), 271
Mary Alford (26), 179
Mary Alpha (354), 265
Mary Ann (18), 278
Mary Ann (32), 309
Mary Ann (44), 252
Mary Ann Eliza (10), 37
Mary Delilah (84), 413, 419
Mary E. (46), 103
Mary E. C. (66), 236
Mary Elizabeth (61), 410, 416

Mary Elizabeth (112), 207, 215, 415
Mary Elzabeth (130), 416
Mary Elizabeth (299), 263
Mary Elizabeth (463), 269
Mary Elizabeth Virginia (90), 308, 309, 372, 389
Mary Ella (48), 117, 121
Mary Frederick (61), 241
Mary Harriett Irene (41), 116
Mary Helen (103), 193
Mary Helen (377), 266
Mary Isabella (411), 266
Mary Jane (38), 188
Mary Jean (85), 254
Mary Jane (97), 192
Mary Marguerite (464), 269
Mary Nancy (384), 266
Mary Parmelee (236), 259
Mary Rosen (154), 417
Mary Stevens (57), 362, 372
Mary Vann (28), 407, 413
Mary Wheelock (482), 260
Mary Wilson (288), 261, 262
Matilda (155), 256
Matthew (41), 24
Matthew G. (14), 21
Mattie (9), 97
Mattie Lu (135), 416
Maurice Lloyd (367), 286
Maurice Watson (208), 422
May Bettie (138), 416
Median T. (133), 416, 420
Melvin Wesley (673), 276
Merton (88), 109
Merwyn William (25), 226
Michael Shirley (63), 119
Miles Bristol (84), 254
Miles McDonough (151), 256
Minerva McQuestion (320), 264
Minnie A. (548), 272
Morrison (202), 241, 242
Moses (7), 296, 298, 312
Moses (18), 19
Moses (28), 23
Murray M. (109), 43
Myra (15), 400
Myra (32), 407
Myrtle Ruth (207), 422

Nancy MacGregor (58), 118
Nancy Stuart (245), 425
Nannie (67), 202, 209
Nannie (169), 419, 424
Nannie (178), 420
Neill (15), 178
Neill (24), 179
Nettie M. (Henrietta) (156), 257
Nicholas Benjamin (87), 413, 419
Nicholas Byers (27), 407, 412
Nicholas George (108), 415
Nicholas Nealy (41), 407
Nicholas Price (129), 416
Nora (107), 43
Norman (106), 42
Norman (545), 271

Olivia Viola (422), 287
Osbin C. (18), 225
Oscar (86), 413
Oscar (175), 420

Paul (42), 24
Paul Charles (675), 276
Pauline Ann (472), 270
Pauline Elizabeth (92), 122, 128
Peter (465), 269
Peggy Ann (672), 276
Peter Harvey (93), 124
Philip Pinckney (182), 420
Phoebe Torbert (112), 255
Phoebe Torbert (161), 257
Polly Ann (114), 415
Price Marion (36), 408
Price Marion McDonald (115), 415

R. R. (3), 223
Ralston (115), 207
Ransom James Irving (356), 265
Ray Donald (97), 110
Ray Hugh (413), 286
Raymond Clark (672), 276
Raymond Franklin (234), 424
Rebecca Sharon (58), 362
Reuben Watts (32), 186
Richard F. (246), 284
Richard Hamilton (469), 288
Richard Henry (59), 410
Ritchie (42), 24
Ritchie (43), 24
Robert (1), 79, 80, 81
Robert (1), 195
Robert (1), 293
Robert (2), 26, 87, 88
Robert (3), 20
Robert (3), 228
Robert (4), 20
Robert (4), 244
Robert (4), 295
Robert (6), 15
Robert (7), 93
Robert (8), 21
Robert (12), 21
Robert (12), 27, 85, 86, 88

Robert (14), 41
Robert (14), 197, 200
Robert (15), 88, 89
Robert (15), 93
Robert (19), 19
Robert (20), 19
Robert (20), 22
Robert (21), 19
Ritchie (21), 22
Robert (22), 20
Robert (23), 20
Robert (30), 23
Robert (31), 23
Robert (31), 244
Robert (34), 23
Robert (37), 310, 365
Robert (40), 24
Robert (44), 24
Robert (45), 24
Robert (46), 24
Robert (47), 25
Robert (48), 25
Robert (49), 25
Robert (50), 25
Robert (51), 25
Robert (52), 25
Robert (53), 25
Robert (54), 25
Robert (55), 25
Robert (68), 120
Robert (85), 42
Robert (105), 42
Robert (174), 237, 239
Robert (189), 239
Robert (1087), 26, 88
Robert (4083), 27, 88
Robert (6405), 28, 93
Robert (7407), 28
Robert (7938), 28
Robert (14230), 29, 93
Robert (14527), 29
Robert Augustus (83), 254
Robert Earl (89), 121, 122, 127
Robert Edwin (570), 274
Robert F. (159), 418
Robert G. (159), 418
Robert Frederick (25), 90
Robert French (22), 90
Robert H. (164), 233, 237
Robert H. (199), 240
Robert Hastings (472), 270
Robert Hill (24), 93
Robert Huston (7), 399
Robert Leslie (466), 269
Robert Lester (107), 207, 213
Robert Marion (104), 111
Robert Morrison (18), 178
Robert Sheridan Hawksby (34), 92
Robert Stevens (52), 359
Robert Wallace (12), 296, 308
Robert William (94), 386
Robert Wynn (466), 279
Roberta Ann (110), 127
Roderick (2), 173, 178
Ronald Bruce (230), 424
Rory (not Roy) (17), 178
Roy Thomas (42), 116
Rush (56), 244
Rush Noel (122), 246
Russell (366), 266
Russell Arthur (19), 98
Ruth (184), 213
Ruth Beatrice (457), 268
Ruth Frances (87), 122, 126

Sada Iona (50), 192
Sallie (40), 188
Sallie Stanton (150), 417, 421
Samuel (4), 278
Samuel (5), 223
Samuel (76), 279
Samuel (82), 42
Samuel (258), 284
Samuel A. (53), 201
Samuel Edwin (262), 284
Sammuel Edwin (268), 284
Samuel Edwin (333), 264
Samuel Mann (113), 256
Samuel Martin (32), 115
Samuel Robinson (589) 275
Samuel Torbert (55), 253
Sarah (7), 195, 198
Sarah (71), 254
Sarah (79), 412, 418
Sarah Agnes (166), 257
Sarah Ann (12), 173
Sarah Ann Horner (80), 254
Sarah Denny (116), 256
Sarah Hepzeba (120), 415
Sarah Kathryn (119), 393
Sarah Jane (154), 256
Sarah Louise (231), 259
Sarah Margaret (118), 246
Sarah Patterson (43), 189
Sarah Pierpont (419), 287
Sarah Wilson (250), 260
Solomon (48), 279
Stella (176), 237, 239
Stella E. (71), 246
Stephen Bertram (70), 187
Stephen Duncan (36), 187
Stephan Duncan (73), 188, 194
Stephen Duncan (112), 194
Stephen Yerkes (299), 285
Stephen Yerkes (469), 288
Stuart Hatcher (206), 422
Sudie Dyche (55), 207

Susan (52), 253
Susan Ann (114), 128
Susannah Henrietta (351), 265
Sydnor (187), 239

Talbert (88), 413
Thelda (116), 415
Theodore (593), 275
Theodore Thomas (379), 266
Thomas (1), 292
Thomas (5), 113, 114
Thomas (7), 88
Thomas (9), 15
Thomas (9), 296, 300, 312
Thomas (18), 16
Thomas (21), 16
Thomas (24), 20
Thomas (25), 17
Thomas (25), 20
Thomas (26), 17
Thomas (37), 102
Thomas (56), 25
Thomas (99), 388, 393
Thomas (1711), 26
Thomas B. (16), 298
Thomas Bruce (39), 314
Thomas Craven (155), 279
Thomas Donald Ross (115), 392
Thomas Edward (18), 114, 117
Thomas Ferguson (51), 358
Thomas Jefferson (21), 300, 310
Thomas Knox (46), 117, 120
Thomas Kocher (91), 372, 390
Thomas Lutterloh (28), 185
Thomas Righter (60), 363
Thomas Speer (27), 306, 317
Tiny (45), 199

Umfrid (10), 15
Umfrid (11), 16
Umfrid (13), 16
Umfrid (14), 16
Umfrid (15), 16
Umfrid (16), 16
Umfrid (17), 16

Vallette (474), 289
Vernon (114), 207
Victor Lorenzo (43), 116
Victoria (184), 258
Virgil Donald (72), 366
Virgil LeRoy (102), 111

Walden Hamilton (467), 288
Walter (19), 16
Walter (22), 22
Walter (26), 20
Walter (27), 20
Walter (46), 24
Walter (57), 25
Walter (103), 42
Walter Myles (64), 119
Ward (21), 401, 411
Ward (158), 418, 422
Warren Marple (331), 264
Wilbur Frank (675), 276
Wilhelmina (39), 102, 108
William (1), 293
William (2), 251
William (5), 295, 297
William (6), 88
William (18), 298, 309
William (20), 101, 107
William (20), 401
William (22), 41
William (80), 42
William (109), 255
William (302), 263
William (1710), 26
William (3395), 27
William A. (43), 103
William Asbury (117), 415
William Bailey (151), 417, 422
William Burford (170), 237
William D. (271), 261
William Denny (104), 255
William Edwards (30), 307
William Elliott (157), 231 237
William Franklin (20), 225
William Franklin (406), 266
William Franklin Count (184), 420, 424
William Frederick (469), 288
William G. (73), 412
William George (38), 187
William Grant (381), 266
William Gunter (179), 420
William James (271), 261
William Joseph (44), 117, 120
William Lennox (6), 75
William Lucullus (81), 413, 419
William Manning (530), 271
William Orlando (37), 116, 119
William Penn (43), 252
William Righter (53). 359
William Rutherford (454), 267
William Sharp (208), 283
William Wilson (48), 252
William Wilson (254), 284
William Wilson (397), 266
Wilson Day (564), 272
Wilma Earline (437), 287
Wilma Jean (356), 265
Wilmer (248), 284
Wilmer Everett (413), 286

Zorada Elizabeth (47), 246

McNEER SURNAME

Alexander (2), 219, 224
Andrew (1). 223
Andrew (6), 223
Anna (11), 223

Charlotte (10), 223
Catharine (5), 220
Catharine (13), 223
Clara J. (2), 224

Daniel (8), 223
David (1), 219

Drusille (8), 220

Eleanor (5), 223

Elizabeth (11), 223

James (4), 220

Lavina (9), 223
Lucinda (6), 220

Mary (10), 222

Nancy Ann (3), 223

Peter (4), 223

Robert C. (2), 223

Samuel (3), 220
Samuel (12), 223
Sarah (7), 223

Thomas (7), 220
Thomas Ross (9), 222

McNEIR SURNAME

Ann (6), 137

Edith Lenore (23), 141

Forest Waldemar (19), 140

George (7), 137
George Paschal (20), 140

George Watie (24), 141

Jane (5), 137
John Burgess (9), 138
John Forest (18), 140

Kathryn Agnes Paschal (21), 141

Margaret Celeste (22), 141

Mary Knox (10), 138

Sarah (4), 137
Sarah (8), 138

Thomas (1), 137
Thomas (2), 137

William Burgess (3), 137
William Thomas (13), 138

ALL OTHER SURNAMES

Adair, Benjamin Franklin (84), 419
Adair, Bessie B. (174), 419
Adair, Brice Martin (79), 418
Adair, Brice Martin (171), 419
Adair, Cherokee Cornelia (173), 419
Adair, John Washington (167), 418
Adair, Robert Emmet (168), 419
Adair. Rollin (166), 418
Adair,Sarah Bluie (172), 419
Adam, Lillias (5), 18
Adams, Eliza (21), 310
Adams, George L. (196), 240
Adams, Sarah Elizabeth (14), 117
Adams, Thomas R. (471), 270
Ainsworth, M. A. (48), 199, 205
Ainsworth, Marian (13), 199
Alexander, —— (120), 208
Alexander. Cecil (83), 109
Alexander. Christian (20), 19
Alexander, Ruth (82), 109
Alexander, William S. (49), 109
Allen, —— (4), 199
Allen, —— (164), 211
Allen, Bill (25), 198
Allen, Ed. L. (68), 209
Allen, Elizabeth (6), 400
Allen, Elmer (141), 209
Allen, Estelle (137), 209
Allen, G. (50), 409
Allen, James (6), 400
Allen, Joe (26), 198
Allen, John (27), 198
Allen, Lola (139), 209
Allen, Lucy (24), 198, 203
Allen, Maurie (138), 209
Allen, Norma Sue (209), 422
Allen, Olla (163), 210
Allen, Pat (142), 209
Allen, Richard (140), 209
Anderson, Agnes (11), 19, 39
Anderson, Ann (27), 357
Anderson, David (33), 102
Anderson, Elizabeth Ann (49), 409
Anderson, James Madison (48), 409
Anderson, Jessie (199), 421
Anderson, John (14), 408
Anderson, John (50), 409
Anderson, Josiah McNair (47), 409
Anderson, Laura Hildred (43), 116
Anderson, Louisa Maxwell (46), 408
Anderson, Margaret (6), 400
Anderson, Polly (161), 418
Andrada, Mildred (92), 110
Archer, Jane (8). 233
Archibald, Margaret (9), 300
Armstrong, Alexander W. (90), 413
Arnodt, William (590), 275
Arnold, Georgianna M. (191), 424
Arthur, Henry C. (8), 171
Ashley, Sephia (8), 198
Atkinson, Clarence B. (112), 215
Atkinson, Juanita (200), 215
Atkinson, Ruth (108), 213
Atkinson, Sudie (201), 215
Augustoni, Charles (79), 189
Austin, Cyrus William (75), 111
Austin, James Robert (108), 111
Austin, William Wallace (107), 111
Avinger, George Francis (48), 192
Ayscough, Florence W. (37), 181

Bacon, —— (12), 114
Bacot, Kenneth (123), 208
Bailhache, Clement M. (4), 77
Bailhache, Marjorie (4), 77
Bailey, James H. Pou (82), 189
Bailey, Mary Dolly (105), 246
Bain, Edward (204), 243
Bain, Edward McNair (215), 243
Bain, Jeannette McNair 228
Baker, Mildred (72), 366
Baker, Phylis (80), 189
Bakewell, Claude J. M. (142), 237
Bakewell, Cornelia J. M. (144), 237
Bakewell, Edward L. M. (141), 237
Bakewell, Marie McNair (138), 236
Bakewell, Nancy K. M. (143), 237
Bakewell, Paul M. (140), 236
Bakewell, Stella E. (139), 236
Bakewell, Vincent M. (145), 237
Bakthiar, Parveen (562), 290
Baldwin, Joshuah (167 , 234
Ballantyne, Jeannie (3), 75
Barbee, Robert (52), 409
Barker, Adora May (438), 287
Barker, Clarence Alvin (438), 288

Barker, Dortha Lillie (438), 288
Barker, Jean McNair (233), 259
Barker, Lavina Jean (438). 288
Barker, Paul L. (438), 287
Barker, William B. (233), 259
Barlow, Arthur (90), 112
Barlow, Arthur (113), 112
Barlow, Howard (111), 112
Barlow, Phyllis (112), 112
Barnes, Cheryl Lynn (98), 192
Barnes, Claude Leon (50), 192
Barnes, Gertie McNair (105), 193
Barnes, John Rhodes (57), 193
Barnes, Leon McNair (98), 192
Barrett, Dorothy (72), 366
Barrett, John (72), 366
Barrie, John (35), 102
Barrows, Kathryn (530), 271
Barrowman, Elizabeth (228), 424
Barrowman, Jane (228), 424
Barrowman, William (228), 424
Barth, Elizabeth (76), 389
Bartles, Edith (5), 298
Bates, Lafayette W. (55), 410
Battle, Alice K. (106), 388
Battle, C. H. (75), 388
Battle, Gerald N. (107), 389
Battle, Richard S. (105), 388
Battle, Theodora F. (104), 388
Baucom, Imogene (79), 189
Bean, Amelia (92), 413
Bean, Augustus (94), 413
Bean, David (93), 413
Bean, Jesse (29), 413
Bean, Talbert (95), 413
Bean, William (29), 413
Bean, William Ellis (96), 413
Beardsley, Francis (143), 246
Becker, Louise M. (61), 387
Beckman, Frank Osborne (107), 126
Beckman, Robert Theodore (87), 126
Beckman, Robert Theodore(106), 126
Bein, Charles W. (197), 240
Bein, Lawrence G. (177), 240
Bein, Mercer (198), 240
Bell, Anderson Smith (88), 413
Bell, Frances (148), 421
Bell, Josephine (152), 422
Bell, Margaret Baxter (139), 416
Bell, Victor Eros (100), 193
Bemis, Bereanice (44), 250
Berry, Celia (105), 205
Berry, Charles P. (380), 266
Berry ,Emma Grace (105), 205
Berry, Frank (105), 205
Berry, Frank E. (105), 205
Biggs, Lizzie (105), 205
Biggs, T. C. (47), 199, 205
Biggs, Terry (106), 205
Biggs, William M. (13), 199
Bilderback, J. N. (321), 264
Biles, John (52), 409
Birtley, Ann (27), 356, 357
Birtley, Cuthbert (27), 357
Black, Catherine (1), 97
Blackman, William (181), 240
Blackman, William (200), 240
Blair, John (52), 25
Blakemore, Margaret Isabel (59), 410
Bland, Robert C. (130), 416
Blanks, Sally (17), 178
Blount, Martha McNair (28), 244
Bobb, —— (177), 240
Borden, Anne Livingston (85), 190
Bouma, Doris (563), 272
Bouma, Jean (563), 272
Bouma, Richard (563), 272
Bouma, Robert (563), 272
Bouton, Margaret McNair (531), 271
Boyd, David (474), 289
Boyd, David McNair (474), 289
Boyd, Mary McAfee (88), 190
Boyd, Sandra Anceta (474), 289
Bracket, Bertha Steel (246), 284
Bradford, Joseph (97), 387
Bradner, Mary (111), 255
Brady, Amanda A. (55), 207
Brady, Annie Laurie (76), 202
Brady, Bessie Nelle (149), 210
Brady, Bettie Dow (75), 202, 210
Brady, Edith (154), 210
Bradr, Ellie (73), 202
Brady, Ellie E. (1), 195
Brady, Hattie Louise (150), 210
Brady, Janie (153), 210
Brady, Joe (152), 210
Brady, John (55), 207
Brady, Katie Mae (147), 210
Brady, Mareine (148), 210
Brady, Mary Lou (55), 207
Brady, Robert (19), 202
Brady, Robert Edwin (72), 202
Brady, Rupert (151), 210
Brady, Sarah Eddie (74), 202
Brady, William McNair (71), 202, 210
Brantley, Jewel Anita (38), 179
Brantley, William Jasper (38), 179
Brewster, Paul George (38), 179
Brent, Joe Alden (193), 214

Brent, Melvin Lester (194), 214
Brent, O. D. (109), 214
Brent, O. D. (192), 214
Briscoe, —— (81), 210
Briscoe, Alice (160), 210
Briscoe, Marguerite (157), 210
Briscoe, Robert (158), 210
Briscoe, Stuart (159), 210
Brock, Andrew Van (117), 208
Brock, Blanche (119), 208
Brock, Doris (121), 208
Brock, Gladys (118), 208
Brock, J. H. (58), 207
Brock, Jeannette (120), 208
Brock, Roy Fenton (116), 207
Brooks, Alice Catherine (177), 257
Brooks, Benedict (49), 252
Brooks, Grace (175), 257
Brooks, Grace (176), 257
Brooks, Henrietto (174), 257
Brooks, James (25), 401
Brooks, Martha (172), 257
Brooks, Mary (173), 257
Brooks, Phoebe Ann (170), 257
Brown, Andrea Charlotte (95), 124
Brown, Ann (214), 258
Brown, Anna Minx (229), 424
Brown, Crystal (672), 276
Brown, Cynthia Margaret (96), 124
Brown, Ella M. (18), 117
Brown, John (71), 254
Brown, Katherine Clover (228), 424
Brown, Martin R. (169), 424
Brown, Norman Miller (73), 124
Brown, Pamela Jean (94), 124
Brown, Ruth (673), 276
Brown, Waller Straley (83), 189
Buchanan, Herbert Samuel (36), 116
Buford, William (40), 199
Buist, Grace Mary (5), 78
Buist, R. N. (5), 78
Bunger, Billie Bernice Witherspoon (191), 425
Bunger, James (191), 425
Burd, Eloise (420), 287
Burford, Margaret (157), 237
Burgess, Ann (Nancy) (1), 137
Burgess, John (25), 401
Burk, Tressie Edith (185), 424
Burnham, Muriel Harmon (88), 127
Bushyhead, Nannie Sarah (76), 418
Butler, —— (83), 211
Butler, Hilton (161), 211
Butler, Mary (162), 211
Butler, Sallie Williams (73), 194
Cabannie, Stella V. (87), 236
Cain, —— (102), 204
Cain, Bertha (101), 204
Cain, Jim (46), 204
Cain, Robert (104), 204
Cain, Susie (102), 204
Cain, Tom (103), 204
Caldwell, Christina (11), 102
Caldwell, Maria (40), 102
Calwell, William (41), 103
Campbell, G. M. (45), 199
Cannady, Carolyn (85), 190
Carmichael, Carolyn Lee (101), 394
Carmichael, Cathryn Sue (101), 394
Carmichael, Dimple (132), 209
Carmichael, Edwin William (71), 388
Carmichael, John Robert (101), 394
Carmichael, Randall L. (102), 394
Carmichael, Rebecca Erelene (103), 388
Carmichael, Richard Earl (102), 388, 394
Carmichael, Robert Edwin (101), 388, 393
Carmichael, Ruth Elizabeth (100), 388, 393
Carmichael, William (71), 388
Carnahan, Benedict Pierpont (419), 287
Carnahan, Jean (419), 287
Carnahan, Kenneth (419), 287
Carraway, Mary (109), 194
Carraway, Thomas Luther (71), 194
Carraway, Thomas Luther (110), 194
Carraway, William Cameron (111), 194
Carroway, Carrie (30), 198
Carter, John (37), 407
Carter, Nellie (88), 413
Causey, Winnie (177), 212
Celestin, Birdie (12), 171
Chambers, Edward McNair (551), 272
Chambers, George H. (300), 263
Chambers, John (92), 413
Chapman, Fannie (90), 212
Childers, Eliza (26), 412
Childers, Martha Ann (31), 415
Childs, Amy (77), 292, 315, 367
Childs, Andrew Allison (110), 389
Childs, Bertha (73), 367
Childs, Clinton Langwith (112), 389
Childs, Clinton Stibbs (78), 367, 389
Childs, Dorothy (79), 367
Childs, Dorothy Lillian (111), 389

Childs, Edith Kent (75), 367, 388
Childs, Elbert Barth (108), 389
Childs, Elizabeth Barth (109), 389
Childs, Mabel (74), 367
Childs, Theodore Francis (42), 366
Childs, Theodore Mozier (76), 367, 389
Christensen, Lillian (411), 266
Clark, Ben (65), 242
Clark, Flora Sladen (503), 270
Clark, Frances (65), 242
Clark, William (81), 42
Clarke, John (588), 275
Clarke, William Walton (588), 275
Clayton, Ann Culbertson (95), 255
Clayton, Charles (89), 254
Clayton, Charles Edwin (26), 251
Clayton, Margaret (94), 255
Close, Jackson (10), 223
Coates, W. T. (70), 110
Cochrane, Eliza (71), 110
Cockerham, —— (141), 209
Coker, Annie Louise (156), 210
Coker, Bryant (75), 210
Coker, Elizabeth (155), 210
Cole, Betsy Ann (80), 189
Collett, John H. (134), 416
Collier, John (21), 90
Collins, Alice Randolph (178), 212
Collins, Beatrice Riser (183), 213
Collins, Frances Laura (181), 212
Collins, Marie Smith (179), 212
Collins, Mary Helen (126), 208
Collins, May (71), 210
Collins, Neil (180). 212
Collins, Ray P. (177), 212
Collins, Thomas E. (92), 212
Collins, Thomas E. (182), 213
Conklin, Florence (219), 258
Connolly, A. H. (415), 286
Conoly, Sarah E. (75), 188
Conoly, Tom (75), 188
Cordery, Sarah (27), 412
Corley, John (112), 415
Coughlin, McLean (81), 367
Crank, Jacob (496), 270
Crawford, Donald (2), 99
Crawford, Elizabeth (2), 99, 100
Crawford, William (53), 25
Crinklaw, —— (9), 101
Crippen, —— (49), 199
Crocket, Marian MacGregor (23), 118
Culbertson, Margaret (41), 252
Culbertson, Margaret (352), 265
Cummings, ——, 417, 155
Cummins, —— (66), 411
Currie, Catherine (62), 185
Currie, John Duncan (84), 189
Currie, Mary McNair (84), 189
Currie, Virginia Vance Pate (84), 189
Curry, Elizabeh (21), 107
Curtis, —— (236), 259
Curtis, Catherine (236), 259
Curtis, Elbert L. B. (236), 259
Curtis, Elizabeth (236), 259

Daily, Flossie May (498), 270
Dale, Laura Croswell (81), 367
Davidson, John 227
Davidson, Matthew 227
Davidson, Samuel 227
Davidson, William 227
Davis, Alfred (32), 407
Davis, H. L. (193), 240
Davis, Harvey (10), 222
Davis, Hugh Jefferson (193), 240
Davis, Jefferson (193), 240
Davis, John Means (15), 228
Davis, Mary Means (12), 228
Davis, William (12), 228
Davis, William (15), 228
Day, Irving (96), 192
Day, Lucy Holbrook (331), 264
Dehart, —— (179), 240
Della Gana, Nancy Adeleiza (14), 38
Denton, Isobel (201), 421
Denny, Margaret (6), 251
Deshaser, Louise (63), 119
Devers, Frank W. (464), 269
Devers, James (464), 269
Devers, Nancy (464), 269
Dias, Catherine Louisa Spry (3), 37
Dickey, George (548), 272
Digney, Clement (48), 121
Digney, Roderick Joseph (81), 121
Digney, John Gordon (82), 121, 124
Digney, John Roderick (97), 124
Digney, Gregory McNair (98), 124
Diket, Merrell (129), 209
Dingle, Joseph (91), 112
Dingle, Joseph (114), 112
Dinsmore, Elizabeth (90), 390
Dolezal, Doris Nell (98), 192
Douglas, Derrick (292), 262
Douglass, Ellen Hinman (535), 271
Douglass, Florence Belle (537), 271
Douglass, Gertrude Lansing (536), 271
Douglas, Herbert McNair (292), 262
Downer, Cutler Belknap (86), 389

Downer, Frances (86), 370, 389
Drake, Mary (113), 256
Dreshler, Louise (91), 391
Drew, George Washington (101), 414
Drewry, Arthur Chauncey (210), 422
Drewry, Freda W. (210), 422
Drewry, Marion R. (210), 422
Dudley, William (201), 241
Dufour, Florence (586), 274
Dunfield, Marjorie (64), 119
Dunn, F. Roger (104), 388
Dunn, Grace (101), 42
Dunn, William (78), 42
Dunning, Ann (1), 227
Dyche, H. R. (101), 204
Dyche, Hattie (48), 205
Dyche, Sudie C. (56), 207

Eaton, Mary (50), 253
Eaton, Rebecca (43), 252
Edmunds, Keith (302), 263
Edmunds, Tracy R. (302), 263
Edwards, Mary Anne (22), 108
Elam, George (38), 407
Elliott, Freda (111), 74
Elliott, Gertrude McNair (185), 238, 242
Elliott, Gordon (34), 115
Elliott, Ida Lavina (168), 419
Elliott, James Burford (184), 238
Elliott, James Patrick (184), 213
Elliott, Jane (1), 113
Elliott, Margaret (6), 231
Elliott, Milton (111), 74
Elliott, William Denniston (168), 238
Elwell, Mary (57), 372
Engeman, Eleanor Marie (99), 393
Engeman, G. R. (99), 393
Escavaille, Diane (473), 289
Escavaille, Geoffrey (473), 289
Escavaille, Helen Duer (473), 289
Escavaille, William S. (473), 289
Evans, Ann Borden (85), 190
Evans, Erasmus Hervey (44), 189
Evans, Erasmus Hervey (85), 183, 190
Evans, John Borden (85), 190
Evans, McNair (85), 190
Evans, Maude (86), 211
Evans, Murphy (85), 190
Evanson, Jean Elizabeth (457), 268
Evanson, Lucille (457), 268
Everingham, Mary (18), 309

Fainter, Francis (196), 421
Fairley, Martha Coffield (54), 192
Fancher, —— (156), 417
Fancher, William (544), 271
Fannon, Margaret (12), 171
Farber, Gary Llovd (98), 111
Fayssoux, Bettie Watson (141), 417
Fear, Gladys (107), 213
Fenn, —— (7), 300
Ferguson, Agnes (Nancy) (9), 300
Ferguson, Bessie (129), 209
Ferguson, Connie (122), 208
Ferguson, David (9), 300
Ferguson, Elizabeth (98), 204
Ferguson, Gordon (132), 209
Ferguson, Howard (125), 208
Ferguson, Jimmie (124), 208
Ferguson, Joe (126), 208
Ferguson, Herbert (127), 208
Ferguson, J. C. (60), 208
Ferguson, Lois (130), 209
Ferguson, Morris (128), 209
Ferguson, Ruth (123), 208
Ferguson, Stuart (131), 209
Ferguson, Thomas E. (98), 204
Finch, Anna D. (38), 179
Finlayson, John (8), 85, 88
Fisher, John (111), 415
Fitzgerald, Joseph (78), 108
Fizzell, Phyllis Jean (82), 124
Flanagan, Emily E. (235), 259
Florathay, Miss 229
Ford, —— (67), 411
Foster, Eva Cornelia (84), 370
Foster, Mirty Onetia (437), 287
Fowler, Martha Adams (99), 192
Fowler, Mary (54), 253
Francis ,Ruby (100), 204
Frank, Augustus (166), 257
Frank, Mary Louise (404), 266
French, Provost (10), 86, 88
Funk, Henry Elwell (93), 374
Funk, Jean Ferguson (92), 374
Funk, Nevin Elwell (57), 372
Funk, Nevin U. (57), 372

Galloway, Bishop (195), 240
Gardner, James (54), 25
Garlinghouse, Alfred F. (464), 269
Garvin, John 227
Gates, Fred A. (49), 117
Gaylord, Flavel S. (53), 252
Gaylord, Phoebe Ann (199), 258

Gerlach, Glendon T. (96), 250
Gibb, Catherine (2), 75
Gillum, Felix (147), 421
Gillum, John Nelson (194), 421
Gillum, Nancy Lee (195), 421
Gillum, William Alexander (195) 421
Gilman, Agnes (227), 258
Gilman, Flora (227), 258
Gilman, Janet (227), 258
Gilmor, Emily C. (182), 258
Gist, Dorothy (229), 424
Gist, Emmet (229), 424
Glenn, Grace Jean (12), 171
Goodwin, Letitia (17), 197
Goodwin, Nina (43), 245
Gordon, Frances Hammon (149), 210
Gordon, Hammon (149), 210
Grafton, George Harlan (171), 211
Grafton, Gordon Pickens (171), 211
Grafton, Lizzie (15), 201
Graham, Robert (16), 89
Graves, A. A. (17), 184
Green, James Wlliam (499), 270
Green, Lowell E. (662), 276
Green, Verna B. (504), 270
Green, William (6), 137
Gregory, Barbara Ellen (66), 186
Gregory, Edmond McNair (66), 186
Gregory, Mildred Elizabeth (66), 186
Gregory, Morgan (66), 186
Gregory, Robert Morgan (66), 186
Grierson, Jeanie (1), 75
Griffith, David Charles Ballinger (30), 91
Griffith, Elizabeth Dawn (30), 91
Guthrie, John O. (111), 74

Hale, Mary Jane (106), 415
Hall, Fayetta McNair (23), 244
Hall, H. H. (9), 223
Hall, Martha Ellen (127), 416
Halliburton, Richard (462), 268
Hamill, Caroll (198), 421
Hamilton, Bill (31), 198
Hamilton, Dave (33), 198
Hamilton, Jack 32), 198
Hamilton, James (7), 198
Hamilton, Jim (30), 198
Hamilton, Margaret (17), 19
Hamilton, Mattie (29), 198, 203
Hamilton, Mollie (28), 198, 203
Hamilton, Ruth (462), 268
Hammon, Booker (11), 199
Hammon, Nan (42), 199
Hammon, Rosa (43), 199
Hammond, Roy (181), 212
Hampton, Mary (275), 261
Hanlon, —— (13), 114
Hanlon, Duer Eileen McNair (553), 291
Hanlon, Edmund William (553), 291
Hanson, Evelyn Dorothy Rastricke (14), 38
Hardy, Kate McNair (68), 187
Harlee, Elizabeth (15), 178
Harris, Joe (148), 210
Harris, Jorene (148), 210
Harris, Martha Collins (148), 210
Harrold, Jim (29), 203
Harrold, Julia (84), 203, 211
Hash, George W. (52), 409
Hastings, Julia (84), 254
Hatch, Jill Randolph (475), 289
Hatch, Martha McNair (475), 289
Hatch, William A. (475), 289
Hatcher, Myrtle White (151), 422
Hathway, Eliza (12), 308
Hatmaker, Susanna B. (111), 255
Haugen, Frances (458), 268
Haugen, Oscar (458), 268
Haugen, Ralph (458), 268
Haugen, Hubert (458), 268
Hauptmeyer, Henry (355), 265
Hawksby, Cyane Cecile (34), 92
Helk, Louis (14), 297
Heindel, Charles L. R. (435), 287
Heindel, Lee R. (435), 287
Hemenway, Mary Louise (570), 274
Henderson, Jean (9), 300
Henderson, Robert (9), 300
Henninger, Malinda Margaret (55), 410
Henry, Arch (96), 413
Henry, Fanny McNair (524), 270
Henry, William Archibald (109), 415
Higgins, Mary C. (101), 394
Hill, Sarah Ann (5), 114
Hills, Almira (44), 252
Hills, Azle (44), 252
Hills, Clarissa (44), 252
Hills, Collins (44), 252
Hills, Elias (44), 252
Hills, Horace (44), 252
Hills, Hugh (44), 252
Hinbaugh, George (3), 220
Hinbaugh, Jane (3), 220
Hineman, Alexander John (92), 128

Hineman, Alexander John (117), 128
Hineman, Charles John (115), 128
Hineman, Janice Marie (116), 128
Hitchcock, —— (8), 220
Hixon, Sarah (48), 409
Hodgson, Caroline (26), 90
Hogan, Daniel Boone (20), 141
Hogan, Sarah Edith (20), 141
Hogshead, Annie (19), 411
Holcraft, Frona Melvina (183), 241
Holland, Thomas R. (12), 309
Holmes, Jean (1), 80, 84, 86, 87
Horne, Bob (16), 202
Horne, Elsie (66), 202
Horner, Anna Maria (15), 228
Horner, David McNair (10), 228
Horner, Eliza (12), 228
Horner, Ellen (12), 228
Horner, James (2), 228
Horner, James (12), 228
Horner, James D. (11), 228
Horner, Jean Hayes (14), 228
Horner, John (12), 228
Horner, John D. (12), 228
Horner, Matilda Graham (12), 228
Horner, Sarah Ann (13), 228
Houston, Pearl (66), 107
Howard, Ida (52), 109
Howard, Naoma (62), 119
Howell, Wayne Kenney (26), 226
Howell, William S. (15), 400
Howerton, Mattie Lou (173), 212
Howerton, Uriah M. (133), 420
Hudgens, Luther Elmer (192), 420
Hudgens, Stephen A. (133), 420
Hudspeth, Edith M. (59), 385
Huffaker, Cynthia (82), 419
Huggard, Albert L. (80), 121
Huggard, Hyla P. (78), 121
Huggard, Louise V. (75), 120
Huggard, Myles M. (74), 120
Huggard, Nathaniel L. (47). 120
Huggard, Nathaniel L. (79), 121
Huggard, Olive F. (77), 121
Huggard, Ruth M. (76), 121
Humphreys, Elsie Cathrine (208), 422
Hunt, Charles P. (190), 239
Husband, —— (84), 211
Husband, Dewy (164), 211
Husband, Jessie (163), 211
Husband, Lott (165), 211
Huster, Clara (108), 68, 71, 73
Hutcheson, William (38), 24
Idlett, Adah (83), 42
Ingram, Edward Francis (83), 125
Ingram, Jean (99), 125
Ingram, Lynne (100), 125
Irvin, Chalmer (659), 275
Irvin, Clarence (658), 275
Irvin, Jennie Louise (657), 275
Irvin, John L. (497), 270
Irvin, Paul Howard (656), 275
Irvine, Samuel (48), 103

Jackson, —— (25), 401
Jackson, Charlotte (50), 253
Jacob, Joseph (14), 201
Jacob, Sarah E. (14), 201
Jacob, Sim (14), 201
James, James Russell (204), 422
James, Madeline (202), 421
James, James T. (150), 421
James, Mary Louis (203), 421
Jameson, Alexander (77), 108
Jameson, Reath (78), 108
Jameson, William (30), 108
Jamieson, —— (12), 114
Jebb, F. B. (550), 272
Jessup, Harry (84), 43
Johns, —— (62), 411
Johnson, Edith (44), 120
Johnson, Ella (40), 236
Johnson, Gilbert Patterson (86), 190
Johnson, Hervey McNair (86), 190
Johnson, James Evans (86), 190
Johnson, Joseph B. (245), 425
Johnson, Margaret Katherine (463), 269
Johnson, Mary Sherburne (463), 269
Johnson, Median Elizabeth (35), 416
Johnson, Paul Bennett (463), 269
Jones, Ann Herndon (88), 190
Jones, C. (99), 204
Jones, Charles Hescott (199), 421
Jones, Elizabeth Munroe (87), 190
Jones, Halbert McNair (87), 190
Jones, Ina McAfee (88), 190
Jones, James Archibald (46), 190
Jones, James Archibald (88), 190
Jones, James Houston (200), 421
Jones, James Munroe (87), 190
Jones, John Randolph (201), 421
Jones, Martha Ann (65), 417
Jones, Martha E. (87), 420
Jones, Mary Ellen (87), 190
Jones, Mary Franklin (89), 190
Jones, Mary Justine (199), 421
Jones, Mary McNair (88), 190

Jones, Randolph (201), 421
Jones, Robert Boyd (88), 190
Jones, Robert Hescott (149), 421
Jones, Robert Hescott (149), 421
Jones, Ruby (164), 418
Jones, Sarah (91), 413
Jones, John Paul (4), 244
Jones, Willam McDonald (87), 420
Jones, Wilson (200), 421
Jordan, Harvey (121), 208
Jupp, Marshall (471), 289
Jupp, Stanley (471), 289

Kahler, Annette Marie (577), 274
Kahler, Frederick (344), 265
Kahler, Hugh MacNair (575), 274
Kahler, Kingsley (575), 274
Kanka, Laeota Viola (440), 288
Kanka, Lona Reyne (440), 288
Kanka, Ralph Joseph (440), 288
Keller, Lois (195), 421
Keller, Neva (194), 421
Kelly, James (13), 228
Kelly, Jane (13), 228
Kelly, John (13), 228
Kelly, Mary (13), 228
Kelly, Rebecca (13), 228
Kelly, Myrtle Anne (51), 121
Kelly, Sarah (13), 228
Kendall, Alverdie (36), 309
Kendall, Charles Anderson (33), 309
Kendall, David (15), 309
Kendall, Ethel Irene (67), 365
Kendall, Forrest Lee (63), 292, 365
Kendall, George Franklin (35), 309, 365
Kendall, Harry William (66), 365
Kendall, Helen Alverdie (65), 365
Kendall, Lettie Larne (69), 365
Kendall, Martha Leona (70), 365
Kendall, Otis Russell (64), 365
Kendall, William Calvin (68), 365
Kendall, William Henry (15), 309
Kendall, James Mack (34), 309, 364
Kilfillen, Russell (65), 119
King, Marion (5), 220
Kingsley, Louise (575), 274
Kingsley, Spencer (575), 274
Kinnear, Mamie J. (267), 284
Kirkland, Allen (46), 409
Kittredge, Charles Josiah (246), 260
Kittredge, Emma McNair (740), 276
Kittredge, Mary Emma (248), 260
Kittredge, Robert Josiah (245), 260
Kittredge, William McNair (247), 260
Knudson, Elma Anette (73), 111
Kratz, June (246), 425

Lacy, Ellen Minerva (36), 203
Lakin, Mary (31), 244
Lamb, Hugh (49), 409
Lamb, Jane (48), 409
Lamb, Nancy (47), 409
Landon, Anna (18), 309
Landrum, Nannie (167), 418
Landrum, Rachel (166), 418
Langdon, Herbert (44), 103
Langwith, Eleanor (78), 389
Lane, E. (157), 418
Lavell, Martin (635), 275
Lea, Grace (190), 239
Lea, Helen (190), 239
Lea, J. N. (175), 239
Lea, Rosa (190), 239
Lea, Walter (190), 237
Lea, Wilson (190), 239
Leech, Dougald (23), 178
Leisenring, Gertrude Hannah (48), 370
Leisenring, Walter (48), 370
Lentz, Beulah Burns (80), 189
Leonard, Henry (13), 184
Leslie, Janet (15), 100
Leupp, Arthur (459), 268
Leupp, Carol Gabrielle (459), 268
Leupp, Franklin Dwight (459), 268
Leupp, Gene McNair (459), 268
Leupp, Rosemary (459), 268
Lewis, Frances Anne (7), 114
Liddell, Annie Laurie (97), 204
Liddell, Elleanor Reed (97), 204
Liddell, J. T. (97), 204
Liddell, James (97), 204
Liddell, John (74), 202
Liddell, Lucille (97), 204
Liddell, Sylvester (97), 204
Lindsay, Mary Ann (1), 34
Lisenby, Lula Belle (30), 186
Little, Audrey (460), 268
Little, Effie (2), 183
Little, James McNair (460), 268
Little, Jennet (Janet) (6), 173, 183
Little, Neill (2), 183
Little, Roy (460), 268
Lockard, Alan Thorndyke (90), 249
Lockhart, Hester Ann (11), 116
Locke, John Raymond (185), 242
Locke, John Raymond (210), 242

Locke, Mary Ruth (211), 242
Locke, William Elliott (209), 242
Lofton, Willard (172), 212
Lofton, Willard Noble (172), 212
Logan, Charles Floyd (411), 266
Logan, Margaret Rose (17), 172
Logan, William T. (10), 172
Long, Ann (76), 279
Long, Clara Lucelia (37), 119
Lonsdale, Henry (190), 239
Lonsdale, Holloway (190), 239
Lord, Joe (111), 215
Lord, Marie (111), 214
Lorensen, —— (428), 287
Loyd, Albert (53), 410
Loyd, Eliza Jane (55), 410
Loyd, Elizabeth (53), 410
Loyd, James (14), 409
Loyd, Jane (52), 409
Loyd, Martha Jane (53), 210
Loyd, Marha Jane (54), 110
Loyd, Roland Peterson (55), 110
Luke, Everett (356), 265
Luttrell, Purlymly (50), 409
Lyford, Evelyn (61), 124
Lynn, Clematis (128), 420

McBride, Hannah (165), 238
McCall, John (12), 85, 89
McCallum, Rebecca Jane (18), 178
McCaren, Nancy (17), 98
McCartney, Elizabeth (269), 260
McCartney, Nellie Phoebe (343), 265
McCartney, Matthew (132), 256
McColley, Carolyn (573), 274
McColley, Robert (573), 274
McCord, Edna (45), 316, 366
McCord, James (24), 316
McCoy, Ina Ann Walker (89), 100
McCoy, Martha Eleanor (89), 190
McCoy, Mary Jane (89), 190
McCoy, Reginald Frederick (89), 190
McCoy, Susan Clare (89), 190
McCrea, Samuel (14), 228
McCurdy, Andrew (69), 254
McCurdy,D avid (66), 253
McCurdy, James (68), 253
McCurdy, James D. (15), 251
McCurdy, Margaret (70), 254
McCurdy, Margaret (107), 255
McCurdy, Rebecca (65), 253
McCurdy, Sarah (67), 253
McCurdy, William (64), 253
McDermott, Pauline (472), 270
McDonald, Catherine (8), 101
McDonald, Hugh (35), 179
McDonald, Hugh W. (38), 179
McDonald, Lena Lotta (38), 179
McDonald, Neill (11), 173
McDuffie, Jim (76), 188
McFather, Jane (1), 170
McFearn, Mamie (45), 103
McFee, Belle (2), 113
McGehee, C. G. (176), 239
McGehee, C. G. (194), 240
McGehee, Edward L. (192), 240
McGehee, G. T. (180), 240
McGehee, Howard (195), 240
McGehee, Laura (193), 240
McGehee, Robert (191), 239
McGehee, Stella (196), 240
McGibbon, Jennie (36), 102
McGill, Mary (2), 173, 178
McInnes, Mabel (55), 193
McIntosh, Gertrude (47), 191
McIver, John Jones (85), 190
Mackay, Isadora (99), 414
McKibbon, Evelyn (31), 244
McKinley, —— (83), 367
McKinley, Louise (124), 208
McLean, Birdie Ella (235), 259
McLean, Roberta (59), 185
McLeod, Margaret (2), 97
McLeod, William (57), 25
McMahon, Ruth (80), 189
McMaster, Ethel (32), 115
McMurchy, Sarah (20), 41
McNee, James (55), 25
McNeil, Lloyd (122), 208
McNeill, Beulah Burns (80), 189
McNeill, Bobby B. (80), 189
McNeill, Christian (77), 188
McNeill, Edwin L. (80), 189
McNeill, Flora K. (75), 188
McNeill, James L. (80), 189
McNeill, John K. (40), 188
McNeill, John K. (80), 189
McNeill, Ken. W. (80), 189
McNeill, Margaret (79), 188
McNeill, Neill A. (78), 188
McNeill, Neill A. (80), 189
McNeill, Sally (76), 188
McNulty, Bernard Laurance (95), 392
McNulty, Mary Elizabeth (95), 392
McPherson, Albert (52), 200
McPherson, Bessie (50), 200
McPherson, George (13), 199
McPherson, Mattie (49), 199

McPherson, O. P. (51), 200
MacRae, Hector F. (22), 115
McSpadden, Carolyn (226), 423
McSpadden, Cora Ann (227), 423
McSpadden, J. Thomas (223), 423
McSpadden, James Alberty (220), 423
McSpadden, James W. (165), 423
McSpadden, Mary Elizabeth (222), 423
McSpadden, Nancy Jane (225), 423
McSpadden, Ray Thompson (221), 423
McSpadden, Vance (224), 423
McSwain, Margaret (30), 414
Maguire, Francis (202), 421
Maguire, Frances Page (202), 421
Manes, Harriet (33), 415
Manes, John W. (40), 407
Manes, William (34), 407
Mann, Frances (310), 263
Mann, Franklin Keith (316), 263
Mann, Josiah Stockton (312), 263
Mann, Margaret K. (30), 252
Mann, Mary Williamson (79), 254
Mann, Sarah Letitia (313), 263
Mann, Susan Mary (311), 263
Mann, Theresa D. (315), 263
Mann, William (116), 256
Mann, William Henry (309), 263
Manz, Clara (84), 43
Manzy, Ella (52), 409
Manzy, Julia (52), 409
Manzy, Michael (52), 410
Manzy, Sophia (52), 409
Manzy, Thomas (52), 409
Marine, Mary L. (102), 394
Marple, C. Virginia (119), 256
Martin, Mollie (18), 202
Martin, Susanah (31), 414
Mastromarino, Rose Marie (90), 127
Mather, Adrian W. (206), 243
Mather, Adrian W. (216), 243
Mather, Alexander McNair (217), 243
Mather, Prudence Brattle (218), 243
Matthews, Dora (10), 32
Mattock, Martha Susan (157), 279
Maxwell, Sarah Elizabeth (35), 365
May, Clyde Bass (49), 192
Mayes, Carolyn (104), 414
Mayes, Joel Bryan (80), 412
Mayes, Joel Bryan (101), 414
Mayes, Joseph (104), 414
Mayes, Lucullus (104), 414
Mayes, Rachel (81), 419
Mayes, Samuel Houston (104), 414
Mayes, William Henry (78), 412
Mayes, William Henry (97), 414
Mayol, John Andrew (85), 125
Mayol, John Robert (103), 126
Mayol, Nancy Jo (102), 126
Melendy, Elizabeth R. (151), 256
Mercer, Margaret (164), 237
Millar, Margaret (5), 101
Miller, Helen (571), 274
Miller, Lou C. (414), 267
Mills, Betty Jane (118), 246
Mills, Gwendolyn Marie (118), 246
Mills, Harold Frederick (118), 246
Mills, Ivan Harold (118), 246
Miner, Asher (190), 239
Miner, Charles A. (27), 342
Miner, Sidney R. (27), 343
Mitchell, Christina (19), 104
Mitchell, John T. (109), 194
Mitchell, Renée Gregory (48), 370
Mitchell, Robert McNair (701), 276
Mitchell, Stuart (48), 370
Mitchell, Stuart McNair (700), 276
Monburn, Captain (33), 92
Monburn, Rosemary (33), 92
Montgomery, —— (61), 241
Montgomery, Elizabeth (170), 211
Moore, A. J. (98), 414
Moore, David (10), 400
Moore, Howard (98), 414
Moore, Malcolm (98), 414
Morgan, Llewelyn (104), 414
Morrison, Marion (57), 122
Morton, George W. (166), 234
Moseley, Olivia (2), 171
Moser, Jacob S. (56), 372
Moser, Virginia Davis (56), 372
Mosher, Henrietta Kent (42), 316, 366
Mosher, Martha Buenna (41), 315
Mozier, Charles Clinton (40), 315
Mozier (or Mosher), George (22), 315
Mulhollen, Abigail (96), 255
Mundy, Catherine (102), 255
Munroe, Elizabeth Tims (87), 190
Munsie, Janet (51), 25
Murphy, Charles Lawrence (84), 125
Murphy, Charles Richard (101), 125
Murphy, Flora Jane (34), 365
Murphy, Hallie Sugena (25), 226
Murray, —— (545), 271

Naftalin, Harry R. (110), 43
Neel, Albert (546), 271
Neel, Dorothy (546), 271
Neel, George (546), 271
Neel, John (542), 271
Neel, Robert (542), 271
Neely, Richard (28), 413
Nelson, Gertrude (102), 193
Nelson, Maynardie (55), 193
Newsock, Charlie (157), 418
Nichols, —— (545), 271
Nick, Robert P. (569), 272
Nick, Robert Wilson (569), 273
Nick, William McNair (569), 273
Nickel, —— (564), 272
Nimmo, Elizabeth (80), 366
Noble, Alice Rebecca (172), 195, 212
Noble, Bettie (171), 211
Noble, Clark Randolph (170), 211
Noble, Josie (99), 204
Noble, Mildred Jessie (175), 212
Noble, P. H. (44), 204
Noble, Pickens Alfred (174), 212
Noble, William Alexander (88), 211
Noble, William Alexander (89), 212
Noble, William Lacy (173), 212
Noble, Wirt (100), 204

Olson, Bernadine E. (356), 265
Olson, Gabriella Nesta (221), 258
Orcutt, Perry (28), 101
Osborne, Wash (3), 198
Osburn, Harriet Waldo (744), 277
Outhouse, George A. (40), 245
Outhouse, Mary Platt (124), 245
Outhouse, Samuel Platt (123), 245
Overmier, Rachel (16), 298

Paige, Edmund Robert (80), 292, 366, 315
Paige, James Albert (45), 366
Park, Agnes (20), 16
Parkinson, James (61), 253
Parkinson, Richard (62), 253
Parkinson, Thomas (63), 253
Parrot, Elizabeth (82), 419
Paschal, Emily Agnes (13), 138
Paschal, George Walter (13), 138, 139
Paschal, Lorenzo Columbus (13), 138
Paschal, Ridge Watie (13), 138
Paschal, Thomas M. (13), 139
Paschal, William (13), 139
Pate, Edwin (82), 189
Pate, John McNair (81), 189
Pate, Marie Fiquet (82), 189
Pate, Mary (84), 189
Pate, Sarah (183), 189
Pate, Zebulon Vance (43), 189
Paterson, Jonet (16), 16
Patterson, Emma (222), 258
Patterson, Gilbert Brown (44), 190
Patterson, Mary McNair (86), 190
Patton, Elizabeth Allen (465), 269
Patton, Elizabeth Bell (36), 187
Patton, John William (36), 187
Patton, Mary Jane (16), 117
Patton, Matthew D. (36), 187
Patton, Virginia Gordon (36), 187
Paul, John (39), 24
Paul, John (4), 244
Paul, Mary Elizabeth (86), 126
Paull, Margaret (44), 24
Paulson, Pauline M. (467), 288
Peale, William (13), 297
Peele, Edmond Lawrence (62), 185
Peele, Flora Catherine (62), 185
Peele, Jeptha Adams (22), 185
Peele, Jeptha Franklin (62), 185
Peele, Julian Archibald (64), 185
Peele, Margaret (59), 185
Peele, Martha Beulah (61), 185
Peele, Mary Heflin (62), 185
Peele, Mildred (59), 185
Peele, Nancy McNair (62), 185
Peele, Neil (63), 185
Peele, Robert McNair (59), 185
Peele, Victoria McNair (60), 185
Peele, William Glenn (59), 185
Peele, William Patterson (59), 185
Pepper, —— (38), 102
Perrine, Harriet (333), 264
Perry, John Nelson (16), 172
Perry, Nathaniel (10), 171
Persons, Brady (147), 210
Persons, E. D. (147), 210
Persons, Sidney (147), 210
Peterson, —— (70), 412
Pierpont, Henrietta (82), 254
Pierpont, Sarah (48), 252
Pierson, Sarah (111), 255
Pierce, Emma (32), 186
Pierce, Eva (125), 208
Pierce, Levi (32), 186
Pigott, Colonel (20), 90
Platt, Mary (40), 245
Plummer, Harry (203), 421
Pool, Marvin B. (44), 250
Porter, Christina Mitchell (95), 110
Porter, Claude Adelbert (61), 109

Porter, Claude Adelbert Jr. (92), 110
Porter, Donald Roe (94), 110
Porter, James Duncan MacNair (93), 110
Porter, Janet (92), 110
Powell, Sarah Elizabeth (71), 388
Powers, —— (41), 199
Pratt, B. Foster (52), 253
Pratt, Foster (196), 258
Pratt, Mary L. (52), 253
Pratt, Susan Ann (197), 258
Price, Martha (5), 398
Price, Mary (66), 119
Price, Mary McNair (69), 187
Prince, —— (3), 198
Prince, Sara W. (23), 198, 202

Quick, Ellen Adelia (301), 263
Quick, Leon S. (301), 263
Quinn, William Francis (740), 276

Randolph, Edmund (1), 195
Randolph, Mary (Polly) (1), 195
Randolph, Peyton (1), 195
Ray, Allie (82), 42
Rayton, Alice (462), 268
Rayton, Alice Margery (650), 275
Rayton, Wilbur B. (462), 268
Rayton, Willis MacNair (462), 268
Rayton, Willis McNair (649), 275
Read, Libbie M. (320), 264
Reading, —— (13), 37
Reidle, John James (41), 116
Reynolds, William (6), 220
Rice, Lolita (49), 192
Richardson, —— (50), 200
Richardson, Bettie Lee Oliver (141), 417
Rickabaugh, Amy Katherine (476), 290
Ricbabaugh, John Mason (476), 290
Ridge, John Rollin (13), 140
Ridge, Sarah (13), 139
Righter, Annie M. (46), 317
Righter, Brewster (84), 370
Righter, Christopher Downer (86), 371
Righter, Constance Rulison (88), 371
Righter, Eliner (84), 370
Righter, Euphemia (47), 317, 367
Righter, Gertrude (84), 370
Righter, Gertrude (89), 371
Righter, James V. (84), 370
Righter, Jane (85), 370
Righter, Jane Stuart (86), 370
Righter, John (25), 317
Righter, John McFee (49), 317
Righter, Margaret Mitchell (87), 371
Righter, Martha (86), 370
Righter, Thomas McNair (48), 317, 368
Righter, Thomas McNair (86), 370, 389
Righter, Volney Foster (84), 370
Righter, Walter Leisenring (84), 370
Righter, William Wilson (25), 316
Ringenbcrg, Charles (11), 222
Roberts, Eleanor Agnes (248), 284
Robinson, Marguerite (87), 211
Rockfellow, Henrietta P. (228), 259
Rockfellow, John Philip (228), 259
Rockfellow, Julia (228), 259
Rogers, Albina McNair (88), 413
Rogers, David M. (90), 413
Rogers, Henry (89), 413, 414
Rogers, John (27), 412
Rogers, Mary (27), 412
Rogers, Mary Elizabeth (90), 413
Rogers, Robert Nicholas (91), 413
Rogers, William (28), 413
Rollin, Mary Ann (14), 201
Ross, Beatrice (91), 391
Ross, Robert Edwin (91), 391
Rosson, Charles G. (421), 287
Rosson, Edgar L. (421), 287
Rosson, John M. (421), 287
Rosson, L. Glenmore (421), 287
Rosson, Walter J. (421), 287
Rosson, William D. (421), 287
Roundabush, Lydia (17), 410
Rouse, —— (7), 37
Rouse, James Arthur (39), 116
Rowe, James (124), 245
Rowe, Levi William (124), 245
Rowe, Martha (124), 245
Rubel, Albert C. (228), 259
Rund, —— (212), 242
Russell, David (32), 92
Russell, David O'Reilly (32), 92
Russell, Eliza E. (2), 196
Russell, Jane (32), 92
Russell, Mollie (35), 203
Russell, Susan (32), 92
Russell, Walter (32), 92

St. John, —— (71), 412
Sanders, Rachel (87), 419
Sanders, Thomas (87), 419
Scantlen, Jane Elizabeth (230), 424
Schaeffer, Elizabeth (95), 302

Scherer, John James (59), 385, 386
Scherer, Sarah Elizabeth Virginia (56), 372
Scott, Thomas (24), 90
Sedgwick, Ethel (332), 264
Senne, Emmaline (565), 272
Setzer, Elizabeth (29), 363
Shafer, Frank (77), 412
Shafer, Loretta (271), 261
Shaffer, Ruth Waggner (72), 366
Sharitze, Conrad (13), 407
Sharitze, Polly (13), 407
Shearer, Mary (79), 108
Shearer, William (39), 108
Sheets, —— (63), 411
Shelp, Alexander (72), 110
Shelp, Beatrice Mabel Rebecca (98), 110
Sherer, Blanche Evelyn (59), 385
Sherer, Robert (59), 385
Shoemaker, Grace (175), 239
Shoemaker, R. C. (175), 239
Shoemaker, Stella (175), 239
Shook, —— (69), 417
Shook, Bessie (155), 417
Shook, Lulu (156), 417
Short, Emma (262), 284
Short, Esther Viola (428), 287
Show, Levi (11), 223
Shuler, Allan Cromer (141), 417
Shultz, Amanda (197), 425
Shutt, Augustus A. (98), 414
Shutt, Bessie (98), 414
Shutt, Ella Virginia (98), 414
Shutt, John Weir (98), 414
Silbaugh, Nathaniel (7), 223
Simonsen, Clinton (146), 417
Sims, Frank S. (95), 250
Sixkiller, Caroline Elizabeth (103), 414
Slater, Susan (10), 199
Smellie, Alexander (26), 101
Smellie, John Francis (50), 109
Smellie, Ruth (84), 109
Smith, —— (76), 202
Smith, Albridge Clinton (87), 371
Smith, Alice (176), 212
Smith, Alfred Randolph (36), 198, 203
Smith, Alice Viola (195), 214
Smith, Alice Thekla (38), 198
Smith, Annette Platt (80), 366
Smith, Bob (34), 198
Smith, Corrie Dow (87), 203, 211
Smith, Corrie Dow (169), 211
Smith, Daniel (8), 198
Smith, E. Stanley (28), 91
Smith, Earnest Howard (668), 276
Smith, Edward (8), 198
Smith, Ellen Minerva (91), 203, 212
Smith, Evangeline B. (74), 254
Smith, Fannie (110), 214
Smith, George Arnold (502), 270
Smith, H. L. (110), 214
Smith, Harvey (110), 214
Smith, Harvey Lacy (176), 212
Smith, Hilton Lacy (90), 203, 212
Smith, Horace L. (80), 366
Smith, J. W. (92), 204
Smith, J. W. (96), 204
Smith, Jesse Winkfield (37), 198, 204
Smith, Jessica (168), 211
Smith, John (9), 173
Smith, Laura (96), 204
Smith, Laurie McNair (94), 204
Smith, McNair (39), 198
Smith, Marguerite Robinson (167), 211
Smith, Marion Charles (669), 276
Smith, Martha Ann (31), 415
Smith, Mary Frances (176), 212
Smith, Mary Frances (196), 214
Smith, Mehrab Jessie (89), 203, 212
Smith, Nicholas Berry (35), 198, 203
Smith, Nick (96), 204
Smith, Nicholas Randolph (95), 204
Smith, Richard Eugene (670), 276
Smith, Robert Almander (671), 276
Smith, Seth Randolph (85), 203
Smith, Sylvester (93), 204
Smith, Sylvester (96), 204
Smith, Thomas (32), 102
Smith, Virginia Estelle (667), 276
Smith, Vivia Seabelle (88), 203, 211
Smith, Walter Henry (88), 371
Smith, William Calvin (86), 203, 211
Smith, William Calvin (166), 211
Smythe, Elizabeth (43), 103
Snodgrass, Frank Peale (13), 297
Snow, William Hamilton (89), 371
Snyder, Gayle (100), 393
Snyder, Ralph C. (100), 393
Snyder, Thomas Richard (100), 393
Sonicooie, Nannie (87), 419
Spencer, Christina (27), 101
Spencer, Elizabeth (26), 101
Spencer, Hannah (20), 107
Spencer, Hannah (23), 101
Spencer, Jonas (7), 101

Spencer, Mary (25), 101
Spencer, Talmage (24), 101
Spicer, Charles Edward (666), 276
Spicer, Frank Walker (665), 276
Spicer, Harry Frank (500), 270
Spicer, John Harold (663), 276
Spicer, Russell McNair (664), 276
Sprague, F. E. (535), 271
Sprague, Marion (253), 284
Starr, Lilly (18), 225
Steele, Dunning McNair (56), 236
Steele, Mable (200), 421
Stephenson, Cary L. (79), 188
Stephenson, Cecil (79), 188
Stephensin, James (79), 189
Stephenson, John Lee (79), 188
Stephenson, Margaret (79), 189
Stephenson, Ollie (79), 189
Stephenson, Sarah Neill (79), 188
Stevens, —— (9), 199
Stevens, Adonia (14), 200
Stevens, Alice (40), 199
Stevens, Georgie (337), 264
Stevens, Mary (27), 356
Stevens, Robert (27), 256
Stewart, Ida (302), 263
Stewart, Margaret McNair (471), 270
Stillman, Anne Prentiss (529), 270
Stirling, Alexander (15), 100
Stirling, Christina (13), 100
Stirling, Elizabeth (17), 100
Stirling, James (14), 100
Stirling, John (3), 100
Stirling, John (18), 100
Stirling, Mary (16), 100
Stokes, Lucile (211), 422
Stover, Elizabeth McNair (141), 417
Stover, George Adam (141), 417
Stover, James McNair (2), 397
Stover, James McNair (139), 416
Stover, Joe Bell (139), 416
Stover, John Franklin (144), 417
Stover, John Hatch (61), 416
Stover, John Oliver (141), 417
Stover, Lucy (145), 417
Stover, Mary Elsie (141), 417
Stover, Mary Elsie (142), 417
Stover, Richard (143), 417
Stover, Richard Franklin (144), 417
Stover, Richard Henry (141), 417
Stover, Roberta Lee (140), 417
Stover, Robert Lee (144), 417
Stover, Thomas McNair (144), 417
Strain, Mary (1), 295
Strickland, Mary J. (90), 413
Sturgeon, Ann (13), 297
Sturgeon, James (31), 252
Sturgeon, Margaret (14), 297
Sturgeon, Samuel (3), 296
Sturgeon, Samuel (126), 256
Sturges, Charles (29), 91
Sturman, Juliette (254), 260
Suttle, H. (155), 210
Sutton, William (69), 107
Swafford, Frances (53), 410
Swope, Willard F. (130), 416
Swender, Dorothy (93), 110
Sydnor, Columbia (174), 239
Sypolt, Catharine (2), 220, 224

Tanguy, Denis Rene (97), 192
Tanguy, Nicol Rene (97), 192
Tanner, Helen (466), 269
Tate, Margaret (32), 252
Taylor, Carlton (232), 259
Taylor, Irene (413), 286
Taylor, Isobel (127), 208
Taylor, Marion McNair (232), 259
Taylor, William T. (232), 259
Tenney, Emma (336), 264
Terry, Jesse (11), 400
Thaxton, Loraine (414), 267
Thomas, Lester (123), 208
Thomas, Mary Elizabeth (418), 287
Thomas, Newton (51), 409
Thompson, John M. (31), 414
Thresher, Mable E. (412), 286
Thurman, James (14), 409
Thurman, Philip (14), 409
Thurman, Sophie (51), 409
Tibbetts, Chauncey (59), 106
Tibbetts, Grace Eunice (59), 106
Tibbetts, Luella E. (59), 106
Tillotson, Annie (37), 204
Tillotson, Annie (96), 204
Tillotson, Nelle (97), 204
Tillotson, S. (44), 204
Tillotson, Sylvester (98), 204
Timberlake, William Evans (55), 193
Timm, Bertha (27), 185
Torbet, Phoebe (9), 251
Tornow, Jane Ellen (108), 193
Tornow, Winston Henry (58), 193
Tornow, Winston McNair (107), 193
Tower, Mary Sherburne (463), 269
Townsend, Mary Jane (83), 189
Townsend, Amos Brown (90), 389
Townsend, Irving Dinsmore (90), 389

Townsend, Irving MacNair (114), 390
Townsend, March Leigh (113), 390
Townsend, Sally McNair (83), 189
Townsend, William Bartell (83), 189
Tozer, Elizabeth (151), 256
Tozen, Mary A. (46), 252
Tracy, June (89), 127
Trawick, Annie (80), 203
Trawick, Corrie Dow (77), 203
Trawick, Tom (78), 203
Trawick, M. W. (23), 202
Trawick, Whitford (79), 203
Trayler, Louise (213), 422
Trimble, Clarence (544), 271
Trumbauer, Rose E. (261), 284
Tullos, James A. (54), 410
Tunstill, William T. (135), 416
Twomey, Ruth (184), 424

Underwood, I. J. (232), 259

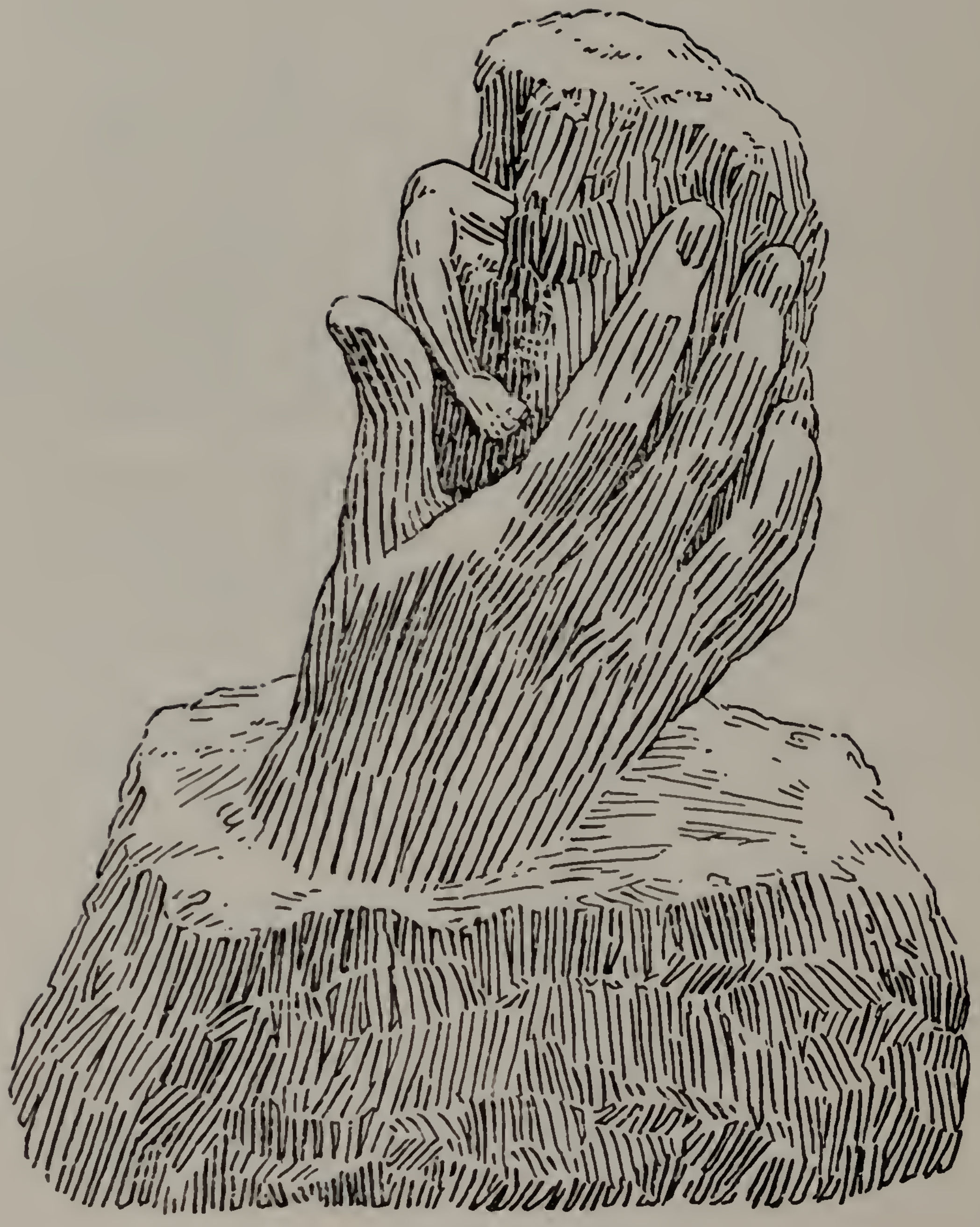
Vandeventer, Nina (31), 244
Van Haele, Emma Lou (193), 421
Van Kleek, Fanny (153), 279
Vann, Avery (30), 414
Vann, Charles Avery (102), 414
Vann, Clement Neely (99), 414
Vann, David (30), 414
Vann, Delilah Amelia (9), 401
Vann, Emmett (99), 414
Vann, James (9), 401
Vann, Joseph Lewis (103), 414
Vann, Louisa Jane (76), 418
Vann, Martha Elizabeth (104), 414
Vann, Mary Delilah (101), 414
Vann, Nicholas Byers (100), 414
Vincent, Rebecca Comley (31), 364
Voorhees, Alice McNair (250), 284
Voorhees, Frances Van Kleek (415), 286
Voorhees, Helen McMurtree (414), 286
Voorhies, Ralph Whitaker (416), 286

Wagstaff, Lucie Taylor (567), 272
Waite, Allan G. (228), 259
Walker, Catherine (80), 189
Walker, Daniel (37), 365
Walker, Fannie (37), 365
Walker, Jean (8), 18
Wallace, Ann (1), 294
Walsh, Julia Marguerite (148), 237
Warden, Christina (58), 104
Warden, Donald (56), 104
Warden, Elizabeth (10), 102
Warden, Elizabeth (54), 103
Warden, James (13), 100
Warden, James (53), 103
Warden, John (12), 103
Warden, John (55), 103
Warden, Margaret (57), 104
Ware, Bob (24), 203
Ware, Cora (82), 203
Ware, Lettie (81), 203, 210
Warkins, Grace Eleanor (136), 421
Warner, Amelia (18), 251
Warner, Chester McNair (562), 272
Warren, Frances Marion (38), 188
Warren, Martha (254), 260
Watson, Margaret (2), 35
Watts, Reuben (10), 184
Weaver, Rebecca A. (75), 412
Weaver, W. W. (46), 317
Webb, Ada Blanche (46), 120
Webster, Francis (23), 316
Webster, McNair (43), 316
Webster, Martha (44), 316
Weir, Clementine (98), 414
Weir, John (29), 414
Weir, Susan Virginia (97), 414
Wells, Amos R. (100), 42
Wheelock, Lucille (241), 260
Whicher, —— (187), 239
Whitaker, Linnie (85), 203
Whitaker, Marie Fiquet (82), 189
White, —— (545), 271
White, Mary Jane (52), 122
Whitehurst, —— (186), 239
Whitehurst, Stella (186), 239
Whiteman, Irma Elaine (469), 288
Whitworth, Alexander (31), 91
Whitworth, Daphne (31), 91
Wickham, Bessie (355), 265
Wickham, Fred (355), 265
Willard, Ailene Ruth (675), 276
Williams, Deborah Belle (65), 186
Williams, Edmond McNair (65), 186
Williams, John Anderson (65), 186
Williams, John Sharp (73), 194
Williams, Sarah (84), 370
Williamson, Frances (70), 120
Williamson, George (7), 299
Williamson, James (45), 120
Williamson, Martha (7), 298, 312
Williamson, Mary (72), 120
Williamson, Muriel (71), 120
Wilson, Euphemia (25). 317
Wilson, Fred C. (24), 226

Wilson, Frederick Monroe (339), 265
Wilson, Grace (84), 370
Wilson, Harry W. (27), 115
Wilson, John (44), 316
Wilson, Margaret (2), 251
Wilson, Margaret (541), 271
Wilson, Nellie (212), 425
Wilson, Webster (44), 316
Winder, Charles P. (12), 171
Winder, Faye Goode (12), 171
Winder, John B. (7), 171
Winder, John B. (12), 171
Winder, Louise Campbell (13), 171
Winder, Nina McNair (14), 170, 171
Winder, Sarah Guion (15), 171
Winer, Mary Ellen (144), 417
Winzet, Jonet (21), 16
Winzet, Jonet (24), 20
Wood, Arthur P. (47), 367
Wood, Jane McNair (82), 367
Wood, Martha Eleanor (81), 367
Wood, Mary Lewis (83), 367
Wood, William Righter (81), 367
Woodward, Adeline McNair (67), 186
Woody, Annie Wilson (205), 425
Worrell, Armand (145), 209
Worrell, Eula (136), 209
Worrell, Fred (143), 209
Worrell, Jack (144), 209
Worrell, John R. (70), 209
Worrell, Nannie (146), 209
Worrell, Roxie (134), 209
Worrell, Sadie (133), 209
Worrell, Vida (135), 209
Worrell, W. T. (67), 209
Wortman, Elizabeth (8), 115
Wyiss, —— (12), 19
Wylie, James (24), 93
Wylie, Marion Aitken (24), 93
Wyly, Lucien Buffington (217), 423
Wyly, Robert Fletcher (218), 423
Wyly, Sydney McNair (219), 423
Wyly, W. Buffington (162), 423

Yerkes, Marietta (159), 279
York, George Washington (51), 409
Young, Grace P. (100), 393
Young, Jonat (13), 19
Young, S. R. (28), 203
Young, Sallie (83), 203, 211

Zaleski, Stacia (91), 128
Zeeveld, Helen (586), 274



THE HAND OF GOD

By C. J. Crow, after the sculpture of A. Rodin